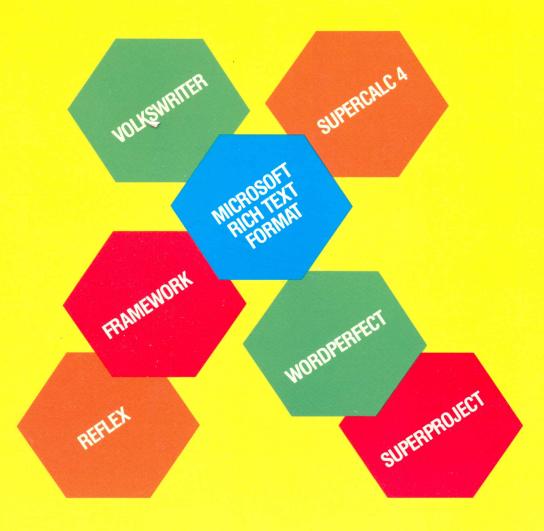
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JEFF WALDEN is a freelance writer, consultant, and author of *The IBM PC in Your Corporation* and the original *File Formats For Popular PC Software*, a "how to" guide to unlocking the file formats of Lotus 1-2-3, dBase II and III, MultiMate, Symphony, IBM Plans+, Multiplan, WordStar, DIF, SuperCalc 3, and other popular PC software programs.

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Introduction

What's Better than More of a Good Thing?

More File Formats for Popular PC Software picks up where the original File Formats book left off. You can't cover every important and useful software product in one volume. More File Formats contains just that—the "inside information" on how popular PC programs store their files on disk.

More File Formats is for programmers, data processing professionals, software authors or anyone who needs to know how to decipher all those happy faces, hearts, clubs, Greek letters, and strangely accented characters that appear on the screen when you enter TYPE.

Why are documented file formats important? They are important for connectivity, data sharing, and for producing corporate programs that read—and write—the data formats of widely used software programs. There are hundreds of reasons to want to know what comes out of a program in its native file format. When you know, you can read that data and all its formatting.

Just as important, when you know a program's file format, is the fact that you can externally prepare files for use with these programs. For example, you can extract mainframe data for analysis with SuperCalc4, and prepare the entire spreadsheet matrix on the host for downloading or other types of distribution.

What's in the Book?

More File Formats for Popular PC Software contains extensive documentation on six popular PC programs and one important data exchange format. They are:

- Framework: Ashton-Tate's word processor cum spreadsheet cum applications environment.
- Reflex: Borland's inexpensive and popular data base.
- Rich Text Format: Microsoft's text exchange format for Windows 2.0 Word, and beyond.
- Super Project Plus: Computer Associates' project management package.

- SuperCalc4: SuperCalc, the other standard spreadsheet.
- Volkswriter 3: Lifetree's entry-level word processing package with many advanced features.
- WordPerfect: WordPerfect is one of the favorite word processors in the corporate world.

More File Formats also contains extensive appendices: an expanded section of fully glossed sample files (files actually produced by the programs in the book and commented for you, byte by byte), and the Fileprint utility in Turbo Pascal that lets you print out short files in the appendix's "music staff" style.

This book contains no source code for any of the programs whose files are included. It's a programmer's book and is very condensed. Although each file format is provided courtesy of its respective manufacturer, none of the manufacturers whose file formats are documented here can accept support calls based on this information.

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FilePrint Utility Source Code

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CHAPTER 1

Framework II

Versions 1.0 and 1.1

Ashton-Tate 20101 Hamilton Avenue Torrance, CA 90502

Type of Product: Integrated, multiple-application package. Framework includes spreadsheet, data base, word processing, outlining, graphics, and telecommunications in one product.

Files Produced:

Mixed ASCII and binary.

Points of Interest:

Framework has one commanding data structure: the frame. It employs the frame with a constancy and thoroughness that is awe-inspiring. Almost every bit of data in the file structure appears in the frame format, from the file header, to a top level "master" frame, down through any included frames, and to each cell of a spread-sheet. Understanding the frame structure is understanding Framework.

Conversion Information:

Framework II can import files from:

ASCII text format
IBM® DCA/Displaywrite™
Wordstar®
Multimate™
dBase II®or dBase III™
Lotus 1-2-3®
DIF™ (Data Interchange Format)

Framework II can export files to:

ASCII text format IBM® DCA/Displaywrite™ Wordstar® Multimate™ dBase II ™ Delimited Lotus 1-2-3®

Framework II File Format

Framework II produces variable-length files that remain easy to understand and trace because of the concept of the frame. Each frame has a header and contents. Contents can be text, numbers, formulas, graphs, or an array of indices to other frames, for example. Each frame has a frame ID number (FID) that Framework assigns internally. A frame can use the FID as a pointer to a parent frame or child frame. FIDs are not, strictly speaking, pointers. They neither point to a fixed memory address nor to a fixed location in the file. A FID is the internal "name" of a frame.

Assigning FIDs

When you create a Framework application within the program, Framework assigns FIDs. When you create a Framework application externally to Framework, you must assign your own FIDs. A FID is an even, two-byte integer in the range 0 to 32,000 (00h to 7Dh). Even the Framework desktop has a FID. Framework generally assigns 22 (16h) as the FID of the desktop, but not always. When creating a Framework file, it's safest to assign 00 as the desktop FID.

Important

You must be consistent when creating your own FIDs. Every FID must be unique. Parent and child FIDs must refer to each other properly. Framework stores the FID of the largest frame as part of the file header. The program checks for that FID on loading and makes sure that it is indeed the largest. Any descrepancy will abort the load.

Types of Frames

There are 20 types of frames that Framework II recognizes, five of them reserved types. Table 1-1 lists the frame types and their identifying numbers.

Organizational Overview

The contents of the different frames vary from type to type, but they remain fairly consistent in organization. After a while, the pattern of a Framework file becomes readily apparent. For example, all frames begin on paragraph boundaries, and the FID for the frame is always the third and fourth byte. A paragraph is 16 bytes. If a frame does not fill a paragraph, Framework usually pads to the end with nulls. Occasionally, as do all programs, it pads with garbage—but that's easy to recognize.

The organization of a Framework file is much like an outline. The order of the frames as stored by the program is derived from its outline mode. In actual practice, the order of the frames in the file does not matter as long as the FIDs are correct and consistent.

Figure 1-1 illustrates the organization of a typical spreadsheet. Framework stores its

frames starting at the desktop (and from left to right, top to bottom for contending frames on the desktop).

Table	Frame ty	pes and contents	yte 0-1
Code	Туре	Contents	
0	Text	word processing	5-307
1	Simple Glossary	empty library frame	
2	Text Graph	graphics done with text	
3	Graph	graphics done in a graphics mode	
4	Edit	stores formulas, frame names	
5	Reserved		
6	Simple Buffer	used internally (shouldn't appear)	
7	Label	a spreadsheet cell containing text	
8	Cell	a spreadsheet cell containing a value	
9	Reserved		
10	Freefloat	frame containing other frames (drag on)	
11	Composite Buffer	frame containing data base frames	
12	Column	frame containing other frames (drag off)	
13	SS Row	a single spreadsheet row	
14	Spreadsheet	global spreadsheet information	
15	Reserved		
16	EXE	frame containing a DOS file	
17	Reserved		
18	Reserved		
19	Glossary	library frame with data	

Spreadsheet frame
Name frame for spreadsheet frame
Any formula frame for spreadsheet frame
Column Vector frame
Row 1 frame
Cell A1 frame
Formula for Cell A1 frame
Cell B1 frame
Formula for Cell B1 frame
Row 2 frame
Cell A2 frame
Formula for Cell A2 frame
Cell B2 frame
Formula for Cell B2 frame

Figure 1-1 Organization of part of a typical spreadsheet

Important

Because Framework can store its frames in many different orders, this chapter describes each frame type as offset from Byte 0, where 0 is the first byte of the frame. Frames always begin on paragraph boundaries.

The File Header

In Framework II, the file header is 48 bytes long.

Byte 0–1		length: 2 bytes s (16-byte units) counted from 1, er is three paragraphs (48 bytes).
Byte 2—3		length: 2 bytes on frame ID. If you're creating a D of the desktop is 00; the header
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "Stat	length: 1 byte us Flags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID This byte indicates the type of fra for text.	length: 1 byte ame; in the case of the header, 00
Byte 6–7	File ID These bytes must hold the follow Byte 6: EDh Byte 7: FBh	length: 2 bytes wing values:
Byte 8–11	Unused Initialize to nulls (00h).	length: 4 bytes
Byte 12–13	Version Number This integer must be >= 120 to b	length: 2 bytes be a valid Framework II file.
Byte 14–15	Reserved Initialize to nulls (00h).	length: 2 bytes
Byte 16–17		length: 2 bytes the sum of all the bytes in the file, , modulo 16. Count the checksum

the load.

Checksum is one of five file integrity checks that Framework performs during the loading procedure. The others are Seek Count, Maximum Frame Size, Next Frame Size, and Largest FID. If any of the values stored in those locations don't agree with what Framework derives from the file, it will abort the load.

bytes as 00 during the calculation. An incorrect checksum will abort

If the checksum itself is set to 00h, you can force Framework to load the file whatever its condition or the state of the other integrity checks—but you may crash the program.

5

Byte 18-19 Number of Paragraphs (low) length: 2 bytes This word contains the number of paragraphs in the file. It is actually the low word of a two-word field. The high word is at Bytes 30 and 31. Byte 20-21 Maximum Frame Size length: 2 bytes This is the size, in paragraphs, of the largest frame in this file. It need not be the largest frame size that Framework can support. Next Frame Size length: 2 bytes Byte 22-23 This is the size, in paragraphs, of the second largest frame in the Byte 24-25 Seek Count length: 2 bytes Seek Count stores the total number of frames in the file. Remember that the file header, frame names, spreadsheet cells, and formulas are all frames. The maximum valid number here is 32,000 (7Dh). If the Seek Count doesn't agree with Framework's calculation during the loading process, it aborts the load. Byte 26-27 Largest FID length: 2 bytes While FIDs are strictly the names of frames, this integer stores the largest FID as a value. Don't confuse this with the size of the largest frame. Byte 28-29 Reserved length: 2 bytes Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h). Number of Paragraphs (high) length: 2 bytes Byte 30-31 This is the high word of a two-word field. The low word is at Bytes 18 and 19. In all but extremely large (over one megabyte) files, this will be 0. Byte 32-47 Reserved length: 16 bytes Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h)

General Frame Format

Every frame begins with this standard header.

Byte 0–1 Frame Size length: 2 bytes
This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame.

Byte 2-3 FID length: 2 bytes

This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file. IDs change as Framework reads the file into memory; the number has no other meaning than as a name by which one frame can reference another. When creating a Framework file externally to the program, you may use your own reference scheme, as long as it is consistent.

(See "Assigning FIDs," earlier in this chapter.)

Byte 4	Status Flags	length: 1 byte
	One-byte status flags.	See "Status Flags" section.

Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte

This byte indicates the type of frame. See Table 1-1 for valid ID type

numbers.

Byte 6–7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes

This integer holds the number of elements in the contents area of the frame. Each frame can hold a variable number of elements (up to 64K). An element may be a byte, a character, a 16-bit word, a FID, or a frame. The Number of Elements will help you distinguish the garbage data that sometimes pads to the end of a paragraph

boundary.

Byte 8–11 Varies length: 4 bytes

The contents of these bytes vary from frame type to frame type. See

the offset values for the specific frame type.

Byte 12–13 Formula Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of any formula that may be attached to this

frame. If there is no formula, the value is 0.

Byte 14–16 Formatting length: 3 bytes

These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See

the "Formats" section.

Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 18–27 Value Structures length: 10 bytes

This section may not be present on all frames, notably text frames.

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 28–29 Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of this frame. This section may not be present on all frames, notably spreadsheet components (rows, cells) that the user does not name.

Byte 30–31 Status Flags length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Content Offsets

Because the exact organization of the header varies slightly with frame type, the contents of the frame are also offset differently from Byte 0 of the frame. Table 1-2 lists the content offsets for each type of frame.

Important Framework's offsets do not always adhere to the offsets shown here. Generally speaking, these hold.

Code	Туре	Offset		
0	Text	80	March and American	
1	Simple Glossary	80		
2	Text Graph	80		
3	Graph	80		
4	Edit	10		
5	Reserved			
6	Simple Buffer	8		
7	Label	18		
8	Cell	28		
9	Reserved			
10	Freefloat	80		
11	Composite Buffer	80		
12	Column	80		
13	SS Row	10		
14	Spreadsheet	80		
15	Reserved			
16	EXE	16		
17	Reserved			
18	Reserved			
19	Glossary	80		

Outline Frame Organization

An outline frame is one of three frame types that can contain other frames.

Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number	length: 2 bytes or of paragraphs in the frame.
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file.	
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "S	length: 1 byte Status Flags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID This byte indicates the type o 10 or 12.	length: 1 byte f frame. An outline frame will be type

Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This integer holds the number of Fl contents area of the frame.	
Byte 8–9	Parent FID This word holds the frame ID of the pashould be 00h if it has no parent and sh	
Byte 10–11	EXE FID This word will typically be 0. It holds the a DOS file.	length: 2 bytes e FID of the frame containing
Byte 12–13	Formula Frame ID This word holds the FID of any formula frame. If there is no formula, the value	
Byte 14–16	Formatting These three bytes hold formatting infithe "Formats" section.	length: 3 bytes ormation for the frame. See
Byte 17	Internal Value Type See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 1 byte
Byte 18–27	Value Structures See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 10 bytes
Byte 28–29	Name Frame ID This word holds the FID of another frame.	length: 2 bytes ame containing the name of
Byte 30–31	Status Flags See the "Status Flags" section.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 32–33	TLX length: 2 bytes This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLX is 1.	
Byte 34–35	TLY length: 2 bytes This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLY is 3.	
Byte 36–37	BRX This word holds the bottom right X cooframe, excluding the frame border, rabsolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based	elative to its parent frame's

	frame, it is "on the desktop," and typical value for BRX is 72.	BRX is relative to the desktop. A
Byte 38–39	BRY This word holds the bottom right Y frame, excluding the frame borde TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If thi "on the desktop," and BRY is then value for BRY is 13.	r, relative to its parent's absolute s frame has no parent frame, it is
Byte 40-41	Clipping TLX length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is the same as TLX.	
Byte 42–43	Clipping TLY This word holds the 0-based, abs topmost visible row of the frame's is 4.	
Byte 44–45	Clipping BRX length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72.	
Byte 46-47		length: 2 bytes solute, screen Y coordinate of the lipping rectangle. A typical value
Byte 48-49	Zoom ABSTLX	length: 2 bytes
	This word holds the 0-based, abs	solute, screen X coordinate of the e. Typically, this value is the same
Byte 50–51		length: 2 bytes solute, screen Y coordinate of the Il value is the same as the Clipping
Byte 52-53	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 54–55	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 56-57	First Visible Child Initialize these bytes to 1.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 58–59	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes

Byte 60–61	Style FID This word contains the FID of a style typically 00h.	length: 2 bytes e frame. These bytes are
Byte 62–63	Internal Page Number Framework uses these bytes internally	length: 2 bytes . Set them to nulls (00h).
Byte 64–65	First Selected Element These bytes contain a 1-based number in the frame's contents is the first select is 1.	
Byte 66–67	Last Selected Element length: 2 bytes These bytes contain a 1-based number equal to the last element + 1. It designates which element in the frame's contents is the last selected element. A typical value is 2.	
Byte 68–73	Unused Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 6 bytes
Byte 74—79	Escape Sequence These six bytes comprise an escape se begin paragraphs in Framework's text a kind of text frame). The sequence typ shown in Table 1-3. See also the section	frames (an outline frame is pically contains the six bytes

Table 1-3	Typical escape sequence		
Byte Number	Name	Typical Value	
74	Pad Begin	00h	yre 50-01
75	Pad Ext	81h	
76	Left Margin	01h	
77	Right Margin	41h	
78	First Paragraph Format	81h	
79	Pad End Ext	00h	

Byte 80–n Frame Contents length: n bytes

An outline frame contains an array of the FIDs of its child outline frames. Each FID is a two-byte word. The Number of Elements bytes contain the number of FIDs in the Frame Contents section.

Byte n + 1 Frame

Frame Terminator

length: 1 byte

The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13 ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls (and sometimes with garbage). The carriage return denotes the end of the frame; any further characters are spurious.

Word Frame Organization

Word frames are where Framework stores running text. Other text—FRED formulas, names of frames, and so forth—appear in formula or edit frames.

Byte 0–1 Frame Size length: 2 bytes

This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame.

Byte 2–3 FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes

This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file.

Byte 4 Status Flags length: 1 byte

One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section.

Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte

This byte indicates the type of frame. A word frame is type 0.

Byte 6–7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes

This integer holds the number of characters and escape code bytes

in the content portion of the frame.

Byte 8–9 Parent FID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the frame ID of the parent of this frame. This word should be 00h if the frame has no parent and should appear on the

desktop.

Byte 10–11 EXE FID length: 2 bytes

This word will typically be 0. It holds the FID of the frame containing

a DOS file.

Byte 12–13 Formula Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of any formula that may be attached to this

frame. If there is no formula, the value is 0.

Byte 14–16 Formatting length: 3 bytes

These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See

the "Formats" section.

Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 18–27 Value Structures length: 10 bytes

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 28–29 Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of

this frame.

Byte 30–31 Status Flags length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Byte 32–33 TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34–35 TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36–37 BRX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38–39 BRY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40–41 Clipping TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute-screen, X coordinate of the first character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically,

this value is the same as TLX.

Byte 42–43 Clipping TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value

is 4.

Byte 44–45	Clipping BRX This word holds the 0-based, absorightmost character position of the facally, this value is 72.	
Byte 46–47	Clipping BRY This word holds the 0-based, abso bottommost row of the frame's clip is 14.	
Byte 48–49	ABSTLX This word holds the 0-based, abso first character position of the frame as the Clipping TLX.	
Byte 50–51	ABSTLY This word holds the 0-based, abso topmost row of the frame. A typical TLY.	
Byte 52–53	Scroll X This word holds a zero or negative of the contents of the frame visible value is typically 00h.	
Byte 54–55	Scroll Y This word holds a zero or negative of the contents of the frame visib value is typically 00h.	
Byte 56–57	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 58–59	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 60–61	Style FID This word contains the FID of a typically 00h.	length: 2 bytes style frame. These bytes are
Byte 62–63	Internal Page Number Framework uses these bytes inter	length: 2 bytes mally. Set them to nulls (00h).
Byte 64–65	First Selected Element These bytes contain a 1-based nur in the frame's contents is the first Ith line (offset 72). An element is typical value is 1.	selected element relative to the

Byte 66–67	Last Selected Element length: 2 bytes These bytes contain a 1-based number equal to the last element selected + 1 relative to the lth line (offset 72). A typical value is 2.	
Byte 68–70	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 3 bytes
Byte 71	Tab Size Number of spaces for each tab stop of typical value is 8.	length: 1 byte on a line (counting from 1). A
Byte 72–73	Ith Line This word contains a value that descontents of the frame contains the Selected Element (offset 64), Last Sand the Ith Line describe the selection	current selection. The First elected Element (offset 66),
Byte 74–79	Escape Sequence These six bytes comprise an escape separagraph in the text frame. The sequence bytes shown in Table 1-4. See also the	ence typically contains the six

Table 1-4 Escape sequence			
Byte Number	Name	Typical Value	
74	Pad Begin	00h	
75	Pad Ext	81h	
76	Left Margin	01h	
77	Right Margin	41h	
78	First Paragraph Format	81h	
79	Pad End Ext	00h	

Byte 80-n	Frame Contents A text frame contains text characters, a soft end-of-line characters, and other the section "Text Representation."	
Byte n + 1	Frame Terminator The Frame Terminator character is to ASC). Because Framework always be paragraph, the program generally paragraph with nulls (and sometimes return denotes the end of the frame spurious.	egins a new frame on a new ds to the end of the preceding with garbage). The carriage

Spreadsheet Frame Organization

A spreadsheet frame (type 14) is really the master frame of a mini–Framework all by itself. It contains the FID of the column vector frame (edit type 04). Its own contents section is an array of FIDs for each row of the spreadsheet. Each row frame contains FIDs to each cell, and each cell contains the FID of its formula frame.

Below the level of the spreadsheet frame, column vector, row, cell, and formula frames have no names.

Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number of para	
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) This word uniquely identifies each fra	length: 2 bytes me in the file.
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags"	length: 1 byte ags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A spreadsheet frame is type 14.	
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This integer holds the number of Flicontent portion of the frame.	
Byte 8–9	Parent FID length: 2 bytes This word holds the frame ID of the parent of this frame. This word should be 00h if the frame has no parent and should appear on the desktop.	
Byte 10-11	Column Vector FID length: 2 bytes This word contains the FID of the frame containing the individual column width information.	
Byte 12–13	Formula Frame ID This word holds the FID of any formula frame. If there is no formula, the value	
Byte 14–16	Formatting length: 3 bytes These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See the "Formats" section.	
Byte 17	Internal Value Type See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 1 byte
Byte 18–27	Value Structures See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 10 bytes

Byte 28-29

Name Frame ID

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of

this frame.

Byte 30-31

Status Flags

length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Byte 32-33

TLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34-35

TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36-37

BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38-39

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40-41

Clipping TLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Except when a column is locked, this value is the leftmost character position within column A. A typical value is 5.

Calculate a clipping TLX of 5 by allowing one character position for the spreadsheet frame border and four character positions for the row numbers. This places the spreadsheet left frame border at X coordinate 0, the row numbers at X coordinate 1, and the first X coordinate for the first column at 5.

If the spreadsheet column is locked, then add the width of column A to the these values. For example, if column A is 9 characters wide, then the clipping TLX must be 14.

Byte 42-43

Clipping TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row, usually row 1. A typical value is 5.

Calculate a clipping TLY value by allowing one row for the frame border and one row for the column labels (A, B, C, etc.). This places the spreadsheet top frame border at Y coordinate 3, the column labels at Y coordinate 4, and the first row at Y coordinate 5.

If the spreadsheet is locked, then add 1 to the clipping TLY value to make it 6 in the previous example.

Byte 44-45

Clipping BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72.

Byte 46-47

Clipping BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 14.

Byte 48-49

ABSTLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Typically, this value is the leftmost character position within column A, and the same as the Clipping TLX.

Byte 50-51

ABSTLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row—usually row 1. A typical value is the same as the Clipping TLY.

Byte 52-53

First Visible Column

length: 2 bytes

The word contains a 1-based column number of the first visible column in the current screen display. A typical value is 01h.

Byte 54-55

Last Visible Column

length: 2 bytes

This word holds a 1-based column number of the last visible column in the current screen display. You should initialize this word to 01h.

Byte 56-57

Last Visible Row

length: 2 bytes

This word holds a 1-based row number of the last visible row in the screen display. Set the Last Visible Row to 01h.

Byte 58–59	First Visible Row This word holds the 1-based row nur the screen display. A typical value is	mber of the first visible row in
Byte 60–61	Style FID This word contains the FID of a st typically 00h.	length: 2 bytes tyle frame. These bytes are
Byte 62–63	Internal Page Number Framework uses these bytes interna	
Byte 64–65	First Selected Row These bytes contain a 1-based num lected row. A typical value is 1.	
Byte 66–67	Last Selected Row These bytes contain a 1-based nu selected + 1. A typical value is 2.	length: 2 bytes imber equal to the last row
Byte 68–69	First Selected Column These bytes hold a 1-based column selected. A typical value is 1.	
Byte 70–71	Last Selected Column This is a 1-based column number selected + 1. A typical value is 2.	
Byte 72–73	Window Last Column This word contains the number of columnsheet. The default value is 50.	length: 2 bytes umns declared for this spread-
Byte 74	Delta First Visible Column This byte contains the number of clipped and not visible on the spread visible column. The default value is	character positions that are dsheet's left edge for the first
Byte 75	SS Bits This byte contains a set of spreads! Flags."	length: 1 byte neet status flags. See "Status
Byte 76–77	Window Last Row The number of rows declared for the number is 100.	length: 2 bytes his spreadsheet. The default
Byte 78–79	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 2 bytes
Byte 80-n	Frame Contents The contents of a spreadsheet frame	length: n bytes e contain an array of two-byte

FIDs to the number contained in the Number of Elements word. Each entry is the FID of a row frame, ordered from top to bottom of

//

the spreadsheet and counted from 1. An FID of 00h indicates a completely empty row. The number of FIDs may be less than the number of rows declared for the spreadsheet; after the list of Number of Elements FIDs, the remaining rows are assumed to be empty.

Byte n + 1

Frame Terminator

length: 1 byte

The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13 ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls (and sometimes with garbage). The carriage return denotes the end of the frame; any further characters are spurious.

Column Vector

The Column Vector frame is a variation on the Edit frame (type 4). It holds two important pieces of information: whether the data is part of a data base or spreadsheet, and the widths of each column.

Byte 0-1	Paragraph Count	length: 2 bytes

This word contains the 1-based count of the number of paragraphs

in the frame.

Byte 2–3 Frame ID length: 2 bytes

The Frame ID uniquely identifies every frame in the file.

Byte 4 Frame Status length: 1 byte

See the section "Status Flags."

Byte 5 Type ID length: 1 byte

This Lyte contains the type ID of the Column Vector frame. Column

Vector is an edit frame (type 04h).

Byte 6–7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes

This word contains the 1-based number of entries in the contents section. In a Column Vector frame, the elements are two-byte FIDs,

one for each of the "live" columns in the spreadsheet.

Byte 8–9 DB Forms Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word contains data to tell Framework whether it's dealing with a spreadsheet or a data base in this frame. The internal structure of a data base frame is very much like the structure of a spreadsheet frame. If the Column Vector frame is part of a spreadsheet frame, the DB Forms Frame ID is 00h. If the Column Vector frame is part of a data base frame, then this word contains the FID of the DB

Forms frame.

Byte 10-n

Column Widths

length: n bytes

A separate two-byte word describes each column width. The values of each width are calculated from 1. Each width corresponds in order to a column on the spreadsheet, from left to right. If there are fewer width words than there are columns defined for the spreadsheet, it means that the remaining columns all use the default width as set in FWSETUP.

Row Frame

There is a row frame for every row in the spreadsheet in which any cell contains data, a formula, or a cell format. Rows generally appear in the file in order from top to bottom starting with row 1. After each row frame come frames describing each cell and cell formula (in column order).

Note long as you ap order.	There is no absolute f ply FIDs consistently and completely	frame order in Framework; as y, frames can appear in any
Byte 0–1	Paragraph Count This word contains the 1-based coin the frame.	length: 2 bytes unt of the number of paragraphs
Byte 2–3	Frame ID The Frame ID uniquely identifies 6	length: 2 bytes every frame in the file.
Byte 4	Frame Status See the section "Status Flags."	length: 1 byte
Byte 5	Type ID This byte contains the Type ID of t 13 (0Dh).	length: 1 byte the row. The Type ID of a row is
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This word contains the 1-based no contained in the contents portion of particular cell frame in the row despendent.	of the frame. Each is the ID of a
Byte 8–9	Parent FID This word contains the FID of the fra It tells from which spreadsheet fra	
Byte 10-n	Array of Cells The content portion of this frame is word corresponds to a cell in the roll fa word is even, it is the FID of a it contains format information for the second seco	w, in column order (A, B, C, etc.). cell in the row. If a word is odd,

words in the content portion of the row frame indicate that the

remainder of the cells in that row are empty and default to the global spreadsheet format.

Value Cell

Value cells and text cells are the two types of cell frames in Framework II. Both can refer to formula frames.

to formula frames.		
Byte 0–1	Paragraph Count This word contains the 1- based count in the frame.	length: 2 bytes t of the number of paragraphs
Byte 2–3	Frame ID The Frame ID uniquely identifies ever	length: 2 bytes ery frame in the file.
Byte 4	Frame Status See the section "Status Flags."	length: 1 byte
Byte 5	Type ID This byte contains the type ID of the cof 08h.	length: 1 byte ell. A value cell has a Type ID
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This word contains the 1-based numb content portion of the frame.	length: 2 bytes er of bytes (characters) in the
Byte 8–9	Parent FID length: 2 bytes This word contains the FID of the frame to which this frame belongs. It tells from which row frame this cell comes.	
Byte 10–11	Recalc length: 2 bytes Framework sets these bytes to 01h when it has freshly recalculated the value of a cell. A value of 00h forces Framework to recalculate the cell value. You should generally set the value of this cell to 01h.	
Byte 12–13	Formula FID This word holds the FID of the formula value is 00h if there is no formula.	length: 2 bytes ula attached to this cell. The
Byte 14–16	Frame Format See "Formats" section.	length: 3 bytes
Byte 17	Internal Value Type See "Value Structures" section.	length: 1 byte
Byte 18–27	Value Structure See "Value Structures" section.	length: 10 bytes
Byte 28–n	Frame Contents The content portion of a value cell co	

as displayed by the cell-including all currency characters, thou-

sands delimiters, decimal characters, and percent signs. In Framework II, a null follows a character string.

Byte n + 1 Frame Terminator length: 1 byte

After the trailing null of the Frame Contents comes the Terminator character, a carriage return (ASCII 13, 0Dh). All other characters from the Terminator the paragraph boundary should be disregarded.

Text Cell

Text cells hold the spreadsheet labels that the user types in.

Byte 0–1 Paragraph Count length: 2 bytes

This word contains the 1-based count of the number of paragraphs

in the frame.

Byte 2–3 Frame ID length: 2 bytes

The Frame ID uniquely identifies every frame in the file.

Byte 4 Frame Status length: 1 byte

See the section "Status Flags."

Byte 5 Type ID length: 1 byte

This byte contains the type ID of the cell. A text cell has a Type ID

of 07h.

Byte 6–7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes

This word contains the 1-based number of bytes (characters) in the

content portion of the frame.

Byte 8–9 Parent FID length: 2 bytes

This word contains the FID of the frame to which this frame belongs.

It tells from which row frame this cell comes.

Byte 10–11 Recalc length: 2 bytes

Framework sets these bytes to 01h when it has freshly recalculated the value of a cell. A value of 00h forces Framework to recalculate

the cell value. You should generally set the value of this cell to 01h.

Byte 12–13 Formula FID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of the formula attached to this cell. The

value is 00h if there is no formula.

Byte 14–16 Frame Format length: 3 bytes

See "Formats" section.

Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte

See "Value Structures" section.

Byte 18-n

Byte 10-11

Frame Contents

length: n bytes

length: 2 bytes

This word contains the FID of the frame containing individual

column width (field width, for data bases) information.

The Frame Contents hold the text label that the user has typed into the spreadsheet cell. In Framework II, text cells can "overlap" neighboring cells to their right (at least until those cells also contain data). A text cell can contain and display more text than the width of its column.

Data Base Frame Organization

A Framework II data base structure is very similar to a spreadsheet. The two structures vary in three important ways:

- 1. Bit #3 in SS Bits (Byte 75) in the data base frame contains a 1. This indicates that the frame is a data base frame. See the "Status Flags" section.
- 2. The DB Forms Frame ID (Byte 8) of the Column Vector frame contains the FID of the DB Forms Frame. The DB Forms Frame contains the data base's dBase view and Forms view information.
- 3. The DB Forms Frame contains two FIDs in its contents section: the FID of the frame containing the dBase view information and the FID of the frame containing the Forms view information.

Byte 0-1 Frame Size length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame. Byte 2-3 FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file. Byte 4 Status Flags length: 1 byte One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section. Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A data base frame is type 14 (as is the spreadsheet frame). Byte 6-7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of FIDs (two bytes each) in the content portion of the frame. Parent FID length: 2 bytes Byte 8-9 This word holds the frame ID of the parent of this frame. This word should be 00h if the frame has no parent and should appear on the desktop.

Column Vector FID

Byte 12–13 Formula Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of any formula that may be attached to this

frame. If there is no formula, the value is 0.

Byte 14–16 Formatting length: 3 bytes

These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See

the "Formats" section.

Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 18–27 Value Structures length: 10 bytes

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 28–29 Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of

this frame.

Byte 30–31 Status Flags length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Byte 32–33 TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34–35 TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36–37 BRX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38–39 BRY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40-41 Clipping TLX length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Except when a column is locked, this value is the leftmost character position within the first field. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping TLX" for the Spreadsheet Frame. Clipping TLY length: 2 bytes Byte 42-43 This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row, usually row 1. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping" TLY" for the Spreadsheet Frame. Byte 44-45 length: 2 bytes Clipping BRX This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72. Byte 46-47 Clipping BRY length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 14. Byte 48-49 **ABSTLX** length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Typically, this value is the leftmost character position within column A and the same as the Clipping TLX. Byte 50-51 ABSTLY length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0 based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row—usually row 1. A typical value is the same as the Clipping TLY. Byte 52-53 First Visible Column length: 2 bytes The word contains a 1-based column number of the first visible column in the current screen display. A typical value is 01h. Byte 54-55 Last Visible Column length: 2 bytes This word holds a 1-based column number of the last visible column in the current screen display. You should initialize this word to 01h. Byte 56-57 Last Visible Row length: 2 bytes This word holds a 1-based row number of the last visible row in the screen display. Set the Last Visible Row to 01h. Byte 58-59 First Visible Row length: 2 bytes This word holds the 1-based row number of the first visible row in the screen display. A typical value is 01h.

Byte 60–61	Style FID This word contains the FID of a sty typically 00h.	length: 2 bytes le frame. These bytes are
Byte 62–63	Internal Page Number Framework uses these bytes internall	length: 2 bytes ly. Set them to nulls (00h).
Byte 64–65	First Selected Row These bytes contain a 1-based numblected row. A typical value is 1.	length: 2 bytes per designating the first se-
Byte 66–67	Last Selected Row These bytes contain a 1-based num selected + 1. A typical value is 2.	length: 2 bytes nber equal to the last row
Byte 68–69	First Selected Column These bytes hold a 1-based column selected. A typical value is 1.	length: 2 bytes number of the first column
Byte 70–71	Last Selected Column This is a 1-based column number of selected + 1. A typical value is 2.	
Byte 72–73	Window Last Column This word contains the number of col base. The default value is 50.	length: 2 bytes lumns declared for this data
Byte 74	Delta First Visible Column This byte contains the number of collipped and not visible on the data base visible column. The default value is 0	character positions that are eframe's left edge for the first
Byte 75	SS Bits This byte contains a set of status flag indicating that this frame is a data base sheet frame. See "Status Flags."	
Byte 76–77	Window Last Row The number of rows declared for this dais 100.	length: 2 bytes ata base. The default number
Byte 78–79	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 2 bytes
Byte 80-n	Frame Contents The contents of a data base frame cont to the number contained in the Number entry is the FID of a row frame (a date top to bottom of the data base, and coudicates a completely empty record. The less than the number of rows declared.	ber of Elements word. Each base record), ordered from unted from 1. A FID of 00h in- the number of FIDs may be

list of Number of Elements FIDs, the remaining rows are assumed to be empty.

Byte n + 1 Frame Terminator length: 1 byte

The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13 ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls (and sometimes with garbage). The carriage return denotes the end of the frame; any further characters are spurious.

DB Forms Frame

Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number of para	length: 2 bytes agraphs in the frame.
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) This word uniquely identifies each fra	length: 2 bytes me in the file.
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "Status Fl	length: 1 byte ags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID This byte indicates the type of frame. type11 (0Bh).	length: 1 byte A data base forms frame is
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This integer holds the number of Fl content portion of the frame. There are portion of a DB Forms frame.	
Byte 8–29	Reserved All these bytes are reserved in the DE nulls (00h).	length: 22 bytes 3 Forms Frame. Set them to
Byte 30–31	Status Flags See the "Status Flags" section.	length: 2 bytes

Byte 32–33 TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34–35 TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLY is 2

value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36–37 BRX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38–39 BRY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40–41 Clipping TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Except when a column is locked, this value is the leftmost character position within the first field. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping TLX" for the Spreadsheet Frame

Byte 42–43 Clipping TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row, usually row 1. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping TLY" for the Spreadsheet Frame.

Byte 44–45 Clipping BRX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72.

Byte 46–47 Clipping BRY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 14.

Byte 48–49 ABSTLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Typically, this value is the leftmost character position within column A, and the same as the Clipping TLX.

Byte 50–51 ABSTLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screenY coordinate of the topmost visible row—usually row 1. A typical value is the same as

the Clipping TLY.

Byte 52–53 Reserved length: 2 bytes

Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).

Byte 54–55 Number of Open Records length: 2 bytes

Typically, the Number of Open Records value is the same as the

Windows Last Row value (Byte 76) of the data base frame.

Byte 56–63 Reserved length: 8 bytes

Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).

Byte 64–65 Data Base View Indicator length: 2 bytes

This word defines the view that the frame displays:

0: Table view
1: Forms view
2: dBase view

Byte 66–67 Data Base View Indicator + 1 length: 2 bytes

Byte 68–79 Reserved length: 12 bytes

Set these bytes to nulls (00h).

Byte 80–83 Frame Contents length: n bytes

The DB Form frame contains two, 2-byte FIDs. The first entry is the FID of the Forms View frame. The second is the FID of the dBase

View frame.

Byte 84 Frame Terminator length: 1 byte

The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13 ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls (and sometimes with garbage). The carriage return denotes the end of the frame; any further characters are

spurious.

Forms View Frame

The Forms View frame contains one FID for every field in the data base. Each FID points to a Forms View Field Frame.

Byte 0–1 Paragraph Count length: 2 bytes
The number of paragraphs in the current frame.

Byte 2–3	This frame's FID.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 4	Status Flags See the "Status Flags" section.	length: 1 byte
Byte 5	Frame Type ID The frame type ID of a Forms View F	length: 1 byte rame is 11.
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This word holds the number of words frame. The number should be 2.	length: 2 bytes in the contents portion of the
Byte 8–9	Parent FID This word contains the FID of the fra Forms View Frame.	length: 2 bytes ame that is the parent of the
Byte 10–11	EXE FID This is the frame ID of a frame holding linked program. Typically, the EXE F	
Byte 12–13	Formula FID This is the FID of a frame that contai (contents are nulls if there is no form	
Byte 14–16	Formatting These three bytes hold formatting interest the "Formats" section.	length: 3 bytes formation for the frame. See
Byte 17	Internal Value Type See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 1 byte
Byte 18–27	Value Structure See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 10 bytes
Byte 28–29	Name FID The FID of the frame holding the name	length: 2 bytes ne of this frame.
Byte 30–31	Frame Status Flags See the "Status Flags" section.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 32–79	Reserved Framework uses these bytes interpreted framework file outside of the Framework to nulls (00h).	
Byte 80-n	Frame Contents The Contents portion of a Forms View every field in the data base.	length: n bytes w frame contains one FID for

Frame Terminator length: 1 byte Byte n + 1

> The frame terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, ASCII 13). Because Framework begins each new frame on a paragraph boundary, pad to the last byte of the terminator's paragrah with nulls (00h).

Forms View Field Frame

There is one Forms View Field frame for every field in the data base. These frames describe the screen position of the field. It is a good idea (although not strictly mandatory) for each Forms View Field to have a different TLX and TLY, so that all fields are visible.

Frame Size length: 2 bytes Byte 0-1 This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame. FID (Frame ID) Byte 2-3 length: 2 bytes This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file. Status Flags Byte 4 length: 1 byte One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section. Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A Forms View Field frame is type 0 (text). Number of Elements Byte 6-7 length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of bytes (characters and escape codes) in the content portion of this frame. When creating an empty Framework data base outside of the Framework program, set these bytes to nulls because the contents portion of the frame is initially empty (no data in the field). Parent FID lenath: 2 bytes of the Forms View Field frame is the Data Base Frame.

Byte 8-9

This word holds the frame ID of the parent of this frame. The parent

Byte 10-11 EXE FID length: 2 bytes

This word contains the FID of a frame containing an externally

compiled and linked program. Typically, it's null.

Byte 12-13 Formula Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of any formula that may be attached to this

frame. If there is no formula, the value is 0.

Byte 14-16 Formatting length: 3 bytes

These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See

the "Formats" section.

Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 18–27 Value Structures length: 10 bytes

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 28–29 Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of

this frame.

Byte 30–31 Status Flags length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Byte 32–33 TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34–35 TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36–37 BRX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38–39 BRY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40–41 Clipping TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Except when a column is locked, this value is the leftmost character position within the first field. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping TLX" for the

Spreadsheet Frame.

Byte 42–43 Clipping TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row, usually row 1. A typical value is 5. See "Clip-

ping TLY" for the Spreadsheet Frame.

Clipping BRX length: 2 bytes Byte 44-45 This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72. Byte 46-47 Clipping BRY length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is ABSTLX Byte 48-49 length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Typically, this value is the leftmost character position within column A, and the same as the Clipping TLX. ABSTLY length: 2 bytes Byte 50-51 This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row—usually row 1. A typical value is the same as the Clipping TLY. Byte 52-53 Scroll X length: 2 bytes This word is a 0 or negative value, and describes the portion of the contents of the frame in the horizontal direction that is visible. Its value is typically 0. Byte 54-55 Scroll v length: 2 bytes This word is a 0 or negative value, and describes the portion of the contents of the frame in the vertical direction that is visible. Its value is typically 0. Reserved length: 4 bytes Byte 56-59 These words are reserved by Framework. Set them to nulls (00h). Style FID length: 2 bytes Byte 60-61 This word contains the FID of a style frame. These bytes are typically 00h. Internal Page Number length: 2 bytes Byte 62-63 Framework uses these bytes internally. Set them to nulls (00h). Byte 64-65 First Selected Element length: 2 bytes These bytes contain a 1-based number designating the first selected element relative to the 1th line (Byte 72). An element is any displayable character. A typical value is 1. Byte 66-67 Last Selected Element length: 2 bytes These bytes contain a 1-based number equal to the last element selected + 1, relative to the lth line (Byte 72). A typical value is 2.

Byte 68–70	Reserved These bytes are reserved. Set them	length: 3 bytes to nulls (00h).
Byte 71	Tab Size This byte contains the number of spa between 5 and 8.	length: 1 byte ces for a Tab stop. Typically
Byte 72–73	Ith Line This word tells which line within the coursent selection. The First Selection Selected Element (Byte 66), and Its selection. Typically 0.	cted Element (Byte 64), Last
Byte 74	Reserved Set this reserved byte to a null.	length: 1 byte
Byte 75	Margins This byte is typically set to C1h (ASCII right margin of zero. See the section	
Byte 76	First Paragraph Left Margin This is the left margin value for the ignores this value if the value of Byte	first paragraph. Framework
Byte 77	First Paragraph Right Margin This is the right margin value for the ignores this value if the value of Byte	first paragraph. Framework
Byte 78	First Paragraph Format This is the code for the text format of section "Text Representation."	
Byte 79	Reserved Set this byte equal to 00h.	length: 1 byte
Byte 80–n	Frame Contents The contents of this frame is the text creating an empty data base, this sec	
Byte n + 1 2 and S through all un of men 2 and S are real and pullbag you at the male nA. (Frame Terminator The Frame Terminator character is ASC). Because Framework always be paragraph, the program generally paragraph with nulls (and sometimes return denotes the end of the frame; a rious.	pegins a new frame on a new cls to the end of the preceding s with garbage). The carriage

dBase View Frame

The dBase View frame contains one FID for every field in the data base. Each FID points to a dBase View Field frame.

Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number of para	length: 2 bytes agraphs in the frame.
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) This word uniquely identifies each fra	length: 2 bytes ame in the file.
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "Status F	length: 1 byte lags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID This byte indicates the type of frame. 11.	length: 1 byte A dBase View frame type is
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This integer holds the number of FIDs frame. There will be one FID for ever	s in the content portion of the
Byte 8–9	Parent FID This word holds the frame ID of the p	length: 2 bytes parent of this frame.
Byte 10–11	EXE FID This word contains the FID of a fra compiled and linked program. Typica	
Byte 12–13	Formula Frame ID This word holds the FID of any formula frame. If there is no formula, the value	
Byte 14–16	Formatting These three bytes hold formatting in the "Formats" section.	length: 3 bytes formation for the frame. See
Byte 17	Internal Value Type See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 1 byte
Byte 18–27	Value Structures See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 10 bytes
Byte 28–29	Name Frame ID This word holds the FID of another for this frame.	length: 2 bytes rame containing the name of
Byte 30–31	Status Flags See the "Status Flags" section.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 32–79	Reserved Framework uses these bytes international (00h).	length: 2 bytes ally. Set these bytes to nulls
Byte 80–n	Frame Contents This frame contains one FID for ever	length: n bytes ry field in the data base.

Byte n + 1 Frame Terminator length: 1 byte

The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13 ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls.

dBase View Field Frame

There is one dBase View Field frame for every field in the data base. These frames describe the screen position of the field. It is a good idea for every dBase View Field to have a different TLX and TLY, so that all fields are visible.

	LY, so that all fields are visible.	ery dBase View Field to have
Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number of para	length: 2 bytes graphs in the frame.
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) This word uniquely identifies each fra	length: 2 bytes me in the file.
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags"	length: 1 byte ags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID This byte indicates the type of frame. type 0 (text).	length: 1 byte A dBase View Field frame is
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This integer holds the number of bytes (characters and escape codes) in the content portion of this frame. When creating an empty Framework data base outside of the Framework program, set these bytes to nulls because the contents portion of the frame is initially empty (no data in the field).	
Byte 8–9	Parent FID This word holds the frame ID of the parent from View Field frame is the	
Byte 10–11	EXE FID This word contains the FID of a fram compiled and linked program. Typica	
Byte 12–13	Formula Frame ID This word holds the FID of any formula	length: 2 bytes a that may be attached to this

Byte 14–16 Formatting length: 3 bytes

These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See

the "Formats" section.

Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte

See the "Value Structures" section.

frame. If there is no formula, the value is 0.

Byte 18–27 Value Structures length: 10 bytes

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 28–29 Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of

this frame.

Byte 30–31 Status Flags length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Byte 32–33 TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X ccordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34–35 TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36–37 BRX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38–39 BRY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40–41 Clipping TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Except when a column is locked, this value is the leftmost character position within the first field. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping TLX" for the

Spreadsheet Frame.

Byte 42–43 Clipping TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row, usually row 1. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping

TLY" for the Spreadsheet Frame.

Byte 44–45 Clipping BRX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typi-

cally, this value is 72.

Byte 46–47 Clipping BRY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is

14.

Byte 48–49 ABSTLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Typically, this value is the leftmost character position within column A, and the

same as the Clipping TLX.

Byte 50–51 ABSTLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row—usually row 1. A typical value is the same as

the Clipping TLY.

Byte 52–53 Scroll X length: 2 bytes

This word is a 0 or negative value and describes the portion of the contents of the frame in the horizontal direction that is visible. Its

value is typically 0.

Byte 54–55 Scroll y length: 2 bytes

This word is a 0 or negative value and describes the portion of the contents of the frame in the vertical direction that is visible. Its value

is typically 0.

Byte 56–59 Reserved length: 4 bytes

These words are reserved by Framework. Set them to nulls (00h).

Byte 60–61 Style FID length: 2 bytes

This word contains the FID of a style frame. These bytes are

typically 00h.

Byte 62–63 Internal Page Number length: 2 bytes

Framework uses these bytes internally. Set them to nulls (00h).

Byte 64–65 First Selected Element length: 2 bytes

These bytes contain a 1-based number designating the first selected element relative to the 1th line (Byte 72). An element is any

displayable character. A typical value is 1.

Byte 66–67 Last Selected Element length: 2 bytes

These bytes contain a 1-based number equal to the last element

selected + 1, relative to the lth line (Byte 72). A typical value is 2.

Byte 68-70 Reserved length: 3 bytes These bytes are reserved. Set them to nulls (00h). Tab Size length: 1 byte Byte 71 This byte contains the number of spaces for a Tab stop. Typically between 5 and 8. Byte 72-73 Ith Line length: 2 bytes This word tells which line within the contents of the frame contains the current selection. The First Selected Element (Byte 64), Last Selected Element (Byte 66), and Ith Line describe the current selection. Typically 0. Byte 74 Reserved length: 1 byte Set this reserved byte to a null. Byte 75 Margins length: 1 byte This byte is typically set to C1h (ASCII 193). This indicates a left and right margin of zero. See the section "Text Representation." First Paragraph Left Margin length: 1 byte Byte 76 This is the left margin value for the first paragraph. Framework ignores this value if the value of Byte 75 is C1h. Byte 77 First Paragraph Right Margin length: 1 byte This is the right margin value for the first paragraph. Framework ignores this value if the value of Byte 75 is C1h. Byte 78 First Paragraph Format length: 1 byte This is the code for the text format of the first paragraph. See the section "Text Representation." Byte 79 Reserved length: 1 byte Set this byte equal to 00h. Byte 80-n Frame Contents length: n bytes The contents of this frame is the text of the field contents. If you're creating an empty data base, this section should initially be empty. Frame Terminator Byte n + 1length: 1 byte The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13 ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls (and sometimes with garbage). The carriage return denotes the end of the frame; any further characters are spurious.

Composite Frame Organization

The composite frame is very close to the outline frame in organization.

Byte 0-1 Frame Size length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame. length: 2 bytes Byte 2-3 FID (Frame ID) This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file. Byte 4 Status Flags length: 1 byte One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section. Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A composite frame will be type 10 or 12. Byte 6-7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of FIDs (two bytes each) in the contents area of the frame. Byte 8-9 Parent FID length: 2 bytes This word holds the frame ID of the parent of this frame. This word should be 00h if the frame has no parent and should appear on the desktop. EXE FID Byte 10-11 length: 2 bytes This word will typically be 0. It holds the FID of the frame containing a DOS file. Formula Frame ID Byte 12-13 length: 2 bytes This word holds the FID of any formula that may be attached to this frame. If there is no formula, the value is 0. Byte 14-16 **Formatting** length: 3 bytes These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See the "Formats" section. Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte See the "Value Structures" section. Value Structures Byte 18-27 length: 10 bytes See the "Value Structures" section. Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes Byte 28-29 This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of this frame. Byte 30-31 Status Flags length: 2 bytes See the "Status Flags" section. Byte 32-33 length: 2 bytes This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the

frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34-35

TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36-37

BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38-39

BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40-41

Clipping TLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is the same as TLX.

Byte 42-43

Clipping TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 4.

Byte 44-45

Clipping BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72.

Byte 46-47

Clipping BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 14.

Byte 48-49

Zoom ABSTLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position of the frame. Typically, this value is the same as the Clipping TLX.

Byte 50–51	Zoom ABSTLY This word holds the 0-based, absolute topmost row of the frame. A typical value TLY.	
Byte 52–53	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 54–55	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 56–57	Last Visible Child Initialize these bytes to 1.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 58–59	First Visible Child Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 60–61	Style FID This word contains the FID of a st typically 00h.	length: 2 bytes yle frame. These bytes are
Byte 62–63	Internal Page Number Framework uses these bytes interna	length: 2 bytes lly. Set them to nulls (00h).
Byte 64–65	First Selected Element These bytes contain a 1-based number in the frame's contents is the first selected is 1.	
Byte 66–67	Last Selected Element These bytes contain a 1-based numb 1. It designates which element in the selected element. A typical value is 2	frame's contents is the last
Byte 68–73	Unused Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 6 bytes
Byte 74–79	Escape Sequence These six bytes comprise an escape so begin paragraphs in Framework's text a kind of text frame). The sequence ty shown in Table 1-5. See also the second	t frames (an outline frame is pically contains the six bytes
Byte 80-n	Frame Contents An outline frame contains an array of frames. Each FID is a two-byte work bytes contain the number of FIDs in a counting from 1.	d. The Number of Elements
Byte n + 1	Frame Terminator The Frame Terminator character is	length: 1 byte the carriage return (0Dh, 13

ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls (and sometimes with garbage). The carriage return denotes the end of the frame; any further characters are spurious.

Table 1-5	Typical escape sec	uence	T-8 dive
Byte Number	Name	Typical Value	
74	Pad Begin	00h	
75	Pad Ext	81h	
76	Left Margin	01h	
77	Right Margin	41h	
78	First Paragraph Forma	81h	
79	Pad End Ext	00h	

Graph Frame Organization

The contents section of a Framework II graph frame is an extremely device-dependent bit map of the graph. Rather than try to reproduce such a bit map externally, the best way to create a graph frame is to make use of Framework's automatic recalculation capabilities and have Framework create the bit map for you when you load the frame.

To have Framework create the graph for you, you must do three things.

- You create a formula frame containing a valid Framework graph formula. A graph frame without a formula will not work. Bytes 12 and 13, the Formula FID, must be non-zero and must be the valid FID of a formula frame.
- 2. You must use an special "undefined" code for the Picture Device Identifier (Bytes 20 and 21). The Picture Device Identifier is the code that tells Framework how to display the bit map in its contents section. Framework supports over 20 display adapters, each with its own bit map. By using the "formally undefined" code of 99 as PDI, you force Framework to recalculate the graph using the adapter specified in FWSETUP and the graph formula in the formula frame.
- You must leave the contents portion of the frame blank (pad with nulls to the paragraph boundary). Framework will recalculate the graph and create its bit map automatically.

Byte 0–1 Frame Size length: 2 bytes
This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame.

Byte 2–3 FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes
This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file.

Byte 4	Status Flags length: 1 byte One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A graph frame will be type 03.
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of FIDs (two bytes each) in the contents area of the frame.
Byte 8–9	Parent FID length: 2 bytes This word holds the frame ID of the parent of this frame. This word should be 00h if the frame has no parent and should appear on the desktop.
Byte 10–11	EXE FID length: 2 bytes This word will typically be 0. It holds the FID of the frame containing a DOS program.
Byte 12–13	Formula Frame ID length: 2 bytes This word holds the FID of any formula that may be attached to this frame. There must be a Framework graph formula.
Byte 14–16	Formatting length: 3 bytes These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See the "Formats" section.
Byte 17	Internal Value Type length: 1 byte See the "Value Structures" section. Framework accepts a null at this location until it actually draws the graph; then the internal value type is 7.
Byte 18–19	Primitive List FID length: 2 bytes This word contains the FID of the graph's primitive list information. Framework creates its own list of graphic primitives and places it in a frame when it draws the graph. When you're creating a Framework file externally to Framework, you may specify a null for this FID. Framework will fill in the correct FID after it draws the graph.
Byte 20–21	Picture Device Identifier length: 2 bytes This word holds the code of the display adapter, which works with the bit map contents of the frame. Set this word to 99 (63h) for "undefined." A null will also work at this location until Framework draws the graph. After the program draws the graph, this location will have the code for the graphic adapter specified in the FWSETUP file.
Byte 22–27	Reserved length: 6 bytes Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).
Byte 28–29	Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of this frame.

Byte 30-31

Status Flags

length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Byte 32-33

TLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34-35

TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36-37

BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38-39

BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40-41

Clipping TLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is the same as TLX.

Byte 42-43

Clipping TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 4.

Byte 44-45

Clipping BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72.

Byte 46-47

Clipping BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 14.

Byte 48–49	Zoom ABSTLX This word holds the 0-based, absolute first character position of the frame. Ty as the Clipping TLX.	
Byte 50–51	Zoom ABSTLY This word holds the 0-based, absolute topmost row of the frame. A typical value TLY.	
Byte 52–53	ScrollX Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 54–55	ScrollY Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 56–57	Last Visible Child Initialize these bytes to 00h.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 58–59	First Visible Child Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 2 bytes
Byte 60–61	Style FID This word contains the FID of a sty typically 00h.	length: 2 bytes yle frame. These bytes are
Byte 62–63	Internal Page Number Framework uses these bytes internal	length: 2 bytes ly. Set them to nulls (00h).
Byte 64–65	First Selected Element These bytes contain a 1-based number in the frame's contents is the first selected is 1.	
Byte 66–67	Last Selected Element These bytes contain a 1-based number 1. It designates which element in the selected element. A typical value is 2	frame's contents is the last
Byte 68–73	Unused Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 6 bytes
Byte 74–79	Escape Sequence These six bytes comprise an escape so begin paragraphs in Framework's text a kind of text frame). The sequence ty shown in Table 1-5. See also the second	et frames (an outline frame is epically contains the six bytes
Byte 80-n	Frame Contents The contents of the graph frame is a boof display adapter installed at the time	

To get around having to create a bit map (or worse, many different bit maps) the frame contents of a graph frame should be nulls.

Byte n + 1

Frame Terminator

length: 1 byte

The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13

ASC). Pad to the end of the paragraph with nulls.

EXE Frame Organization

The capabilities of the EXE frame are particularly powerful—and not documented in the Framework user's guide.

You can use the EXE frame to contain assembly language programs (or programs externally compiled and linked down to assembly language). The ability to run assembly routines from inside Framework II gives a programmer enormous control and speed. For example, routines can insert or extract characters from Framework frames, invoke other assembly routines, create a custom desktop, and perform many other tasks.

The general procedure for using assembly routines with Framework is to create a frame with a FRED program in it. The FRED program uses the undocumented command @EXEC. Its parameters are the assembly program's name and entry point. Then load the assembly program from disk to the desktop as you would any Framework file. Framework loads the assembly program into the EXE frame format described here.

For more information on working with assembly language routines, see *Framework II Developer's Toolkit*, from Ashton-Tate.

Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number of para	length: 2 bytes agraphs in the frame.
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) This word uniquely identifies each fra	length: 2 bytes me in the file.
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "Status Fl	length: 1 byte ags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID This byte indicates the type of frame. A	length: 1 byte n EXE frame is type 16 (0Fh).
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This integer holds the number of byte frame.	length: 2 bytes es in the contents area of the
Byte 8–9	Stack Segment Paragraph Bias	length: 2 bytes
Byte 10-11	Stack Pointer Initialize Value	length: 2 bytes
Byte 12-13	Code Segment Paragraph Bias	length: 2 bytes
Byte 14-15	Instruction Pointer Initialize Value	length: 2 bytes

Byte 16-n

Byte n + 1

Frame Contents

length: n bytes

length: 1 byte

The contents of an EXE frame is an assembly language program (or a program in a higher-level language compiled and linked to assembly language).

It must be executable code.

It cannot have any segment fixups.

The first four bytes must be nulls. Framework "plugs in" the address of its service routine transfer vector.

For more detailed information see *Framework II Developer's Toolkit*, from Ashton-Tate.

Formula Frame Organization

Frame Terminator

A formula frame holds a formula for a spreadsheet cell or a FRED program.

Byte 0-1 length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame Byte 2-3 FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file. Byte 4 Status Flags length: 1 byte One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section. Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A formula frame is type 04h. Byte 6-7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of bytes in the contents area of the frame. Byte 8-9 Reserved length: 2 bytes Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h). Byte 10-n Frame Contents length: n bytes The content portion of this frame contains text. That text is a formula.

A carriage return character terminates the frame.

Buffer Frame Organization

Frame Size Byte 0-1 length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame. Byte 2-3 FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file. Status Flags length: 1 byte Byte 4 One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section. Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A buffer frame is type 06h. Byte 6-7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of bytes in the contents area of the frame. Byte 8-n **Frame Contents** length: n bytes The content portion of this frame contains text. That text is a formula. Byte n + 1 Frame Terminator length: 1 byte A carriage return character terminates the frame.

Label/Edit Frame Organization

Framework II uses the label/edit frame (type 04h) for several purposes such as holding the name of another frame. It's primarily a simplified text frame; simplified, because other frames use it—it never appears on screen.

Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number	length: 2 bytes
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) This word uniquely identifies 6	length: 2 bytes
Byte 4	Status Flags One byte status flags. See "S	length: 1 byte tatus Flags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID This byte indicates the type of	length: 1 byte frame. A label/edit frame is type 04h.
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This integer holds the number frame.	length: 2 bytes r of bytes in the contents area of the

Byte 8–9	Parent FID This word holds the FID of the parent frame should not appear on the deskto here.	
Byte 10-n	Frame Contents The content portion of this frame cont formula that is attached to another frame.	
Byte n + 1	Frame Terminator	length: 1 byte

A carriage return character terminates the frame.

Text Representation in Framework

Many of Framework II's frames store text. Even a spreadsheet cell frame stores as text the value each cell displays. In Framework, wherever text goes, formatting for that text can follow.

Terms and Definitions

Framework II stores all text characters, other than **extended characters**, as ASCII values in single bytes. Extended characters comprise multiple bytes and include hard ends-of-lines, text attribute escape strings, page breaks, soft hyphens, and so forth.

Table 1-6 shows how Framework organizes the escape sequence for an extended character.

Table	1-6	Order of an extended character	
Byte	Cor	ntents	8-3 91/0
0	lead	ding zero byte (null)	Autof
1	type	e-information byte (non-zero)	
2-n	vari	able-length information bytes (non-zero)	
n+1	trail	ing zero byte (null)	

Zero (null) can occur in text *only* at the beginning and at the end of an extended character. It always delimits such an extended character.

Important

No routine that places text in a frame should insert a zero (null) character or the hex characters FE or FF in running text. These are characters of special significance in Framework.

The type-information byte contains the type number of the extended character and uses its upper two bits to describe the contents of the character. When set, these upper two bits indicate that the first or second byte of the word should really be zero. Framework uses this approach because zero is a special value.

Even though these bits override whatever non-zero value is stored in the extended character, the actual bytes must still be present and must still be non-zero, for some routines used by Framework assume a fixed length for a given type of extended character. When scanning a Framework file, though, it's a good idea to scan for the extended character rather than to assume a fixed length. Ashton-Tate advises that some items, such as page breaks, may change in the future.

Table 1-7 shows the type-information byte.

Table	1-7 The type-information byte
Bit	Meaning
7	first byte following the type byte is really a zero
6	second byte following the type byte is really a zero
0-5	type number (1 to 63)

Table 1-8 lists the extended character type numbers that are defined.

Table '	-8 Extended character t	ype number	o seyi s
Value	Meaning		
01	hard EOL with paragraph attributes	THE TOTAL BUILDING	
02	hard EOL with no attribute*		
03	hard page break with page number		
04	soft page break with page number		
05	attribute change—short (1 byte)	1 hard EOU hos (02)	
06	attribute change—long(2 bytes)*		
07	soft hyphen		
08	text marker (1 byte marker number)		

^{*}Framework II does not currently use these codes.

Hard End-of-Line (EOL)

A hard EOL (end-of-line) with paragraph attributes always precedes every new paragraph containing text. (Framework II uses the hard EOL with no attributes for line spacing between paragraphs. It carries no attributes because there is no text in the paragraph it's defining.)

The first paragraph in a text frame has a hard EOL as part of the frame header. Framework's own service routines (Words menu) can't access the attributes of this "built-in" hard EOL.

Table 1-9 describes the six bytes of a hard EOL with paragraph attributes.

Table 1	-9 Hard EOL with paragraph attribute	.5	سيوصل
Byte	Values		
first second third fourth fifth	leading 0 (the zero byte) hard EOL type (01) left margin (0 encoded with bit 7 of type byte) right margin (0 encoded with bit 6 of type byte) lower two bits: paragraph type 0: flush right	grand fundament of the strong	eq as di leida T
	1: align left 2: justified		
sixth	3: centered upper six bits: signed paragraph indent (+30 to -30) (0 encoded as -0 or 80h) trailing zero byte		

Table 1-10 describes a hard EOL with no paragraph attributes. Blank paragraphs use this type of EOL.

Cable 1-	Hard EOL with no paragraph attributes	
Byte	Values	50
first	leading 0 (the zero byte)	
second	hard EOL type (02)	
third	trailing zero byte	

Changing Attributes

Framework II uses an escape sequence to indicate a change in attribute. An attribute change can occur anywhere in text. When a zero occurs within an attribute, the bits of the type-byte must encode it so that it becomes non-zero.

Framework assumes that a normal text attribute follows any hard EOL at the beginning of a frame. If many paragraphs have a non-normal attribute, each paragraph must have an attribute escape string following the hard EOL.



Note The definition of normal, nonattributed text is the absence of any set attribute bit.

Table 1-11 describes Framework's short attribute.

Table 1-	Short attribute
Byte	Values
first second third	0 (leading zero) short attribute type 05 (85 if next byte is 00 and 7th bit set) attribute byte bit 0: bold if 1 bit 1: italics if 1 bit 2: underlined if 1 bit 3: inverted if 1
fourth	bit 4: reserved bit 5: reserved bit 6: reserved bit 7: reserved 0 (trailing zero)

Framework also defines a long attribute string that includes color information. Framework II does not use the long attribute.

Byte	Values
first second third	0 (leading zero) short attribute type 05 (85 if next byte is 00 and 7th bit set) attribute byte
	bit 0: bold if 1 bit 1: italics if 1 bit 2: underlined if 1
	bit 3: inverted if 1 bit 4: reserved bit 5: reserved
	bit 6: reserved bit 7: reserved
fourth fifth	color information 0 (trailing zero)

Soft Hyphens

Framework II skips over an embedded soft hyphen except when it occurs as the last character in a line *and* is preceded by an alphanumeric character. In that case, Framework displays and prints the soft hyphen as a normal hyphen character (-). Textwrapping code recognizes the soft hyphen as a legal word delimiter and will wrap a word fraction that contains a soft hyphen.

Spaces

Framework considers spaces entered into text by the user to be **hard spaces**. The character code for a hard space is the ASCII space code, 20h. Occasionally, the word-wrapping code for Framework will add a **soft space**. The code for a soft space is FFh.

The third type of space Framework supports is the **non-breaking space**. Framework displays and prints a non-breaking space as a normal space character, but the program code sees it as a nonspace character.

Framework uses nonbreaking space characters to separate different parts of dates, first and last names, or any other place that the user would like to keep two words from being broken to two different lines by the word-wrapping code. The nonbreaking space is ASCII 254 (FEh).

Delimiters

Text display and formatting follows these rules:

- End-of-line delimiters are soft EOL, hard EOL, soft page break, hard page break, and end of frame.
- End-of-paragraph delimiters are hard EOL, hard page break, and end of frame.
- End of page delimiters are soft and hard page breaks.

Framework always displays a hard page break as a separate line. It displays a soft page break as a separate line only if the Frame: View Pagination option is *on* for the frame. Page breaks are *not* counted as separate lines for printing purposes.

Illegal Characters

Table 1-13 shows a list of characters that Framework II cannot display in the IBM character set.

able	1-13 Illegal	display characters	
Hex	Name	Use	
0Dh	CR	soft EOL	16976
09h	Tab	tab	
00h	ASCII null	text item escape character	
FEh		nonbreaking space	
FF		soft space	

Note	Routines that	write	Framework	files	should	not
casually insert 00h, FEh,						

Page Breaks

The page break information that Framework saves in the frame reflects the state of the document the last time that it performed the Frames: View Pagination command. The saved frame does not show the pagination changes that any subsequent editing of the document produces until Frames: View Pagination calculates the pagination again.

The user can select hard and soft page breaks in order to copy them. Thus, a document may appear to have missing or duplicate page numbers unless Framework performs a Frames: View Pagination immediately before it analyzes the text.

A hard page break (one that the user has entered via the Edit:Begin New Page command) comprises the five bytes in Table 1-14.

Table 1-14 Extended character for hard page break	
Byte	Values
first	leading 0 (the zero byte)
second	hard page break (type 03)
third	low byte of page number (type byte encodes a page 0)
fourth	high byte of page number
fifth	trailing 0

Note

A page number of zero indicates that Framework has not calculated page numbers since the user created this hard page break.

Table 1-15 shows the five bytes that describe a soft page break (generated by the Frames: View Pagination command).

Table 1-	Extended character for soft page break
Byte	Values
first second third fourth	leading 0 (the zero byte) soft page break (type 04) low byte of page number (type byte encodes a page 0) high byte of page number
fifth	trailing 0

Status Flags

These tables provide bit maps for three status locations. Table 1-16 is the content status byte (usually at Byte 4 in a frame). Table 1-17 is the frame status word at Bytes 30 and 31. Table 1-18 is the SS Bits status byte used for spreadsheets.

Bit	Description
0	internal flag (set to 0)
1	internal flag (set to 0)
2	internal flag (set to 0)
3	internal flag (set to 0)
4	internal flag (set to 0)
5	frame editing protection (1 if frame is protected)
6	formula constant (1 if formula for frame is a constant)
7	not used

Table 1-17 Frame status (Bytes 30 and 31)				
Bit	Description			
0	visible border (1 if frame border is visible)			
00110	internal flag (set to 0)			
2	visible frame nametabs (1 if nametabs visible)			
3	frame nametabs (1 if nametabs displayed on left, 0 if on right)			
4	not used			
5	not used			

(Table Continued)

Bit	Description
6	show frame type on nametab (1 to show type—G, E, W, C, D)
7	not used
8	outline mode page numbers (1 if page numbers show)
9	internal flag (set to 0)
10	not used
11	not used
12	Roman numerals if numbering on (1 for Roman numerals)
13	number frames (1 to number the frames)
14	outline mode (1 if the frame is in outline mode)
15	internal flag (set to 0)

Table	2 1-18 SS Bits (Byte 75)
Bit	Description
0	recalc order (0 row-wise, 1 natural)
1	recalc type (0 automatic, 1 manual)
2	title lock (0 off, 1 on)
3	DB flag (0 spreadsheet, 1 data base)
4	reserved
5	reserved
6	reserved
7	reserved

Format Words

These tables describe the format words used by the spreadsheet and data base frames. Table 1-19 is the first two bytes of the three-byte format field. Table 1-20 is the third byte.

Table 1	1-19 Format word, global for spreadsheet, local for cell (Bytes 14 and 15)
Bit	Description
0 1–6 7 8–10	1 is global (spreadsheet level) number of decimal places user sets in numbers menu protection (0 off, 1 on) number format 0: general 1: decimal 2: currency

(Table Continued)

Table 1-19 (Continued)

Bit	Description	
	3: business	
	4: scientific	
	5: percent	
	6: integer	
	7: not used	
11	local alignment set	
	1: local alignment is set	
	0: local alignment not set	
12	local numeric format (applies to cell frames only)	
	1: local numeric format set	
	0: local numeric format not set	
13	local number of decimal places	
	1: local number of decimal places set	
	0: local number of decimal places not set	
14-15	alignment	
	0: general	
	1: left	
	2: center	
	3: right	

Table	1-20 Third byte of 3-byte frame format information	
Bit	Description	
0-3	number of decimal places that the user has typed in;	
4	example: user types 1.0000; four decimal places stored cell underline (used only in cell frames) 0: cell not underlined	
5–7	1: cell underlined simple constant format specification;	
	example: user types in 1.0000; 1 is stored; user types in 1E12 and 4 is stored	

Value Structures

Word, outline, composite, and value cell frames incorporate a 10-byte value structure preceded by a single-byte internal value type ID. The internal value type ID and the value structure represent the kind of value stored in the contents section of the frame.

The values of different value type IDs take up different amounts of the 10-byte structure. Table 1-21 lists the type of value, its type ID, and the number of bytes it uses in the value structure.

Table 1-21 Inter	nal value	e types	
Name	Type ID	#Bytes Used	awont inser in the explanation of the standard in the standard
string	0	0	
Framework constant	1	2	
date	2	8	
integer	3	2	
BCD number	5	10	
graph	7		

String Values

String values do not fill in any part of the value structure except the type. The actual string is in the content portion of the frame. The number of bytes in the string (including attributes) is in the Number of Elements field at bytes 6 and 7.

Framework Constant

Framework uses 14 different constants. The first word (two bytes) of the 10-byte value structure contains the numerical equivalent of the constant. Table 1-22 lists the constants and their equivalents.

Framework constants and their equivalents		
Equivalent	Constant	Equivalent
0	TBD ERR	7
aud and the pass to		8
2		9
3		10
4		11
5		26
6	ON VAL	27
	Equivalent 0 1 2 3 4 5	Equivalent Constant 0 TBD_ERR 1 FALSE_VAL 2 NO_VAL 3 TRUE_VAL 4 YES_VAL 5 OFF_VAL

Integer Values

When the internal value type ID is 3 (integer) the first 2 bytes of the 10-byte value structure contain a two's complement representation of a numeric value between –32768 and +32767—a standard 8086 integer.

Binary-Coded Decimal Number Value

Framework uses all five words of the value structure for a BCD number. The program stores it as an IEEE standard (8087) Packed Decimal number—with one difference. Framework uses the unused 7 bits in the sign byte as an exponent (with a +64 bias). The decimal place is assumed as being to the right of the least significant digit.

Framework makes no attempt to keep the value normalized to any representation. This implies that comparisons must normalize on the exponent values before performing the actual comparison. Table 1-23 shows the organization of the BCD over the 10 bits of the value structure.

Table 1-23 Organization of BCD number over the 10 bits of the value structure				
Byte	Contents	Byte	Contents	
0	d1 d0	5	d11 d10	
1	d3 d2	6	d13 d12	
2	d5 d4	7	d15 d14	
3	d7 d6	8	d17 d16	
4	d9ld8	9	s x	

where:

d# represents the 18-digit floating-point number s is the sign bit

x is a 7-bit exponent.

Note	The "x" field is not used by the 8087. In the specifi-
cations, it is defined as 0.	

Date Values

Framework uses the first eight bytes of the value structure to store a date value. Table 1-24 lists the bytes and their contents.

Table 1	-24 Organization of	Organization of Framework date structure			
Byte	Contents	Byte	Contents		
0-1	year	5	minute		
2	month	6	second		
3	day	7	1/100 seconds		
4	hour				

Note Framework stores the number of the year low byte/high byte. For example, it would store the year 1986:

Byte 0: C2h Byte 1: 07h

Full Frame Structures

Table 1-25 provides a comparative chart of Framework's major frame types. Variant types are listed in Tables 1-26 and 1-27.

Offset	Spreadsheet	Word	Outline	Graph	DB Forms
00	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt
02	FID	FID	FID	FID	FID
04	frame status	frame status	frame status	frame status	frame status
05	frame type (14)	frame type (00)	frame type (11)	frame type (03)	frame type (11)
06 08	# elements	# elements	# elements	# elements	# elements
OA AC	parent FID col vector FID	parent FID EXE FID	parent FID EXE FID	parent FID EXE FID	parent FID
OC OC	formula FID	formula FID	formula FID	formula FID	reserved
0E	2-byte format	2-byte format	2-byte format	2-byte format	reserved
10	1-byte format	1-byte format	1-byte format	1-byte format	reserved
10	1-byte format	1-byte loilliat	1-byte format	1-byte format	reserved
11	int.value type	int.value type	int.value type	int.value type (7)	reserved
12	internal values	internal values	internal values	primitives FID	reserved
14				picture device	reserved
16				reserved	reserved
18				reserved	reserved
1A			reserved	reserved	
1C	name FID	name FID	name FID	name FID	reserved
1E	status flags	status flags	status flags	status flags	status flags
20	TLX	TLX	TLX	TLX	TLX
22	TLY	TLY	TLY	TLY	TLY
24	BRX	BRX	BRX	BRX	BRX
26	BRY	BRY	BRY	BRY	BRY
28	clip TLX	clip TLX	clip TLX	clip TLX	clip TLX
2A	clip TLY	clip TLY	clip TLY	clip TLY	clip TLY
2C	clip BRX	clip BRX	clip BRX	clip BRX	clip BRX
2E	clip BRY	clip BRY	clip BRY	clip BRY	clip BRY
30	ABS TLX	ABS TLX	ABS TLX	ABS TLX	ABS TLX
32	ABS TLY	ABS TLY	ABS TLY	ABS TLY	ABS TLY
34	1st vis col	scroll x	reserved	scroll x	reserved
36	last vis col	scroll y	reserved	scroll y	reserved

(Table Continued)

Table 1-25 (Continued)

Offset	Spreadsheet	Word	Outline	Graph	DB Forms
38	last vis row	reserved	1st vis child	1st vis child	num open recs
3A	1st vis row	reserved	reserved	last vis child	reserved
3C	style FID	style FID	style FID	style FID	reserved
3E	pagenum	pagenum	pagenum	pagenum	reserved
		P-3	F-0-1-11	P-3	
40	1st sel row	1st sel elem	1 sel elem	reserved	1st sel elem
42	last sel row	last sel elem	last sel elem	reserved	last sel elem
44	1st sel col	reserved	reserved	reserved	0
45		reserved	reserved	reserved	
46	last sel col	reserved	reserved	reserved	0
47		tab	reserved	reserved	
48	wind last col	Ith line	reserved	reserved	reserved
4A	delta 1st vis col	pad begin	pag begin	reserved	reserved
4B	ss bits	pad type	pad type	reserved	reserved
4C	wind last row	1st para Im	1st para Im	reserved	reserved
4D		1st para rm	1st para rm	reserved	reserved
4E	reserved	1st para fmt	1st para fmt	reserved	reserved
4F	reserved	pad end	pad end	reserved	reserved
50	contents	contents	contents	contents	contents

Offset	Value Cell	Label Cell	EXE	Column Vector	
00	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	A
02	FID	FID	FID	FID	
04	frame status	frame status	frame status	frame status	
05	frame type (8	frame type (7)	frame type (16)	frame type (4)	
06	# elements	# elements	# elements	# elements	
08	parent FID	parent FID	ss para bias	db forms FID	
OA	0	0	sp init	contents	
OC	formula FID	formula FID	cs para bias		
0E	2-byte format	2-byte format	ip init		
10	1-byte format	1-byte format	exe map		
11	int.value type	int.value type			
12	internal values	label map			
14					
16					
18					
1A					
1C	cell map				
1990	- The state of the				

Table 1-27 Variant frame structures				
Offset	Row	Label/Edit	Formula	Buffer
00	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt
02	FID	FID	FID	FID
04	frame status	frame status	frame status	frame status
05	frame type (3)	frame type (4)	frame type (4)	frame type (6)
06	# elements	# elements	# elements	# elements
08	parent FID	parent FID	reserved	parent FID
OA	row map	edit map	edit map	contents

CHAPTER 2

Reflex

Versions 1.0 and 1.1

Borland International 4585 Scotts Valley Dr. Scotts Valley, CA 95066

Type of Product:

Data base management.

Files Produced:

Mixed binary and ASCII strings.

Points of Interest:

A Reflex file generated by the program can have several more parts than you need to create if you're writing a Reflex-formatted file externally to the program.

Figuring offset values in Reflex can be tricky because they are inconsistently calculated. Most often they begin with 0, occasionally with 1. They vary, however, in the byte from which they are calculated, sometimes including the offset index itself, sometimes not. The file format text calls out these variations where they were discovered.

Reflex Data Base Structure

Reflex is a RAM-based data base manager which produces a single DOS data file with the extension **.RXD**. The program may create other files with other filename extensions to hold report and graph definitions, for example.

The .RXD file contains a fixed-length, 512-byte header block, followed by a variable number of variable-length data sections. Borland advises that the order of sections is unimportant and may not remain the same in future versions.

Important

See the sample PEOPLE.RXD file in the Appendix B
"Sample File Contents" for a glossed, byte-by-byte explanation of one of the files supplied by Borland with the Reflex data base manager.

The File Header

Because the file header is of fixed length, each element of the header is at a particular offset location from the start of the file (byte 0). Figure 2-1 shows the C-language definition of a Reflex file header.

```
typedef struct {
/* data file section descriptor */
      int dfType;
                                 /* section type code */
      long dfAddr;
                                 /* start address in file (bytes) */
      long dfLen;
                                  /* length (bytes) */
      } DFDESC;
typedef struct {
/* header structure */
      int hdrsize:
                                 /* headersize = 512 */
      char stamp[12];
                                 /* ID string */
      int dirty;
                                 /* >0 means corrupt file */
      int verViews;
                                /* view info version */
      int verModels;
                                 /* model info version */
      int verData:
                                 /* raw data version */
      int rRecalc
                                /* >0 means must recalc */
      char screenType;
                                 /* screen type at creation */
      char checkSum;
                                 /* file checksum */
      char reserved[38];
                                 /* reserved = 0 (nulls) */
      int sectionCt
                                 /* number of sections */
      DFDESC dfSection[];
                                 /* section descriptors */
      } DFHDR;
```

Figure 2-1 C-language definition of a Reflex file header.

Note

Reflex uses these standard C definitions in its

structures:

• char: 8-bit word (one byte)

• int: signed 16-bit word (two bytes, lsb first)

unsigned: unsigned 16-bit word (two bytes, lsb first)

• long: signed 32-bit double word (four bytes)

• HANDLE: 32-bit long pointer (offset, segment pair)

Header Contents

Byte 0–1 Header Size length: 2 bytes

This location holds the constant 512 (200h).

Byte 2–13 ID String length: 12 bytes

The ID string is a constant that lets you identify different versions of Reflex. A null terminates each of the strings. The characters [S] denote the space character (ASCII 32, 20h), and the characters

[null] denote a null (ASCII 0, 00h).

Version ID String

 1.0, 1.1
 3Q.!&[S]\$!&&[null]

 1.14
 3Q.!&@#\$!&&[null]

Byte 14–15 Dirty File length:2 bytes

A non-zero value implies a corrupted file.

Note

The next three integers—view info version level, modeling system version level, and raw data version level—provide a cascading level of precedence for detecting file corruption. If the raw data version level is incorrect, you can assume that the modeling system and view info version levels are also corrupted. If modeling changes, you can assume that view info is corrupted.

Byte 16–17 View Info Version Level length: 2 bytes

For Reflex version 1.0, 1.1, and 1.14, contents must be 7 (07 00h).

Byte 18–19 Modeling System Version Level length: 2 bytes

For Reflex version 1.0, 1.1, and 1.14 contents must be 4 (04 00h).

Byte 20–21 Raw Data Version Level length: 2 bytes

For Reflex version 1.0 contents must be 3 (03 00h).

For Reflex version 1.1 and 1.14, with up to and including 128 fields

per record, the contents must be 3 (03 00h).

For Reflex version 1.1 and 1.14, with 129 or more fields per record, the contents must be 4 (04 00h).

Byte 22–23 Forced Recalc length: 2 bytes

Normally, this integer contains two nulls. Any non-zero value forces Reflex to do a total recalculation when it loads the file. When the merge facility creates the file, this value is automatically set to nulls.

Byte 24 Screen Type length: 1 byte

This location shows the screen type that was active when the file was last written. The value affects only view information. Table 2-1 lists the screen types and their codes.

Reflex 1.0 supports IBM CGA and Hercules Monochrome Graphics only; releases 1.1 and 1.14 support additional graphics devices and set the appropriate type automatically.

Table	2-1 Screen type display codes	edyi noitoes seek uluu
Code	Display	eda Santania eta
0	IBM Color Graphics Adapter (640x200)	To your markets
1	Hercules Monochrome Graphics	
2	IBM 3270 PC APA	
3	IBM Enhanced Graphics Adapter (640x350)	
4	IBM Professional Graphics Adapter	
5	AT&T 6300, 6300 Plus (640x400)	
6	Sigma 400	terrill testing
7	STB SuperRes 400	

Byte 25	Checksum Reflex sets the checksum value entire file equal to 107 (6Bh	length: 1 byte alue to make the byte checksum of the).
Byte 26–63	Reserved The reserved bytes must be	length: 38 bytes e nulls (00h).
Byte 64–65	Section Count The section count holds the count begins with 1, not 0.	length: 2 bytes number of data sections in the file. The

Data Sections

Data sections provide Reflex with a map of the .RXD file. They tell the type of section, its starting position in the file, and its length. Data section descriptions begin immediately after the section count. There is one description for each data section.

Each data section description has three parts:

- Type code—a two-byte integer
- · Start position (byte number in the file)—a long pointer
- Length of section—a long pointer

There can be as many as 12 sections. Reflex requires the three basic data sections; the others are optional. The order of the data section descriptions is "unimportant" according to Borland (although the program produces them in the order listed here).

Table 2-2 lists the 12 section types and their codes.

Code	Section Type	Code	Section Type
Basic D	ata Types	View Ty	pes
2	Field Directory	5	View Manager State
9	Data Base Master Record	24	View Manager Scaling
1	Data Records	12	Form View
		13	List View
Modelin	g Types	14	Crosstab View
17	Global Filter		
11	Global Models		
21	Global Model Override Vectors		

Twelve data section descriptors start at Byte 66 of the header and extend up to and include Byte 185.

Note

Reflex treats a section with length 0 as though it did not exist.

Unused Header Area

Reflex maintains an unused area of the header from the end of the data section descriptors through and including Byte 511. The unused bytes must be nulls (00h).

The Field Directory

The field directory contains four elements: a global sort specification, a map to a pool of field name labels, the pool itself, and a set of information on each field's data type, format, and sort order. Because of the variable number of fields a data base may have and the variably sized labels that identify each field, it's not possible to supply absolute byte offsets for the remaining information in the Reflex file.

Reflex numbers fields from 0 through 249. This is the field ID. The first field has an ID of 0. The maximum FID is 127 for Reflex release 1.0, and 249 for release 1.1 and 1.14.

Global Sort Specification

The first 12 bytes of the field directory section make up the global sort specification. A sort specification is an array of up to five sort-field specs and a sort-spec terminator. The terminator is the value 255 (FFh). Figure 2-2 shows the C declaration for the Global sort spec.

```
typedef struct {

unsigned isAscending : 1; /* TRUE if ascending */

unsigned fldType : 7; /* used internally */

char fieldID; /* field ID number */
```

Figure 2-2 Global sort declarations

The fieldID is a number between 0 and 249 that Reflex uses as an index to the field directory table (see below). FieldIDs greater than 249 are reserved.

Field Directory Table

Immediately following the global sort specification is the field directory table. Its total length depends on the number of fields in the data base. The field directory table includes four members in the following order:

- An integer index to the first byte of the field name pool calculated from the
 byte following the two index bytes, and beginning its count with 1 (not 0). If
 the index integer to the first byte of the pool were at Bytes 524 and 525, and
 if its value were 12 (0C 00h), the first byte of the field name pool would begin
 at Byte 538. The first byte of the field name pool is part of an integer
 containing the length of the pool.
- An array of integers, one per field name. Each integer is an offset index to the position in the field name pool where its field begins. The integer value is calculated from the first byte of the actual name pool, starting its count at

- 0. The integer indices are arranged in alphabetical order (ignoring ASCII upper- and lower-case differences) based on the field names to which they refer.
- An integer giving the length of the field name pool in bytes. The first byte of this value is the target of the first integer index in this list. The length of the field name pool is calculated from 0 and begins at the first byte of this length integer. For example, if the length integer were 44 (2C 00h) and were located at Bytes 538 and 539, the end of the field name string pool would be located at Byte 583.
- The field name pool. The pool is an array of null-terminated ASCII strings. The strings are otherwise undelimited. Reflex orders the names according to field ID number—the order in which the fields appear on screen. The maximum length for a field name is 73 characters, plus the terminating null.

Field Descriptor Table

The field descriptor table immediately follows the field name pool. It is an array of field descriptor structures; Figure 2-3 shows the C definition of a field descriptor.

```
typedef struct {
                                      /* field descriptor */
      unsigned nameOffset;
                                      /* field offset */
      char dataType;
                                   /* field type */
      unsigned precision: 5;
                                    /* decimal precision */
                                    /* field format */
      unsigned format: 3;
                                   /* offset in record */
      unsigned fldOffset;
      ETREC etr; /* repeating text */
unsigned is Descend : 1; /* global sort */
      unsigned sortPos: 7; /* pos in sort spec */
      char reserved;
                                      /* must = 0 (nulls) */
      } FLDDESC;
typedef struct {
                                      /* enumerated text */
      HANDLE ndex;
                                    /* long ptr to index */
      HANDLE ocol;
                                      /* long ptr to text */
      } ETREC;
```

Figure 2-3 Field descriptor structures in C

There is one field descriptor structure in the file for each field in the record. Each field descriptor occurs in the file in field ID order, and it refers to its particular field name through an offset index calculated from the first byte of the preceding name pool (this time, not including its initial length integer).

Each field descriptor is 16 bytes long. It consists of the following:

Byte 0–1	Field name offset An integer that holds an index into the field name. The maximum allowable characters (plus the terminating null)	length for a field name is 73
Byte 2	Data type Data type tells Reflex the kind of da 2-3 lists the Reflex field types and thei	

Table 2-3 Reflex field types			
Туре	Comment	MP1 886 988	
0 Untyped	No field type determined yet	and a self.	
1 Text	Stored in record		
2 Repeating Text	Offset into Enumerated Text pool		
3 Date	16-bit Julian		
4 Numeric	64-bit IEEE floating point		
5 Integer	16-bit signed integer		

Byte 3	Precision and Format	length: 1 byte
-18mmuna entre	Precision makes up the first fiv	e bits of this byte; the format value
	makes up the other three. Refle	ex ignores format information for text
	and repeating text types.	

Table 2-4 shows formatting values for Date types. Table 2-5 shows formatting for numeric and integer types.

Table 2-4 Formatting for date types				
Code	Format	Code	Format	
0	Use default MM/DD/YY	3	Display as DD-Mon-YY	
1	Display as MM/DD/YY	4	Display as Mon-YY	
2	Display as MM/YY	5	Display as Month DD, YYYY	

Table 2-5 Formatting for numeric and integer types		
Code	T. T.	Format
0	None	Use default General
1	Fixed	Display as -XXX.YY
2 Scientific Display as –X.XXe+ZZ		
3	General	Display as Fixed or Scientific for minimum width
4	Currency	Display as (\$X,XXX.YY)
5	Financial	Display as (X,XXX.YY)

For all numeric formats except General, Reflex uses the precision member to determine the number of digits following the decimal point. Legal values are 0 through 15.

Byte 4-5

Field Offset

length: 2 bytes

Field offset (fldOffset) holds the offset within the record of the particular data corresponding to this descriptor. It is the byte offset of the field from the beginning of the record. You can calculate this value as 4 plus the sum of the size of all previous fields. Field sizes are shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6	Field sizes for calculating offsets			
Туре	Offset	Туре	Offset	erwind i
Untyped	0 bytes	Date	2 bytes	txaT :
Text	2 bytes	Numeric	8 bytes	
Repeating text	2 bytes	Integer	2 bytes	

Byte 6–13 Enumerated Text Record(ETREC) length: 8 bytes

The ETREC consists of two 32-bit longs; a pointer to the enumerated text pool for the data base, and an index into the pool. If present, the pool occurs between the end of the field directory and

the start of the master record.

Byte 14 Sort Position length: 1 byte

The sort position byte comprises the one-bit *isDescend* flag and the seven-bit *sortPos* members. Both are normally zero. If Reflex references the field in the global sort specification, it sets these two members to reflect the field's position (counting from one) within the

sort spec and the ascending/descending status.

Byte 15 Reserved length: 1 byte

This byte must be null (00h).

Default Display Formats

Immediately following the last field descriptor structure are three words that represent the global default display formals. For Reflex versions 1.14 and earlier, these words must be 19, 1, and 0. (The bytes as they appear are: 13 00 01 00 00 00h).

Enumerated Text Tables

Between the default display formats and the master record fall the enumerated text tables for all fields with repeating-text data types. If there are no such fields in the data base, the enumerated text tables do not appear.

Each repeating-text field has a pair of variable-length structures. Each structure is a word containing the size of the structure in bytes, followed by the number of bytes of actual data. The first structure of each pair contains an index into the text pool; the second is the text pool.

Reflex stores the enumerated text tables in reverse field ID order. For example, if there were two repeating-text type fields, with field IDs 2 and 5, the structures would occur in the following order:

Structure 1: Index for FID 5
Structure 2: Text pool for FID 5
Structure 3: Index for FID 2
Structure 4: Text pool for FID 2

The enumerated text index is an array of words representing the byte offset of each unique text string in the enumerated text pool. Reflex maintains the index in ascending ASCII order. The text pool contains the actual text values, reference counts for each value, and a list of free blocks within the pool.

To read a pool, use an offset from the index or from a data record to locate the beginning of the ASCII text string. The word preceding the first byte of the string is a count of the number of records referencing the string. When a reference count drops to zero, Reflex deletes the string.

Reflex keeps a free list of deleted strings and compacts them periodically.

Borland states that non-Reflex programs need not concern themselves with the free list; but they must initialize an empty free list when writing a file with repeating-text type fields.

You can write an empty free list by making the first three bytes of the enumerated text pool nulls (00h).

The Master Record

The master record appears immediately after the enumerated text table (or after the end of the field directory, if there is no enumerated text table). It consists of two integers (two bytes each).

- 1. The total number of records stored in the file. The maximum number of records you may store in a Reflex file is 65,520 (FFF0h).
- 2. The number of records stored that passed the most recently applied global filter.

How Reflex Stores Its Data

Reflex stores its data in the data records section (section type 1) whose offset location appears in the section descriptions in the file header.

The first word of the data records section is the record number of the current record, counting 0 as the first record. The current record is the active record selection in the Form, List, or Graph view.

Note If the value of the current record word is equal to or greater than FFF0h (the 65,520-record maximum for Reflex), a blank record was the current selection when the file was last written.

After the first word of the data records section, Reflex stores each record in record ID order. A data record consists of a record header, an array of integer indices (one for each field in the record) into the text pool of data, and the text pool itself.

Record Header

A record header is fixed in length. Because the number of fields in a record varies with the data base, the index array is of variable length. The text pool also varies in length, but the maximum size of the data in any one field is 254 plus the final null byte. Figure 2-4 provides the C definition of a record header.

typedef struct{
 unsigned isInvis: 1;
 unsigned reserved: 7;
 unsigned recID;
 char ctFlds;
 } RECHDR;

Figure 2-4 C definition of a record header

Reflex organizes each record structure as follows:

Byte 0–1		length: 2 bytes of the following data record in bytes cal- te 0 of the record (the first byte of the
Byte 2	did not pass the most received denotes that the record did	length: 1 byte es as a flag to tell Reflex that the record nt global filter application. A value of 1 not pass the filter and is invisible. The nally by Reflex. Set it to 0 when creating
Byte 3-4	Record ID	length: 2 bytes

creating a Reflex file externally.

Reflex uses this value internally. Borland advises that the value stored in this location on disk is "meaningless." Set it to null when

Byte 5	Field Count	length: 1 byte
ng with Byte 2	particular record. Its value is defined in the field director	umber of fields containing data in a s between 0 and the number of fields ry. It is always one <i>greater</i> than the ata. All fields with field IDs higher than data for that record.

Fixed-Length Data Section

After the header is Reflex's "fixed-length data section." This section contains numeric and date data, or an offset into the text pool.

Reflex stores each field's data sequentially, in field ID order. There is one variably sized structure for each data type. Reflex lists the data type of each field in the field descriptors found earlier in the file.

All fields have special values that represent *null* and *error*. Reflex displays *null* values as blank cells and treats them as zeros when referencing them in formulas. Error values display as ERROR in Reflex and always produce an *error* value when a formula references them.

Table 2-7 shows how Reflex represents different field types in the fixed length data section.

Table 2-7	Representation of different field types
Field Type	Representation
Untyped	No data stored
Integer	16-bit signed integer
	null:-32768
	error: -32767
Numeric	64-bit IEEE floating-point real
	Most significant word (MSW) determines special values
	null: MSW = 0x7FFF (plus infinity, !0 mantissa)
	error: MSW = 0x7FF0 (plus infinity)
Date	16-bit unsigned integer representing the number of days since December 31, 1899
	null: 0 (December 31, 1899)
	error: 65535 (0xFFFF—June 5, 2079)
Text	16-bit unsigned integer representing the offset into the variable-length text pool following the fixed length data section. The offset is calculated from 0

(Table Continued)

Table 2-7 (Continued)

File	Extension
ominag data in e number of Reddin	starting from the byte following the Record Size byte (starting with Byte 2 of the record).
	null: offset = 0 or string = ""
	error: offset = 1 or string = "ERROR"
Repeating Text	16—bit unsigned integer representing the offset into the enumerated text pool of the field in the field directory. The value is offset from the beginning
	of the text pool to the first byte of the ASCII string.
	null: offset = 0 or string = ""
	error: offset = 1 or string = "ERROR"

Variable-Length Text Pool

The variable-length text pool for the record appears immediately after the fixed-length data section. An ASCII null (00h) terminates each text string; there is no other delimiter. No gaps exist between the terminator of one string and the first byte of the next string.

The strings may be in any order, as long as they correspond to the offset information in the fixed-length data section. Each field may reference one string only.

View and Modeling Information

The remaining nine sections of the file contain internal information only. Borland advises that when writing a Reflex file externally, you can safely omit these sections.

Reflex Parameters and Limits

Table 2-8 Files Refle	ex produces and their extension	ons
File	Extension	
Data Base	.RXD	
Crosstab Specification	.RXC	
Graph Picture File	.RXP	
Report Specification	.RXR	
Translate Specification	.RXT	
Configuration File	.RX	
Driver File	.RX	
Print to Disk File	.PRN	

Table 2-9 Refle	ex limits and capacities	
Item	Maximum	
Records on disk	65,520	
Records in memory	32,500 (memory-limited)	
Fields in record	250 (0 through 249)	
Bytes in record	16,000	
Characters in field	254	
Field name	73 characters	
Size of form	500 characters wide 500 lines long	
Significance	15 digits	
Smallest number	1.7E –308 (approximate)	
Largest number	1.79E +308 (approximate)	
Earliest date	1/01/00 (Jan. 01, 1900)	
Latest date	6/04/2079 (June 04, 2079)	

CHAPTER 3

Rich Text Format

Microsoft Corporation 16011 NE 36th Way PO Box 97017 Redmond, WA 98073-9717

Type of Product:

Data exchange format for text and documents.

Files Produced:

ASCII text.

Points of Interest:

Rich Text Format (RTF) aspires to be for personal computer documents what DIF or SYLK are to spreadsheets. RTF is the clipboard format for Microsoft Windows 2.0 and allows Windows applications to trade document text *and its formatting*. Additionally, Microsoft advises that both Microsoft Word 3.X and above for the Macintosh and Microsoft Word 4.X and above for PC/MS-DOS can save and read documents in Rich Text Format.

More information is available for DIF and SYLK in *File Formats for Popular PC Software*.

Rich Text Format

Rich Text Format (RTF) uses the printable ASCII characters to encode text formatting properties, document structures, and document properties. RTF can encode special characters to keep them within the printable set, although it can use character codes outside of the printable set.

Control Words

RTF uses "control words" and "control symbols" to encode the text and properties. This makes the format extendible over time (much like SYLK—as long as two programs agree on the convention, you can extend RTF).

A control word takes the form:

\lettersequence<delimiter>

where <delimiter> is:

A space (the space is part of the control word, and delimits it)

A digit or -. This means that a parameter follows. A space or any other non-letter or -digit delimits the following sequence.

Any other non-letter or -digit. This terminates the control word, but is not part of the control word.

Important
character.

A "letter" is only an ASCII upper-or-lower case letter

A *control symbol* consists of a \ (backslash) character followed by a single non-letter. They require no further delimiting.

Because control symbols are relatively few in number, Microsoft encourages the use of control words. In control symbols, the symbol implies the parameter. A program that does not understand a control symbol can ignore the corresponding parameter as well.

In addition to control words and symbols, there are braces:

```
{ = group start
} = group end
```

RTF uses grouping to format and delineate document structure, such as footnotes, headers, titles, and so forth.

Control words, symbols, and braces constitute control information; all other characters are "plain text."

Note

To express the \, {, and } characters in their non-control meanings, use \\, \{, and \}, respectively. Some control words control properties that have only two states (bold, italic, keep together, etc.). When one of these words occurs in text with no parameter or with any non-zero parameter, it turns on the property. When it has a zero parameter, it turns off the property.

What to Do with RTF Text

Microsoft makes several suggestions on how to read and take action about RTF text.

Reading an RTF Text Stream

Your concerns when programmatically reading an RTF text stream are:

- · Separating control information from plain text.
- Acting on control information.
- Collecting and disposing of "plain text" information as directed by the current group state.

Some control information contributes special characters to the text stream. Other information changes the "program state" (which includes properties of the document as a *whole*) and a stack of "group states" (which apply to *parts* of the document).

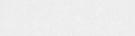
When the reading program encounters the { character, it should save the group state. Encountering the } character, it should restore the group state. The current group state specifies:

- 1. The "destination" (the part of the document that the plain text is building up).
- 2. The character formatting properties, such as bold or italic.
- 3. The paragraph formatting properties, such as justified.
- 4. The section formatting properties, such as the number of columns.

What an RTF Reader Must Do

Microsoft advises that a program to read RTF text procede as follows:

- 1. Read the "next character."
- 2. If the next character = { , then stack the current state. The current state does not change. Continue.
- 3. If the next character = }, then unstack the current state. This changes the state in general.
- If the next character = \, then collect the control word or symbol parameter, if any. Look up the word in the symbol table and act accordingly.
 - The action leaves the parameter available for use by the action. Leave a read pointer before or after the delimiter, as appropriate. After the action, continue.



5. If the next character is "plain text," write it to the current destination using the current formatting properties.

Symbol Table Actions

For a given symbol table entry, the possible actions are:

Change destination: change the destination to the one described in the entry. Desintation changes are legal only immediately after a { character. Other restrictions may also apply—for example, you may not nest footnotes.

Change formatting property: the symbol table describes the property and whether it requires the parameter.

Special character: the symbol table entry describes the character code.

End of paragraph: you may view this as another special character.

End of section: you may view this as another special character.

Ignore

Special Characters

If a reading program does not recognize a special character, it should simply ignore it. This is the method by which two programs can transfer specialized information between them and still work with other programs. Microsoft also advises that the RTF specification may be changed and extended in the future.

Table 3-1 lists special characters and their meanings.

Table 3-1 Spe	cial characters and their meanings	
Character	Meaning	Missint
\chpgn	current page number (as in headers)	
\chftn	auto-numbered footnote reference	
	(footnote to follow in a group)	
\chdate	current date (as in headers)	
\chtime	current time (as in headers)	
/\ formula character		
\~	nonbreaking space	
\-	nonrequired hyphen	
_	nonbreaking hyphen	
\'hh	any hex value (identifies 8-bit values)	
\page required page break		
\line	required line break (no paragraph break)	
\par	end of paragraph	
\sect	end of section and end of paragraph	
\tab	same as ASCII 9	

RTF accepts the ASCII code 9 as \tab. It accepts either \10 or \13 as \par. RTF ignores ASCII 10 and ASCII 13; you may use them to include carriage returns for easier readability, but which will have no effect on the interpretation as long as they do not occur within a control word. Microsoft suggests that you insert carriage returns at least every 255 characters for easier transportability via electronic text mail systems.

Destinations

\fonttbl

Font Table

and family to the font numbers used.

Changing destinations resets all properties to default. Changes are legal only at the beginning of a group (text and controls enclosed by braces).

\rtf <param/>	Document
	The destination for the \rtf control word is the document. The parameter is the version of the writing program. When the { precedes the command, it marks the beginning of an RTF document. The } character marks the end. The ending brace is legal only once after the starting brace.
	Small-scale RTF interchange, where other methods for marking the end of the string are available (as in a string constant) need not include this identification but will start with the document destination as the default.
	Before any text in the file, you may declare the character set:
	\ansi The text is the ANSI character set that Windows uses (the default case).
	\mac The text is the Macintosh character set.
	\pc The text is the IBM PC character set.
\colortbl	Color Table
	The destination is the color table. The color table defines the red, green, and blue indices for color numbers, starting with 0. Semicolons delimit each set of color definitions and define the next sequential color number. The indices are the same as those used in Windows.
	\red000 red index
	\green000 green index
	\blue000 blue index
	The following example defines colors 0 and 2. Note that the example omits color 1 by using two contiguous semicolons:
	{\colortbl\red128\green0\blue64;;\red64\green128\blue0;}

The destination is the font table. The font table assigns the font name

//

The text is the font name delimited by semicolons. The font "default" specifies that the writing program assigned no font and the reading program should use whatever font is the default for the particular output device being used. If the control word designates no font, default is assumed.

The font table (if it exists) must occur before the style-sheet definition and any text in the file. Possible families are:

\fni

Don't know the family (use the default font).

\froman

Roman family; proportionally spaced, serif (examples: Times Roman, Century Schoolbook, Garamond, etc.)

\fswiss

Swiss family; proportionally spaced, sans serif (examples: Helvetica, Swiss, etc.)

\fmodern

Fixed pitch, serif or sans serif (Pica, Elite, Courier, etc.)

\fscript

Script family (Cursive, etc.)

\fdecor

Decorative fonts (Old English, etc.)

Example:

{\fonttbl\f0\froman Tms Rmn;\f1\fswiss Helv;\f2\fnil Default;}

\stylesheet

Style Sheet

This destination is the style sheet for the document. The reading program should interpret text between semicolons as style names that stand for the formatting properties in effect. For example, the commands:

 ${\sylesheet(\s0\f3\fs20\q) Normal;}{\s1\f3\fs24\b\qc Heading Level 3;}}$

Define style 0 with the name "Normal" to use the 10-point size of font 3 (font 3 is defined in the font table below) and justify it. Style 1 is defined with the name "Heading Level 3" and uses the 12-point size of font 3, bold and centered. These fields may be present if the destination is \stylesheet:

\sbasedon000

Defines the style number on which the current style is based. If the control word \sbasedon is omitted, the style is not based on any style.

\snext000

Defines the next style associated with the current style. If this control word is omitted, the next style is itself.

\pict Picture

The destination is a picture. The plain text describes the picture as a hex dump (string of characters 0, 1...9, a...e, f). The following parameters may also exist if the destination is a picture, but they are optional. If they are not present, the default frame size equals the picture size.

\pich000

Defines the picture-frame height in pixels. The picture frame is the area set aside for the image. The picture itself does not necessarily fill the frame.

\picw000

Defines the picture-frame width in pixels.

\picscaled

Scales the picture up or down to fit within the specified size of the frame.

\wmetafile

Identifies the picture as being a windows meta file.

\macpict

Identifies the picture as being in the Macintosh Quick Draw format.

\bin000

This is a special field that includes binary information within the file (in lieu of hex). The parameter defines the number of bytes of binary information that follows.

\footnote Footnote

The destination is a footnote text. The group must immediately follow the footnote reference character(s).

\header Header

The destination is the header text for the current section. The group must precede the first plain text character in the section.

\hearderl Left-hand header

Same as header, but for left-hand (even) pages.

\headerr Right-hand header

Same as header, but for right-hand (odd) pages.

\headerf	First page header
	Same as header, but for first page only.
\footer	Focter
	The destination is the footer text for the current section. The group must precede the first plain text character in the section.
\footerl	Left-hand footer
	Same as footer, but for left-hand (even) pages.
\footerr	Right-hand footer
	Same as footer, but for right-hand (odd) pages.
\footerf	First page footer
	Same as footer, but for first page only.
\ftnsep	Footnote separator
	The destination is the separator of a footnote.
\ftnsepc	Continued footnote separator
	The destination is the separator of a continued footnote.
\ftncn	Continued footnote notice
\info	Information block
	This text is the information block for the document. Parts of the text are further classified by the "properties" of the text (Table 3-2), such as "title." These are not formatting properties, but a device to delimit and identify parts of the information from one text in the group.
\comment	Comment text
	The text of comments should be ignored.

Document Formatting Properties

Table 3-2 lists the formatting properties and defaults for a document as a whole (000 stands for a number which may be signed).

Command	Default	Meaning	
\paperw000	12240	paper width in twips	salan
\paperh000	15840	paper height	
\margl000	1800	left margin	
\margr000	1800	right margin	
\margt000	1440	top margin	
\margb000	1440	bottom margin	
\facingp		facing pages (enables gutters and odd/even a 0 parameter disables	headers);
\gutter000		gutter width (inside of facing pages)	
\ogutter000		outside gutter width	
\deftab000	720	default tab width	
\widowctrl		enable wido control (0 disables)	
\endnotes		footnotes at end of section	
\ftnbj		footnotes at bottom of page (default)	
\ftntj		footnotes beneath text (top justified)	
\ftnstart000	1	starting footnote number	
\ftnrestart		restart footnotes each page (0 disables)	
\pgnstart000	1	starting page number	
\linestart000	1	starting line number	
Vlandscape		printed in landscape format (0 disables)	

Note	A twip is 1/20th of a point or 1/1440th of an inch.
------	---

Section Formatting Properties

Table 3-3 lists the formatting properties that apply to sections of a document.

Table 3-3	Section formatting properties	
Command	Default	Meaning Meaning
\sectd		reset to default section properties
\sbknone		section break continuous (no break)
\sbkcol		section break starts new column
\sbkpage		section break starts new page (default)
\sbkeven		section break starts even page
\sbkodd		section break starts odd page
\pgnrestart		restart page numbers at 1 (0 disables)

(Table Continued)



Table 3-3 (Continued)

Command	Default	Meaning	
\pgndec	10 - 11 o	page number format decimals	05(#2/
\pgnucrm		page number format upper-case roman	
\pgnlcrm		page number format lower-case roman	
\pgnucltr		page number format upper- case letter	
\pgnlcltr		page number format lower-case letter	
\pgnx000	720	auto page number X position	
\pgny000	720	auto page number Y position	
\linemod000		line number modulus	
\linex000	360	line number text distance	
\linerestart		line number restart at 1 (default)	
\lineppage		line number restart on each page	
\linecont		line number continued from previous section	
\headery000	720	header Y position from top of page	
\footery000	720	footer Y position from bottom of page	
\vertalt		vertically align starting at top of page (default)	
\vertalc		vertically align in the center of page	
\vertalj		vertically justify to top and bottom margins	
\vertalb		vertically align, starting at the bottom	
\cols000	1	number of columns (snaking)	
\colsx000	720	space between columns	
\endnhere		include endnotes in this section (0 disables)	
\titlepg		title page is special (0 disables)	

Paragraph formatting properties

Table 3-4 lists the formatting properties that belong to paragraphs.

Table 3-4	Paragrap	Paragraph formatting Properties		
Command	Default	Meaning		
\pard		reset to default paragraph properties		
\s000		style (see Note1)		
\q1		quad left (default)		
\qr		right		
\qj		justified		
\qc		centered		
\fi000	0	first line indent		
\li000	0	left indent		
\ri000	0	right indent		
\sb000	0	space before		
\sa000	0	space after		

(Table Continued)

Command	Default	Meaning	
\sl000	1 line (12 pts)	space between lines (see Note2)	THE WINDS
\keep		keep this paragraph together (0 disables)	
\keepn		keep with next paragraph (0 disables)	
\sbys		side by side (0 disables)	
\pagebb		page break before (0 disables)	
\noline		no line numbering (0 disables)	
\brdrt		border top	
\brdrb		border bottom	
\brdrl		border left	
\brdrr		border right	
\box		border all around	
\brdrs		single thickness	
\brdrth		thick border	
\brdrsh		shadow	
\brdrdb		double	
\tqr		right flush tab (apply to next specified pos	ition)
\tqc		centered tab	
\tqdec		decimal aligned tab	
\tldot		tab leader dots	
\tlhyph		tab leader hyphens	
\tlul		tab leader underline	
\tlth		tab leader thick line	
\tx000		tab position	
\tb000		bar tab position (see Note3)	

Note 1 If a style is specified, you must still specify the paragraph formatting implied by that style with the paragraph.

Note 2

If the text fails to specify any \sl (space between lines) value, the default value is 12 points (one line). If \sl000 is specified, this means that the document should use auto line spacing where the tallest font on the line determines the line spacing.

Note 3

Bar tab position places a vertical bar at the specified position for the height of the entire current paragraph.

Character Formatting Properties

Table 3-5 lists the formatting properties that apply to the characters of the plain text.

Table 3-5	Character	formatting properties	
Command	Default	Meaning	eitt
\plain	Mat Mais	reset to default text properties	tanjum?
\b		bold (0 disables)	
\i		italic (0 disables)	
\strike		strikethrough (0 disables)	
\outl		outline (0 disables)	
\shad		shadow (0 disables)	
\scaps		small caps (0 disables)	
\caps		all caps (0 disables)	
\v		invisible text (0 disables)	
\f000		font number n	
\fs000	24	font size in half points	
\expnd000	0	(see Note1)	
\ul		underline (0 disables)	
\ulw		word underline	
\uld		dotted underline	
\uldb		double underline	
\up000		superscript in half points	
\dn000		subscript in half points	
\cf000		foreground color (index into color table)	
\cb000		background color	

Expansion/compression of the space between characters, expressed in quarter points. A negative value implies compression.

Information Block Commands

Tables 3-6 lists the commands of the information block. The plain text of the group specifies various fields. Think of the current field as a particular setting of the "subdestination" property of the text.

You can use these information block commands to create document headers that list details such as the computer operator, the time of the document's creation, retrieval keywords, and so forth.

Table 3-6	Information block commands		
Command	Default	Meaning	
\title		the title follows in plain text	DYSEAU DE
\subject		the subject follows in plain text	
\operator			
\author			
\keywords			
\doccomm		document comments (not \comment)	
\version			
\nextfile		the name of the "next" file follows	

Table 3-7 lists other properties that assign their parameters directly to the information block.

Table 3-7 Commands that assign properties to the information block				
Command	Default	Meaning	dblu/	
\verno000		internal version number	econts/	
\creatim		creation time follows		
\yr000		year assigned to a time field		
\mo000				
\dy000				
\hr000				
\min000				
\sec000				
\revtim		revision time follows		
\printtim		last print time follows		
\buptim		backup time follows		
\edmins000		editing minutes		
\nofpages000		tion Block Commands		
\nofwords000				
\nofchars000				
\id000		internal ID number		

Sample RTF File

This text is an example of how RTF text appears in a file.

{\rtf0\pc{\fonttbl\f1\froman Times;} {\stylesheet {\s0 Normal;} {\s1\i\qj\snext2\f1 Question;} {\s2\qj\f1 Answer;}} {\s0\f1\b\qc Questions and Answers\par } {\s1 \i\qj 1. What is the left margin of this document?\par} {\s2\qj\\li720\f1 Since no document parameters were specified, the default of 1800 twips (1.25") is used.\par}}

CHAPTER 4

SuperCalc4

Versions 1.0 and 1.1

Computer Associates International, Inc. 2195 Fortune Dr. San Jose, CA 95131–1820

Type of Product: Spreadsheet with graphics and data management.

Files Produced Binary.

Points of Interest:

SuperCalc has gone through several iterations since its introduction on the PC. Much of its file format, however, has remained the same. This chapter covers SuperCalc4, but you may also use it to decipher files produced by SuperCalcs 1,2, and 3. Computer Associates' Super Data Interchange format (now called XDIF) is available in *File Formats for Popular PC Software*.

Conversion Information:

SuperCalc4 can import:

- 1-2-3 (.WKS and .WK1 files)
- VisiCalc (.VC files)
- DIF and XDIF (Super Data Interchange format)
- CSV (comma-separated values—mail merge)
- Numbers and Text

SuperCalc4 can export:

- 1-2-3 (.WKS, .WK1, and .PIC files)
- DIF and XDIF
- CSV
- SuperCalc3 files (SuperCalc4 can read them automatically)

SuperCalc4 File Format

SuperCalc is primarily a spreadsheet, and one that has grown over time. Its latest incarnation, SuperCalc4, supports a matrix of 255 columns and 9,999 rows. The columns are lettered on screen (A-IU). Internally, numbers represent the columns and rows. The column numeric range is 0 through 254; the row numeric range is 0 through 9998. The representation of cell A1 is (0,0).

The file is a succession of header sections, a cell contents section of variable length, a graph "footer," and a list of named areas in the matrix.

Note
Probably because the program maintains such a high level of compatibility with files produced by its earlier versions, the header section is organized in a confusing fashion. The Sample Spreadsheet file for SuperCalc4 (see Appendix B) reveals an entirely undocumented header section apparently dealing with dates beginning around Byte 2000.

Cells

SuperCalc uses three bytes to refer to cells; one byte (0-254) for the column reference, and a two-byte (integer) word (0-9998) for the row reference. In many of the cell references in the file, the column comes first. In others, the row comes first.

The section titled "Internal Cell Formatting" discusses cell contents in detail. Briefly, however, cells appear in multiples of eight bytes, called Cell Allocation Units (CAU). The maximum cell length is 240 bytes (30 CAU). There is a maximum of 227 bytes available for contents.

Each cell requires three prefix bytes (holding the row and column numbers), three formatting bytes, and ten bytes for a BCD (binary coded decimal) value. Discounting only the prefix bytes and counting the formatting and BCD bytes, together with the 227 bytes for contents, makes the maximum of 240.

There are five types of BCD values, all determined by the last byte of the ten-byte BCD component. Table 4-1 lists these five types. Not all cells have BCD components. If bit 5 of the first format byte is set, the cell is a constant and will not have a BCD value.

Table 4-1	The five BCD types
Value of Final Byte	Weaning
0	standard 8-byte floating point (8 bytes, a null, 10th byte)
2	calendar function (9 bytes: days since 1 March 1900)
4	text (9 bytes treated as a numeric constant)
8	ERROR code (the 9-byte string: 0 0 ERROR 0 0)
16	N/A code (the 9-byte string: 0 0 N/A 0 0 0 0)

Warning Earlier versions of SuperCalc did not force Byte 10 of the BCD component to zero. Worksheet files prepared with those earlier versions therefore may have random values in that byte. Earlier versions did, however, set to zero the region of the header where the Valid flag is now. SuperCalc4 checks the Valid flag whenever it loads a file. If the Valid flag is 0, SuperCalc4 forces all BCD component byte 10s to zero during the load. As a result, SuperCalc4 treats all such values in earlier files as floating point.

SuperCalc limits text cells to 227 characters plus the three header bytes. There is no 10-byte BCD component to a text cell.

The first content character of a text cell is either a single quote (') or double quote ("). The double quote denotes a text cell; the single quote denotes a repeating text cell (the cell contents expand to fill the width of the cell for drawing a line across a spreadsheet, for example). SuperCalc4 will repeat text only if the Text Left format is set for the original cell and all the cells over which the repeating text will extend.

Cell, Column, and Row Formatting

In SuperCalc4, formatting is hierarchical. With number one as the most powerful formatting, precedence runs:

- 1. cell formatting
- 2. row formatting
- 3. column formatting
- 4. global formatting

A spreadsheet always has at least global formatting defined.

Column Format Table

The column format table contains a two-byte entry for each of the spreadsheet's 255 columns. The first byte of the pair holds the column width, and the second byte holds the formatting information. A column width or format byte containing nulls (00h) assumes the default format.

The column format table appears in the header.

Row Format Table

The row format table holds a one-byte formatting entry for each of the first 254 rows of the spreadsheet matrix and a single formatting byte for the remaining rows 255–9999.

File Header

The SuperCalc4 header runs to 1538 bytes. After that comes variable-length information. This section provides offset information into the header starting from Byte 0, the first byte of the file.

Byte 0–19 Program and version length: 20 bytes

This field consists of the string

SuperCalc<spc>ver.<spc><spc>1.10

where <spc> represents the space character (20h).

Byte 20–21 Newline length: 2 bytes

This field contains a carriage return (0Dh) and a line feed (0Ah) in

that order.

Byte 22–102 Worksheet title vector length: 80 bytes

This field picks up the text from cell A1 as a title for the worksheet.

It terminates with a Control-Z (1Ah).

Byte 103–105 Column and row display formatting tables length: 3 bytes

The first two bytes of this field are an integer, set to nulls. The third

byte is reserved and is also null.

User-Defined Format Table

Byte 106–121 User-defined formats length: 16 bytes

This field consists of eight two-byte fields. The first byte of each field represents a column format. See Column format table (Byte 547 et seq.). The second represents a row format. See Row format table

(Byte 1057 et seq.).

Byte 122–130 GRADEF (graph definition) length: 9 bytes

Byte 131 Far right column length: 1 byte

This byte holds the column number of the column farthest right that still contains data; essentially, the rightmost limit of the active

spreadsheet matrix.

Byte 132–133 Bottom row length: 2 bytes

This integer holds the row number of the bottom row (highest-

numbered row) on the matrix that still contains data.

Byte 134 Current chart number length: 1 byte

The number of the currently displayed graph. SuperCalc4 can

define nine graphs in any one file.

Chart Descriptor

Byte 135–136	Data block start row The row number of the starting data b	length: 2 bytes block for the current chart.
Byte 137	Data block start column The starting column of the data block	length: 1 byte
Byte 138–139	Data block end row The ending row for the data block.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 140	Data block end column The ending column for the data block	length: 1 byte
Byte 141–200	Series definitions This area consists of ten six-byte field	length: 60 bytes
Byte 201–202	Point label start row The row number of the starting point la	length: 2 bytes bels cell for the current chart.
Byte 203	Point label start column The starting column of the point label	length: 1 byte ls cell.
Byte 204–205	Point label end row The ending row for the point labels of	length: 2 bytes ell.
Byte 206	Point label end column The ending column for the point labe	length: 1 byte
Byte 207–266	Point label definitions This area consists of ten six-byte field	
Byte 267–273	Label definitions You should initialize this field to nulls	length: 6 bytes
Byte 274–278	Label range information The six bytes are the row (two bytes locations of the starting cell and endi holding the graph labels. Cells must lor the same row. When preparing externally to the program, you should) and column (one byte) celling cell of the column or row be in either the same column a SuperCalc4 spreadsheet
Byte 279–338	Label definitions This area consists of ten six-byte field	length: 60 bytes ds.
Byte 339–350	Title block This area consists of four three-byte fibytes) and column (one byte) cell location of main graph title cell location of graph subtitle cell location of X-axis title cell location of Y-axis title	ields. Each field is a row (two

Byte 351–356 X-axis scaling block length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. The first field is the row and column location of the minimum X-axis value in the series being graphed. The second field is the location maximum X-axis value in

the series being graphed.

Byte 357–362 Y-axis scaling block length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. The first field is the row and column location of the minimum Y-axis value in the series being graphed. The second field is the location maximum Y-axis value in

the series being graphed.

Byte 363–364 VCMPAR length: 2 bytes

The second byte of VCMPAR defines the graph type:

01 = pie chart 02 = clustered bar 03 = stacked bar

04 = line 05 = XY 06 = area 07 = hi-lo

The first byte is undefined.

Byte 365 Resolution length: 1 byte

This byte tells SuperCalc4 how to display the graph.

0 = medium resolution 1 = high resolution

2 == monochrome adapter and display

Byte 366 Pie chart legends length: 1 byte

This byte tells SuperCalc4 how to display the legends of a pie chart.

0 == block legends 1 == radial legends

Byte 367 Plot direction length: 1 byte

This byte controls where the program plots the graph.

0 == screen 1 == plotter

Byte 368–382 Graph formats buffer length: 15 bytes

This area consists of five three-byte fields. Each three-byte field is the row (two bytes) and column (one byte) location of a cell. The

fields are:

axis label formats

time label formats

3. variable label formats

4. data label formats

5. percent format

length: 2 bytes Byte 383-384 Default scaling This word consists of two bytes. The first byte contains the default X-axis scaling. The second byte contains the default Y-axis scaling. Manual scaling length: 2 bytes Byte 385-386 This word consists of two bytes. The first byte contains the number of divisions for manual X-axis scaling. The second byte contains the number of divisions for manual Y-axis scaling. **Byte 387** Pie flag length: 1 byte A non-zero value in this byte tells the program to draw the pie chart with all segments exploded. Pie segment flag length: 1 byte **Byte 388** If bit zero of this byte is set on, it tells the program to explode only segment 1 of the pie.

Byte 389 Pie var/time length: 1 byte 0 = var wise

0 = var wise 1 = time wise

Byte 390 Pie val length: 1 byte

Byte 391–396 Data management input range length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. Each field contains the row (two bytes) and column (one byte) location of a cell in the following order:

input range starting row
 input range starting column
 input range ending row
 input range ending column

Byte 397–402 Data management criteria range length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. Each field contains the row (two bytes) and column (one byte) location of a cell in the following order:

criteria range starting row
 criteria range starting column
 criteria range ending row
 criteria range ending column

Byte 403–408 Data management output range length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. Each field contains the row (two bytes) and column (one byte) location of a cell in the following order:

output range starting row
 output range starting column
 output range ending row

4. output range ending column

Worksheet Window Toggles for Window 1

Byte 409-411

Toggle1

length: 3 bytes

This field consists of three bytes.

- 1. expression display toggle:
 - 0 = display value
 - 1 = display formula
- 2. window-dependent toggle flags:

bit 0 (Tab over empty/protect); 0 = no, 1 = yes

bit 1 (Auto advance); 0 = no, 1 = yes The other bits are currently unused.

- 3. Video border toggle:
 - 0 = display the border
 - 1 = suppress the border

Video Window Vectors

Byte 412

Sync

length: 1 byte

This byte controls the synchronization between windows.

0 = no sync 1 = sync

Byte 413

Split screen

length: 1 byte

This byte controls whether and how the screen is split. A zero in the most significant bit signifies a horizontal split; a one in the most

significant bit signifies a vertical split.

0 = no split

1 = screen split horizontally and window one active (01h)

2 = screen split horizontally and window two active (02h)

129 = screen split vertically and window one active (81h) 130 = screen split vertically and window two active (82h)

Logical and Physical Window Storage Vectors

Byte 414-444

Window1

length: 30 bytes

This area is the control vector for the left or upper window (window

1). See Window Control Vectors.

Byte 445-475

Window2

length: 30 bytes

This area is the control vector for the right or lower window (window

2). See Window Control Vectors.

Byte 476-478

Toggle2

length: 3 bytes

This field consists of three bytes.

1. expression display toggle:

0 = display value

1 = display formula

2. window-dependent toggle flags:

bit 0 (Tab over empty/protect); 0 = no, 1 = yes

bit 1 (Auto advance); 0 = no, 1 = yes The other bits are currently unused.

3. video border toggle:

0 = display the border 1 = suppress the border

Byte 479

Cursor direction

length: 1 byte

This byte stores the direction the cursor was last going.

1 = left

2 = right

3 = down

4 = up

New Global Worksheet Commands

Byte 480

Computation flag

length: 1 byte

This byte is the natural order computation flag.

0 = ignore the natural order of computation

1 = follow the natural order of computation

Byte 481

Quote flag

length: 1 byte

This byte controls whether SuperCalc4 requires a quotation mark

to precede text entries.

0 = " not needed

1 = " is needed

Byte 482

Natural-order computation counter length: 1 byte

Counts the number of computations; the range is from 0 to 99.

Byte 483

Auto-solve

length: 1 byte

This byte controls whether SuperCalc4 will automatically solve natural order computations. Any non-zero value sets Auto-solve to

True.

Byte 484-489

Solve convergence range

length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. Each field is a row (two bytes) and column (one byte) cell location. The first cell location is the start of the convergence range and the second location is the

end of the convergence range.

Byte 490 Delta flag length: 1 byte

Any non-zero value in this field means to use the value in the Delta

cell; a zero means to converge the series to .01.

Byte 491 Delta cell length: 3 bytes

These three bytes hold the location of the cell to use as the

convergence Delta.

Byte 494–544 Spacer length: 50 bytes

This area is a null-filled spacer.

Byte 545 Worksheet format version number length: 1 byte

This byte contains a value that tells which version of SuperCalc

created the worksheet.

0 = SuperCalc1 version 1.06 or earlier generated this worksheet.

This versio used 16-byte cell allocation units (CAU).

1 =: SuperCalc1 version 1.07 or later generated this worksheet with 8-byte CAUs; or this worksheet was generated by SuperCalc2 or SuperCalc3 without using the hide or user-defined formats.

2 == SuperCalc2 or SuperCalc3 generated this worksheet and does

use the hide or user defined formats.

3 = SuperCalc3 generated this worksheet using SuperCalc3-spe-

cific features.

4 = SuperCalc4 generated this worksheet.

Byte 546 Valid field length: 1 byte

This field tells whether Byte 10 of the BCD number is meaningful.

0 := If SuperCalc2 or a later version generated the file, this means

that Byte 10 of the BCD value is meaningful.

1 = If SuperCalc1 generated the file, all BCD-value tenth bytes will

be set to zero when loaded into a SuperCalc2, 3, or 4.

Byte 547–1056 Column width formats length: 510 bytes

This area consists of 255 two-byte fields, one field for each column on the spreadsheet, occupied or not. A width-byte value from 1 to 127 (01h to 7Fh) indicates the width of the column. A column width of 255 (FFh) indicates a zero-width column; a 0 width indicates that the column should use the global column width (see Video Window Control Vector Definitions, Byte 21). Table 4-2 describes the format

byte.

Tab	le 4-2	Format byte in column formatting table	
Bit	Value	Meaning	
	zeh	Value formats:	realin
0-2	000	use global format definition	
	001	use dollars and cents (\$)	
	010	integer	
	011	exponential (E)	
	100	general format	
	101	graphic (histogram) format	
	110	hide	
	111	reserved	
		Text formats:	
3-4	00	use global justification	
	01	left justify text	
	10	right justify text	
	11	reserved	
		User defined:	
5	0	interpret bits 0-2 as above	
	1	use user-defined column formats (Note1) and interpr	ret bits 0-
		2 as index values 1 to 8 (000 = 1, 001 = 2, 010 = 3,	etc.) into
		the user-defined column area.	
		Value formats:	
6-7	00	use global justification definition	
	01	right justify values	
	10	left justify values	
	11	reserved	

Note 1 Bit 5 was set to zero in SuperCalc1. See Byte 106 et seq. for user-defined column formats.

Byte 1057–1311 Row format table

Row format table length: 255 bytes
This area consists of 255 one-byte fields. Each of the first 254 bytes
carries the row formatting information for the first 254 rows in order,
starting at row 0; the 255th byte carries the formatting for all the
remaining 9745 rows. Table 4-3 describes the row formatting byte.

Bit	Value	Meaning
		Value formats:
0-2	000	use column/global format definition
	001	use dollars and cents (\$)
	010	integer and all all all all all all all all all al
	011	exponential (E)
	100	general format
	101	graphic (histogram *) format
	110	hide
	111	reserved
		Text formats:
3-4	00	use column/global justification
	01	left justify text
	10	right justify text
	11	reserved
		User defined:
5	0	interpret bits 0-2 as above
	1	use user-defined row formats (note1) and interpret
		bits 0-2 as index values 1 to 8 (000 = 1, 001 = 2, 010 = 3,
		etc.) into the user-defined row area.
		Value formats:
6-7	00	use global justification definition
	01	right justify values
	10	left justfity values
	11	reserved

Note 1	Bit 5 was set to zero in SuperCalc 1.	See Byte	106 et
seq. for user-defined row	formats.		

Global Worksheet Toggles

Byte 1312	Computation order flag A 0 value means to compute along coalong rows.	length: 1 byte olumns; a 1 means to compute
Byte 1313	Auto/manual toggle A 0 value means to recalculate w rneans to use automatic recalculation	
Byte 1314-1407	Spacers This field consists of 94 null bytes.	length: 94 bytes

New SuperCalc4 Header Information

Byte 1408–1409 Header2 length length: 2 bytes

The length of this second header section, new for SuperCalc4. The

length figure includes the length word in its count.

Byte 1410–1411 Header2 version number length: 2 bytes

This two-byte field holds an ASCII H (48h) in its first byte and a hex

2 (02h) in its second.

Printer Information

Byte 1412–1413	Printer header length This integer holds the length of the only. In the Sample Spreadsheet, thi	
Byte 1414	Printer default flags	length: 1 byte
Byte 1415	Printer margin default	length: 1 byte
Byte 1416	Reserved	length: 1 byte
Byte 1417	Start keep Start of copy of printer variables from	length: 1 byte n SCEX.
Byte 1418	Length to keep Length of the printer variables that a	length: 1 byte re kept with KEEP.
Byte 1419	Set-up length This is the length byte for the printer	length: 1 byte set-up string.
Byte 1420–1479	Set-up string This field is the printer set-up string.	length: 60 bytes Fill unused bytes with nulls.
Byte 1480	End of string A null string terminating character.	length: 1 byte
Byte 1481	Border character ASCII code of character to use for s	length: 1 byte preadsheet border.
Byte 1482	Border toggle 0 = don't use borders 1 = use borders	length: 1 byte
Byte 1483	Printer mode Bit 1 = Auto form feed off/on Bit 2 = DS Bit 3 = End line feed The other bits are unused.	length: 1 byte

Byte 1484 Paper wait flag length: 1 byte

0 = don't wait for paper

1 = wait for paper

Byte 1485–1486 Page length length: 2 bytes

The first byte of this two-byte field contains the page length in an integer number of lines (usually 66). The second byte is reserved.

Byte 1487–1488 Page width length: 2 bytes

The first byte of this two-byte field contains the page width in an integer number of characters (default is 80). The second byte is

reserved.

Byte 1489–1490 Top margin length: 2 bytes

Byte 1491–1492 Bottom margin length: 2 bytes

Byte 1493–1494 Left margin length: 2 bytes

Byte 1495 Send to printer flag length: 1 byte

SuperCalc can send either its display or cell contents to a printer. If this byte contains a 1 value, SuperCalc sends values as displayed on the screen. If this byte contains a zero value, Super-

Calc sends the cell contents.

Byte 1496 Formatting flag length: 1 byte

When SuperCalc sends to the printer, a 0 in this byte means to print

formatted output; a 1 means to print unformatted.

Byte 1497 Number of copies length: 1 byte

Byte 1498–1501 Reserved length: 4 bytes

These bytes should contain nulls.

Start of Non-Kept Printer Values

Byte 1502 Number of headers active length: 1 byte

Byte 1503 Number of footers active length: 1 byte

Byte 1504 Titles flag (output) length: 1 byte

0 = none 1 = automatic 2 = manual

Byte 1505 Reserved length: 1 byte

Set to null.

Byte 1506–1512 Print range length: 7 bytes

Null-terminated, six-byte field.

Byte 1513–1519 Horizontal title range length: 7 bytes

Null-terminated, six-byte field.

Byte 1520–1527 Vertical title range length: 7 bytes

Null-terminated, six-byte field.

"Other Values" Area

Byte 1528–1529 Length of "other values" length: 2 bytes

Byte 1530–1532 Start learn range length: 3 bytes

This field is a cell location: row (two bytes) and column (one byte).

Byte 1533–1535 End learn range length: 3 bytes

This field is a cell location: row (two bytes) and column (one byte).

Byte 1536–1537 Global labels flag length: 2 bytes

The first byte of this word is the global labels flag. The second is

reserved.

Variable Part of File

Starting at byte 1538 is the variable length area for header and footer strings (if any). Then, in order, come:

- Cell data, followed by at least one Control-Z (1Ah), padded to the next end of sector boundary by more Control-Zs, if necessary
- 2. Graph footer
- 3. Names list for named areas

Video Window Control Vector Definitions

This section is a detail of the 31-byte window vectors that appear at Bytes 414 and 445 in the header. Both vectors are the same. For convenience, the offsets appear from byte 0 of the vector, not the header.

Window Dimensions

Window dimensions reflect the limits of the configured video terminal that SuperCalc is installed to use.

Byte 0-3

Physical window dimensions

length: 4 bytes

These four bytes hold, in order:

- 1. upper left line of terminal or screen
- 2. upper left column of terminal or screen
- 3. lower right line of terminal or screen
- 4. lower right column of terminal or screen

Byte 4-13

Logical window dimensions

length: 10 bytes

This ten-byte area contains four fields, in this order and size:

- upper left cell of video window (column first, then row; three bytes)
- lower right cell of video window (column first, then row; three bytes)
- 3. last column scrollable on right (one byte)
- 4. cell of current cursor location (column first, then row; three bytes)

Title Locking Variables

Byte 14

Hlock flag

length: 1 byte

Horizontal locked row flag.

0 = inactive

1 = active

Byte 15-20

Upper left/lower right

length: 6 bytes

This area contains two three-byte fields. Each field is a cell location (row first, cell last). The first location is the upper left cell location of the horizontal locking area, and the second location is the lower light cell location of the horizontal locking area.

right cell location of the horizontal locking area.

Byte 21

Vlock flag

length: 1 byte

Vertical locked row flag.

0 = inactive

1 = active

Byte 22-27

Upper left/lower right

length: 6 bytes

This area contains two three-byte fields. Each field is a cell location (row first, cell last). The first location is the upper left cell location of the vertical locking area, and the second location is the lower right

cell location of the vertical locking area.

Global Formatting Constants

Byte 28

Global column width

length: 1 byte

Byte 29-30

Global display format

length: 2 bytes

The first byte of this word controls global text formatting. The second byte controls global numeric formatting. Table 4-4 de-

scribes byte 1, and Table 4-5 describes byte 2.

Tabl	e 4-4	Global formatting constants, Byte 1	
Bit	Value	Meaning	
0-1	01	text left justified	
	10	text right justified	
	11	reserved	

Bit	Value	Meaning
		Value formats:
0-2	000	use column/global format definition
	001	use dollars and cents (\$)
	010	integer
	011	exponential (E)
	100	general format
	101	graphic (histogram) format
	110	hide
	111	reserved
3-4		not used
		User defined:
5	0	interpret bits 0-2 as above
	sand to a result	use user-defined global formats (Note1) and interpret bits
		0-2 as index values 1 to 8 (000 = 1, 001 = 2, 010 = 3, etc
		into the user-defined formats area.
		Value formats:
6-7	00	not used
	01	right justify values
	10	left justify values
	11	reserved

Note 1 Bit 5 was set to zero in SuperCalc 1. See Byte 106 et seq. for user-defined formats.

Internal Cell Definitions

Each cell area begins with its cell location as a three-byte prefix. The cell location contains a two-byte row location and a one-byte column location, in that order. After the cell prefix comes cell formatting and contents. For convenience, offsets in this chapter are from the beginning of cell contents, ignoring the three-byte cell location prefix.

Byte 0 Cell type byte length: 1 byte Table 4-6 describes the cell type byte.

Bit	Value	Meaning
0-3		unused
4	0	not a constant
	1	data field constant; no BCD component
5	0	field unprotected
	1	field protected
6-7	00	text data in cell
	01	value or expression in cell
	10	expression with cell references in cell
	11	reserved

Byte 1 Cell format byte length: 1 byte Table 4-7 describes the contents of the cell format byte.

Bit	Value	Meaning
		Value formats:
0-2	000	use row/column/global format definition
	001	use dollars and cents (\$)
	010	integer
	011	exponential (E)
	100	general format
	101	graphic (histogram) format
	110	hide
	111	reserved
		Text formats:
3-4	00	use row/column/global justification
	01	left justified
	10	right justified
	11	reserved

(Table Continued)



Table 4-7 (Continued)

Bit	Value	Meaning
		User defined:
5	0	interpret bits 0-2 as above
	sail 14th tebro l	use user-defined global formats (Note1) and interpret bits
		0-2 as index values 1 to 8 (000 = 1, 001 = 2, 010 = 3, etc.) into
		the user-defined formats area.
		Value formats:
6-7	00	use row/column/global justification
	01	right justify
	10	left justify
	11	reserved

Note 1	Bit 5 was set to zero in SuperCalc 1. See Byte 106 et		
seq. for user-de	fined formats.	1600 B-0	
Byte 2	Cell length byte This byte holds the number of in SuperCalc4) for the cell.	length: 1 byte cell allocation units (eight bytes each	
Text Cells			
Byte 3–240		length: 238 bytes ded text terminated with an end-of-lallocates 240 bytes because 240 is ght-byte CAU.	

Value, Formula, and Reference Cells

Byte 3–12	BCD expression value See Table 4-1 and the introdu component.	length: 10 bytes ctory information about the BCD
Byte 13–240	Expression Expression text string in ASCII null.	length: 228 bytes terminated with an end-of-string

Graph Footer

SuperCalc can define a maximum of nine graphic charts. Each chart has a graphic descriptor associated with it. The current chart's graphic descriptor is located in the Graphic Section Header. If you have defined more than one graph, then all defined graphs will have a graphic descriptor in the Graphic Descriptors section. The current graph appears twice (once in the header, and once among the descriptors).

The size of the Graphic Section varies depending on the number of graphs. Its format is:

- 1. Graphic Section Header—256 bytes.
- 2. Graphic Descriptors—one for each graph (1–9); 256 bytes for each descriptor.
- 3. Graph Title Headers—nine consecutive Graph Title Headers. 64 bytes for each header.
- 4. End of File-128 bytes of 1Ah (Control-Z).

Graphic Section Header

The GS Header indicates the beginning of the graphic section and tells which chart is active. Only the first 13 bytes are significant; the remaining bytes are all nulls (13 bytes of data followed by 243 nulls). Table 4-8 describes its format:

Table 4	1-8 Graphic section header
Byte	Meaning
0–2 3 4–12	must be 1Ah (Control-Z) must be DAh nine bytes, each byte associated with a graphic descriptor in the order
	Byte 4 = descriptor 1, Byte 5 = descriptor 2, etc.
13-255	Nulls

If the content of bytes 4–12 is null (00h), it indicates that the corresponding graph is not defined. Otherwise, the graph is defined in the Graphic Descriptor.

Graphic Descriptor

After the section header is up to nine graphic descriptors. SuperCalc4 allocates each one 256 bytes. Each descriptor has the same format.

Note	Rows and columns are numbered from 1, not 0.		
Byte offsets are	from the 0 byte of each descriptor.		
Byte 0–1	Data block start row The row number of the starting	length: 2 bytes data block for the current chart.	
Byte 2	Data block start column The starting column of the data	length: 1 byte block.	
Byte 3–4	Data block end row The ending row for the data blo	length: 2 bytes	

Byte 5	Data block end column The ending column for the data block	
Byte 6–65	Series definitions This area consists of ten six-byte fields locations, one field for each of ten va	
Byte 67–68	Point label start row The row number of the starting point la	length: 2 bytes bels cell for the current chart.
Byte 69	Point label start column The starting column of the point label	length: 1 byte ls cell.
Byte 70–71	Point label end row The ending row for the point labels of	length: 2 bytes ell.
Byte 72	Point label end column The ending column for the point labe	length: 1 byte ls cell.
Byte 73–132	Point label definitions This area consists of ten six-byte field	length: 60 bytes ds.
Byte 133–138	Label definitions You should initialize this field to nulls	length: 6 bytes
Byte 139–144	Label range information The six bytes are the row (two bytes locations of the starting cell and endiholding the graph labels. Cells must be or the same row. When preparing externally to the program, you should	ing cell of the column or row be in either the same column a SuperCalc4 spreadsheet
Byte 145–204	Label definitions This area consists of ten six-byte field locations, one field for each of ten va	
Byte 205–216	Title block This area consists of four three-byte bytes) and column (one byte) cell location of main graph title 2. cell location of graph subtitle 3. cell location of X-axis title 4. cell location of Y-axis title	
Byte 217–222	X-axis scaling block This area consists of two three-byte frand column location of the minimum X graphed. The second field is the locate the series being graphed.	-axis value in the series being

the series being graphed.

Byte 223-228

Y-axis scaling block

length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. The first field is the row and column location of the minimum Y-axis value in the series being graphed. The second field is the location of the maximum Y-axis value in the series being graphed.

Byte 229-230

VCMPAR

length: 2 bytes

The second byte of VCMPAR defines the graph type:

01 = pie chart 02 = clustered bar 03 = stacked bar

04 = line 05 = XY 06 = area 07 = hi-lo

The first byte is undefined.

Byte 231

Resolution

length: 1 byte

This byte tells SuperCalc4 how to display the graph.

0 = medium resolution 1 = high resolution

2 = monochrome adapter and display

Byte 232

Pie chart legends

length: 1 byte

This byte tells SuperCalc4 how to display the legends of a pie chart.

0 = block legends 1 = radial legends

Byte 233

Plot direction

length: 1 byte

This byte controls where the program plots the graph.

0 = screen 1 = plotter

Byte 234-248

Graph formats buffer

length: 15 bytes

This area consists of five three-byte fields. Each three-byte field is the row (two bytes) and column (one byte) location of a cell. The fields are:

1. axis label formats

2. time label formats

3. variable label formats

4. data label formats

5. percent format

Byte 249-250

Default scaling

length: 2 bytes

This word consists of two bytes. The first byte contains the default X-axis scaling. The second byte contains the default Y-axis scaling.

Byte 251–252 Manual scaling length: 2 bytes

This word consists of two bytes. The first byte contains the number of divisions for manual X-axis scaling. The second byte contains the

number of divisions for manual Y-axis scaling.

Byte 253 Pie flag length: 1 byte

A non-zero value in this byte tells the program to draw the pie chart

with all segments exploded.

Byte 254 Pie segment flag length: 1 byte

If bit zero of this byte is set on, it tell the program to explode only

segment 1 of the pie.

Byte 255 Pie var/time length: 1 byte

0 = var wise 1 = time wise

Byte 3256 Pie val length: 1 byte

Graphic Title Header

This area holds the nine title headers, one for each graph. Each title header occupies 64 bytes. The first 40 bytes contain the main title of the associated graph, and the 51st byte contains the graph type as duplicated in the second byte of VCMPAR. The remaining bytes are nulls.

End of Graph Header

This section consists of 128 bytes of 1Ah to indicate the end of the graph header.

Names List

The names list follows the graph header in the file if there are named areas in the spreadsheet to list. If there is no graph header, there will be a sector (128 bytes) of 1Ah (Control-Z) separating the names list from the end of cell data.

The names list defines a series of named ranges for the file. It consists of a series of variable-length records with the following format:

Byte 0 Length length: 1 byte

Length of name in characters (max 31).

Byte 1 Name length: n bytes

Name of length n characters (n = maximum of 31).

Byte 1 + n Range length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. Each field consists of a row (two bytes) and a column (one byte) cell location. The first

location is the range beginning, and the second location is the range end.

Byte 1 + n + 6

Synonym list header flag

0 = if not at top of synonym list

FF'h = at top of synonym list

At least one Control-Z (1Ah) follows the names list. The file is padded with Control-Zs to the nearest 128-byte boundary.

CHAPTER 5

Super Project Plus

Version 2.0

Computer Associates International, Inc. 2195 Fortune Drive San Jose, CA 95131–1820

Type of Product:

Project management software

Files Produced:

Binary

Conversion Information:

Version 2.0 of Super Project Plus does not import or export data.

Super Project File Format

Super Project Plus is a project management package that performs pert charting, gantt charting, critical path analysis, resource management, and so forth.

Its files consist of a series of variably sized records. Several of the records may appear many times. If there is no data for a record (for example, no defined holidays), the record will not appear at all.

Records must appear in a particular order:

- 1. Header records
- 2. Project records
- 3. Task records
- 4. Resource records
- 5. Resource assignment records
- 6. Link records
- 7. Holiday records
- 8. Select records
 - 9. Select criteria records
 - 10. Public project record

Four bytes (two integers) precede each and every record, including the header record. The first integer is the record type and the second is the length of the record. For clarity in listing offsets, this chapter includes those four bytes in each record description.

Table 5-1 summarizes the record types.

Byte 0	Byte1	Dec	Meaning	
FF	81	32279	end-of-file record	PERMIT OF THE PROPERTY
A1	81	33185	link record	
A2	81	33186	project record	
A3	81	33187	holiday record	
A4	81	33188	task record	
A6	81	33190	resource record	
A7	81	33191	preference record	
A8	81	33192	resource assignment record	
AA	81	33194	file header record	
AB	81	33195	select header record	
AC	81	33196	select criteria record	
AD	81	33197	public project record	
AE	81	33198	print driver record	
00	00	0	any type of record	

Notes on Field and Record Contents

Coordinate 0,0 of the pert chart is at the center of the available area. Figure 5-1 illustrates the coordinate system.

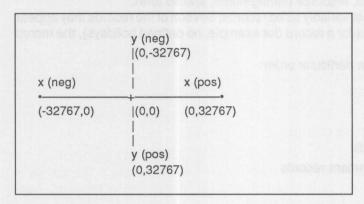


Figure 5-1 Pert chart coordinate system

Date fields contain a 1-based number representing the days relative to 1 January 1951. There is no 0 date.

Hour fields contain a number between 0 and 23 signifying the hour of the day. 0 is the first hour (12 p.m. to 1 a.m.), 1 is the second (1 a.m. to 2 a.m.) and so forth.

Each record header provides the length of the record, and the next record begins at the following byte. However, Super Project Plus does not always fill with data the entire record size it reserves. Sometimes, the tail of the record consists of nulls, spaces, or "garbage."

Note

Although there is an absolute record order in the file, there is no absolute offset information for the file as a whole because the file consists of a variable number of records. Other records may not appear at all because they're not needed for a given model. This chapter therefore provides offset information for each individual record.

Header Record

The first record to appear in a Super Project file is always the header record.

Byte 0–1 Record Type length: 2 bytes

The record type of a file header record is 33194 (81 AAh). See Table

5-1 for a listing of record types.

Byte 2–3 Record Length length: 2 bytes

The length of the *contents* portion of the record, in bytes, as measured starting with Byte 4. The record length does not include the first four bytes of the record. A header record is usually 80 bytes

in length.

Byte 4–33	Copyright Notice The copyright string is: (C) 1985 Computer Associates plus two trailing space characters.	length: 30 bytes
Byte 34–35	Spaces Two more space characters (20h).	length: 2 bytes
Byte 36–43	Creation Date Date on which the project model was mm-dd-yy.	length: 8 bytes s first created. The format is
Byte 44	Space One space character.	length: 1 byte
Byte 45–55	Time Time at which the project model was himm:ss:hh, where the second hid dredths-of-a-second figure.	
Byte 56–58	Spaces Three space characters.	length: 3 bytes
Byte 59-67	Version and Release For version 2.00, the version and releVER: 2.00 There are no trailing spaces in this fi	
Byte 68–80	Spaces A string of 13 space characters (20h	length: 13 bytes).
Byte 81	End of File Character This byte is a single Control–Z (ASC	length: 1 byte II 26, 1Ah).
Byte 82–131	Unused You should initialize this unused are	length: 50 bytes a to nulls (00h).

Project Record

There is one project record per project file. It immediately follows the header record.

Byte 0–1 Record Type length: 2 bytes

The record type of a project record is 33186 (81 A2h). See Table 5-

1 for a listing of record types.

Byte 2–3 Record Length length: 2 bytes

The length of the *contents* portion of the record, in bytes, as measured starting with Byte 4. The record length does not include

the first four bytes of the record.

and their meanings.

Byte 4–59

Reserved
This section comprises 14 four-byte units that Super Project uses internally. A Super Project file will contain data here; a file prepared externally to the program should initialize these bytes to nulls.

Byte 60–61

Project Flags
Iength: 2 bytes
This 16-bit word contains a set of flag bits. Table 5-2 lists the bits

Bit Meaning O Is this project selected? Has project been modified since last checkpoint? Is this project locked? Is this project a sub-project? Is this project a super-project? If memory is needed, do not roll project out? Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish) Recalculate this project? Is default duration in hours? Is default resource allocation in percent? Have the holidays been optimized? Is the task filter active? Is the resource filter active?	Table 5-2 Project record flag bits (1 = yes)			
Has project been modified since last checkpoint? Is this project locked? Is this project a sub-project? Is this project a super-project? If memory is needed, do not roll project out? Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish) Recalculate this project? Is default duration in hours? Is default resource allocation in percent? Have the holidays been optimized? Is the task filter active? Is the resource filter active?	N	Bit	Meaning	1 100 975
ls this project locked? Is this project a sub-project? Is this project a super-project? If memory is needed, do not roll project out? Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish) Recalculate this project? Is default duration in hours? Is default resource allocation in percent? Have the holidays been optimized? Is the task filter active? Is the resource filter active?	Is	0	Is this project selected?	-
ls this project locked? Is this project a sub-project? Is this project a super-project? If memory is needed, do not roll project out? Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish) Recalculate this project? Is default duration in hours? Is default resource allocation in percent? Have the holidays been optimized? Is the task filter active? Is the resource filter active?	H	1	Has project been modified since last checkpoint?	
Is this project a sub-project? Is this project a super-project? If memory is needed, do not roll project out? Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish) Recalculate this project? Is default duration in hours? Is default resource allocation in percent? Have the holidays been optimized? Is the task filter active? Is the resource filter active?		2		
 Is this project a super-project? If memory is needed, do not roll project out? Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish) Recalculate this project? Is default duration in hours? Is default resource allocation in percent? Have the holidays been optimized? Is the task filter active? Is the resource filter active? Is the resource assignment filter active? 		3		
Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish) Recalculate this project? Is default duration in hours? Is default resource allocation in percent? Have the holidays been optimized? Is the task filter active? Is the resource filter active? Is the resource assignment filter active?	Is	4	Is this project a super-project?	
7 Recalculate this project? 8 Is default duration in hours? 9 Is default resource allocation in percent? 10 Have the holidays been optimized? 11 Is the task filter active? 12 Is the resource filter active? 13 Is the resource assignment filter active?	If	5	If memory is needed, do not roll project out?	
Is default duration in hours? Is default resource allocation in percent? Have the holidays been optimized? Is the task filter active? Is the resource filter active? Is the resource assignment filter active?	В	6	Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish)	
9 Is default resource allocation in percent? 10 Have the holidays been optimized? 11 Is the task filter active? 12 Is the resource filter active? 13 Is the resource assignment filter active?	F	7	Recalculate this project?	
Have the holidays been optimized? Is the task filter active? Is the resource filter active? Is the resource assignment filter active?	Is	8	Is default duration in hours?	
Have the holidays been optimized? Is the task filter active? Is the resource filter active? Is the resource assignment filter active?	Is	9	Is default resource allocation in percent?	
12 Is the resource filter active? 13 Is the resource assignment filter active?		10		
13 Is the resource assignment filter active?	19	11	Is the task filter active?	
	Is	12	Is the resource filter active?	
	ls	13	Is the resource assignment filter active?	
14 Undefined		14	Undefined	
15 Unused	l	15	Unused	

Byte 62–65	Undefined length: 4 bytes Initialize this four-byte sequence to nulls when preparing a file externally to the program.
Byte 66-67	Displacement of Starting Task length: 2 bytes
Byte 68-69	Displacement of Starting Resource Assignment length: 2 bytes
Byte 70–71	Project ID Number length: 2 bytes Super Project assigns the project ID number internally starting from 1.
Byte 72–73	Next Task ID Number Available length: 2 bytes The number of the next task to be assigned when the file was last saved.
Byte 74–75	Next Resource ID Number Available length: 2 bytes The number of the next resource to be assigned when the file was last saved.

Byte 76-77	Number of Tasks in the Project length: 2 bytes	
Byte 78–79	Number of Resources in the Project length: 2 bytes	
Byte 80–81	Critical Path Duration in Days length: 2 bytes The length of the critical path in whole days.	
Byte 82–83	Critical Path Duration in Remaining If the critical path length does not enchoods the number of additional hour	d on a day boundary, this word
Byte 84–85	Project Revision Number If the project has not been revised, t	
Byte 86–87	Undefined Set to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 88–95	Project Total Variable Costs This field is a double-precision floati	
Byte 96–103	Project Total Fixed Costs This field is a double-precision floati	,
Byte 104–111	Project Total Actual Costs This field is a double-precision floati	length: 8 bytes ing-point number.
Byte 112-115	Project Total Actual Hours	length: 4 bytes
Byte 116-119	Project Total Resource Assignment Hours length: 4 bytes	
Byte 120-123	Resource Assignment Overscheduled length: 4 bytes	
Byte 124-125	Project Start Date	length: 2 bytes
Byte 126-127	Project Finish Date	length: 2 bytes
Byte 128	Project Start Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 129	Project Finish Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 130–131	Or ginal Creation This is the date that the project was	length: 2 bytes soriginally created.
Byte 132–133	Last Written to Disk This is the date that the project was	length: 2 bytes last written to disk.
Byte 134–137	Time Last Written to Disk This is a four-byte long integer repres was last written to disk.	length: 4 bytes senting the time that the project
Byte 138–139	Project Lock Combination This is a word interpreted by the pro	length: 2 bytes ogram as 16 bits.
Byte 140–143	Default Resource Assignment Ratelength: 4 bytes This is a four-byte floating-point number.	

Byte 144–147	Default Fixed Amount This is a four-byte floating-point num	9
Byte 148–163	Project Work Week Super Project organizes the 16 byte seven two-byte integers, one each for and two nulls. Each integer contains particular work day.	or Sunday through Saturday,
Byte 164–184	Bit Mask for Work Hours Super Project organizes the 21-byte byte fields, each representing a dathrough Saturday.	
Byte 185–186	Default Project Task Duration	length: 2 bytes
Byte 187–188	Default Project Resource Assignment	nent Priority length: 2 bytes
Byte 189-190	Default Project Overscheduled Pr	iority length: 2 bytes
Byte 191-192	Default Resource Assignment Allo	ocation Type length: 2 bytes
Byte 193-194	Default Allocation Hours per Day	length: 2 bytes
Byte 195–196	Default Resource Assignment Wo	ork Hours length: 2 bytes
Byte 197–200	Default Resource Assignment Over This field is a four-byte floating-point	
Byte 201-202	Days per Symbol/Task Gantt Char	rt length: 2 bytes
Byte 203-204	Days per Symbol/Resource Gantt	Chart length: 2 bytes
Byte 205-208	Project ID Code	length: 4 bytes
Byte 209–223	Connected Project Filespec The path and file name of any conne	length: 15 bytes ected project.
Byte 223–238	Project Filespec The path and file name of the project	length: 15 bytes
Byte 239-255	Project Author	length: 17 bytes
Byte 256-272	Project Leader	length: 17 bytes
Byte 273-329	Project Description	length: 57 bytes
Byte 330–331	ULX Upper left X coordinate (column) of	length: 2 bytes the pert chart.
Byte 332–333	ULY Upper left Y coordinate (row) of the	length: 2 bytes pert chart.
Byte 334–415	Directory of Project File	length: 81 bytes

Byte 416-436

Unused

length: 21 bytes

The remainder of the record is padded with nulls.

Task Record

Task records for each task in the project follow the project record. A task record may have two sizes, depending on whether a subproject connects to it.

Byte 0–1	The record type of a task record is 33 for a listing of record types.	length: 2 bytes 188 (81 A4h). See Table 5-1
Byte 2–3	Record Length The length of the <i>contents</i> portion measured starting with Byte 4. The retthe first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–35	Reserved This section comprises eight four-by uses internally. A Super Project file was prepared externally to the program shoulds.	will contain data here; a file
Byte 36–37	Task Flags This 16-bit word contains a set of flag and their meaning.	length: 2 bytes g bits. Table 5-3 lists the bits

Tab	le 5-3 Task record flag bits	(1 = yes)	
Bit	Meaning	cteO trule benneft	312-07 e/s
0	Is this task selected?		
1	Is this task connected to a subproject?		
2	Is this task on a critical path?		
3	Is this task in conflict?		
4	Is this task delay in hours or days? (1 =	= hours, 0 = days)	
5	undefined		
6	undefined		
7	undefined		
8	undefined		
9	undefined		
10	undefined		
11	undefined		
12	undefined		
13	Was a "must start date" entered?		
14	Was a "must finish date" entered?		
15	Are durations in hours or days for task'	? (1 = hours, 0 = days)	

Byte 38–39	Undefined Initialize this two-byte sequence to externally to the program.	length: 2 bytes nulls when preparing a file	
Byte 40-41	Y Coordinate Pert Task Box Center length: 2 bytes		
Byte 42-43	X Coordinate Pert Task Box Cente	er length: 2 bytes	
Byte 44–45	Task ID Number Displayed This is the task ID number that this ta	length: 2 bytes ask displays on screen.	
Byte 46–47	Undefined Initialize this two-byte sequence to externally to the program.	length: 2 bytes nulls when preparing a file	
Byte 48–49	First Hook This is the first hook to show on task	length: 2 bytes details.	
Byte 50-51	Early Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 52-53	Late Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 54-55	Early Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 56-57	Late Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 58-59	Must Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 60-61	Must Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 62–63	Actual Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 64-65	Actual Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 66–67	Scheduled Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 68-69	Scheduled Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 70-71	Planned Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 72-73	Planned Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 74	Early Start Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 75	Late Start Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 76	Early Finish Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 77	Late Finish Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 78	Must Start Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 79	Must Finish Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 80	Actual Start Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 81	Actual Finish Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 82	Scheduled Start Hour	length: 1 byte	

Byte 83	Scheduled Finish Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 84	Planned Start Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 85	Planned Finish Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 86–87	Task Duration This value can hold either hours or	length: 2 bytes days, depending on the flag bits.
Byte 88–89	Task Actual Duration This value can also hold either ho	length: 2 bytes urs or days.
Byte 90-91	Total Float	length: 2 bytes
Byte 92-93	Free Float	length: 2 bytes
Byte 94–95	Task Delay	length: 2 bytes
Byte 96-97	Task Finish Delay	length: 2 bytes
Byte 98-114	Task Name	length: 17 bytes
Byte 115-171	Task Description	length: 57 bytes
Byte 172-188	Word Breakdown Structure	length: 17 bytes
Byte 189–193	Undefined Initialize these five bytes to nulls w the program.	length: 5 bytes hen preparing a file externally to

Connected Task Record Addenda

If a task is connected to a subproject, there are an additional seven fields appended to the end of the task record.

Byte 194–201	Variable Cost of Connected Project length: 8 bytes This field is an eight-byte double-precision real.
Byte 202–209	Fixed Cost of Connected Project length: 8 bytes This field is an eight-byte double-precision real.
Byte 210–217	Actual Cost of Connected Project length: 8 bytes This field is an eight-byte double-precision real.
Byte 218–221	Actual Hours of Connected Project length: 4 bytes This field is four bytes long.
Byte 222–225	Hours of Connected Project length: 4 bytes This field is four bytes long.
Byte 226–229	Overscheduled Hours of Connected Project length: 4 bytes This field is four bytes long.
Byte 230-244	Connected Project Filename length: 15 bytes

Resource Record

After all the task records, Super Project Plus writes all the resource records.

Byte 0–1	Record Type The record type of a resource record is 5-1 for a listing of record types.	length: 2 bytes 33190 (81 A6h). See Table
Byte 2–3	Record Length The length of the contents portion measured starting with Byte 4. The record the first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–39	Reserved This section comprises nine four-byte internally. A Super Project file will contexternally to the program should initial	ain data here; a file prepared
Byte 40–41	Resource Flags This 16-bit word contains a set of flag and their meaning.	length: 2 bytes bits. Table 5-4 lists the bits

Table 5-4 Resource record flag bits (1 = yes)			= yes)
Bit	Meaning	Bit	Meaning
0	undefined	8	undefined
1	undefined	9	undefined
2	undefined	10	unused
3	Is default allocation in percent?	11	unused
4	Is resource hidden on the gantt chart?	12	unused
5	undefined	13	unused
6	Is resource selected?	14	unused
7	Are the holidays optimized?	15	unused

Byte 42–43	First Hook length: 2 bytes This is the first resource hook to show.
Byte 44-45	Internal Resource ID Number length: 2 bytes
Byte 46–61	Work Hours for Each Day of the Week length: 16 bytes Super Project divides these 16 bytes into eight words. Each of the first seven words represent a day of the week, Sunday through Saturday. The last word is set to nulls.
Byte 62-63	Default Resource Assignment Priority length: 2 bytes
Byte 64–65	Undefined length: 2 bytes Used internally by Super Project.
Byte 46–61 Byte 62–63	Work Hours for Each Day of the Week length: 16 bytes Super Project divides these 16 bytes into eight words. Each of the first seven words represent a day of the week, Sunday through Saturday. The last word is set to nulls. Default Resource Assignment Priority length: 2 bytes Undefined length: 2 bytes

Byte 66-67	Cost Accrual Method	length: 2 bytes	
	0 = accrue at the beginning 1 = prorate the accrual 2 = accrue at the end		
Byte 68-69	Number of Resource Units	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 70–73	Number of Hours Resource is This field is a four-byte long integ	Overscheduled length: 4 bytes ger.	
Byte 74–77	Number of Calendar Overtime This field is a four-byte long integ		
Byte 78-81	Default Resource Assignment Allocation Type length: 4 bytes		
Byte 82-83	Default Resource Assignment Allocation Hours length: 2 bytes		
Byte 84–85	Default Resource Assignment	Hours length: 2 bytes	
Byte 86-89	Default Resource Assignment	Rate length: 4 bytes	
Byte 90-91	Default Fixed Cost	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 92–95	Default Resource Assignment	Overtime Rate length: 4 bytes	
Byte 96-106	Resource Name	length: 11 bytes	
Byte 107-163	Resource Description	length: 57 bytes	
Byte 164-170	Work Code	length: 7 bytes	
Byte 170-173	Undefined	length: 3 bytes	

Resource Assignment Record

The resource assignment records follow all the resource records.

Byte 0–1	Record Type length: 2 bytes The record type of a resource assignment record is 33192 (81 A8h). See Table 5-1 for a listing of record types.	
Byte 2–3	Record Length length: 2 bytes The length of the <i>contents</i> portion of the record, in bytes, as measured starting with Byte 4. The record length does not include the first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–5	Resource Assignment Task ID	ength: 2 bytes
Byte 6–7	Resource Assignment Resource ID length: 2 bytes	

Byte 8–43 Undefined length: 36 bytes

These 36 bytes are a series of eight four-byte fields that Super Project uses internally. Initialize this sequence to nulls when pre-

paring a file externally to the program.

Byte 36–37 Resource Assignment Flags length: 2 bytes

This 16-bit word contains a set of flag bits. Table 5-5 lists the bits

and their meanings.

Table 5-5 Resource assignment record flo			(1 = yes)
Bit	Meaning	Bit	Meaning
0	undefined	8	unused
1	Is resource assignment the lead assignment	nt? 9	unused
2	Is resource assignment in conflict?	10	unused
3	Is resource assignment of a linked project?	11	unused
4	Is resource assignment allocation in percer	nt? 12	unused
5	Is resource assignment selected?	13	unused
6	unused	14	unused
7	unused	15	unused

Byte 46-47	Scheduled Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 48-49	Scheduled Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 50-51	Late Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 52-53	Late Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 54	Scheduled Start Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 55	Scheduled Finish Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 56	Late Start Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 57	Late Finish Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 58-59	Total Float	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 60-61	Delay From Task Scheduled Start	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 62–63	Priority	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 64–65	Hours to Work on this Task	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 66–67	Overscheduled Hours on this Task	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 68–69	Actual Hours on this Task	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 70–73	Resource Assign Allocation Type	length: 4 bytes	
Byte 74–75	Allocation Hours	length: 2 bytes	

Byte 76–79	Actual Cost	length: 4 bytes
Byte 80-83	Assignment Rate	length: 4 bytes
Byte 84–87	Assignment Fixed Cost	length: 4 bytes
Byte 88–89	Number of Units Resource Assign	ment length: 2 bytes
Byte 90-91	Undefined	length: 2 bytes
Byte 92–93	First Day Allocation on first day of resource ass	length: 2 bytes signment.
Byte 94–95	Last Day Allocation on last day of resource ass	length: 2 bytes signment.
Byte 96-99	Undefined	length: 4 bytes
Byte 100-101	Resource Assignment Finish Dela	y length: 2 bytes
Byte 102-107	Undefined	length: 6 bytes

Link Record

Link records follow the last of the resource assignment records.

Byte 0–1	Record Type The record type of a link record is 33° for a listing of record types.	length: 2 bytes 185 (81 A1h). See Table 5–1
Byte 2–3	Record Length The length of the contents portion measured starting with Byte 4. The rethe first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–5	Link from Task ID	length: 2 bytes
Byte 6–7	Link to Task ID	length: 2 bytes
Byte 8–31	Undefined These 24 bytes are a series of six fouruses internally. Initialize this sequence externally to the program.	
Byte 32–33	Link Flags This 16-bit word contains a set of flag and their meanings.	length: 2 bytes bits. Table 5–6 lists the bits

m. r.				
Bit	Meaning	Bit	Meaning	V8-18 are
0	Is this link selected?	7	unused	
1	Is this link a critical link?	8	unused	
2	undefined	9	unused	
3	Is lead lag in hours or days?	10	unused	
	(1 = hours, 0 = days)	11	unused	
4	unused	12	unused	
5	unused	13	unused	
6	unused	14	unused	
		15	unused	

Byte 34–35 Link Lead/Lag Duration length: 2 bytes

Byte 36 Link Type length: 1 byte

FS = 0

SS = 1

FF = 2

Holiday Record

Holdiday records follow the last link record. A holiday is an exception to the regular working hours per day. Holidays may be either project or resource holidays. Super Project first writes its resource holidays, then the project holidays.

Byte 0–1	Record Type The record type of a holiday record is 5–1 for a listing of record types.	length: 2 bytes 33187 (81 A3h). See Table
Byte 2–3	Record Length The length of the <i>contents</i> portion measured starting with Byte 4. The rethe first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–5	Resource ID Number This word holds nulls if the holiday is	length: 2 bytes s a project holiday.
Byte 6–13	Undefined These are two four-byte fields that S Initialize this sequence to nulls when the program.	
Byte 14-15	Holiday Date	length: 2 bytes
Byte 16–25	Holiday Name	length: 10 bytes

Byte 26-27 Hours length: 2 bytes

Hours to work on the holiday.

Byte 28-29 Holiday Flags length: 2 bytes

This 16-bit word contains a set of flag bits. Table 5-7 lists the bits

and their meaning.

IGD	e 5-7 Holiday record flag bits (1 =	- y C 3)	
Bit	Meaning	Bit	Meaning
0	Is holiday a project holiday?	8	unused
1	Does holiday define hours to work that day?	9	unused
2	unused	10	unused
3	unused	11	unused
4	unused	12	unused
5	unused	13	unused
6	unused	14	unused
7	unused	15	unused

Select Header Record

After any holiday records, Super Project writes select information. Each select criteria set

consists of a select r	neader record followed by a set of sele	ct criteria records.
Byte 0–1	Record Type length: 2 bytes The record type of a select header record is 33195 (81 ABh). See Table 5-1 for a listing of record types.	
Byte 2–3	Record Length The length of the <i>contents</i> portion measured starting with Byte 4. The re the first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–15	Undefined Super Project divides this field into program uses these fields internally; creating a project externally to the project external to the pro	initialize them to nulls when
Byte 16-17	Screen	length: 2 bytes

The screen display that the select criteria is set for:

Resource gantt = 125 (7Dh)

Task details and task gantt = 124 (7Ch)

Resource details = 126 (7Eh)

Byte 18-19 Undefined length: 2 bytes

Byte 20-36 Name of the Select Criteria length: 17 bytes

Byte 37–40	Bit Flags These four bytes are 32-bit flags to the on each of the different select screenshow the field on a report. Super F	eens, and determine whether to
Byte 41-42	Sort Key One Criteria ID	length: 2 bytes
Byte 43-44	Sort Key Two Criteria ID	length: 2 bytes
Byte 45-46	Sort Key Three Criteria ID	length: 2 bytes
Byte 47-48	Undefined	length: 2 bytes

Select Criteria Record

After a select criteria header, Super Project writes all the select criteria records that belong to that header.

Byte 0–1	Record Type The record type of a select criteria rec Table 5-1 for a listing of record types.	
Byte 2–3	Record Length The length of the <i>contents</i> portion measured starting with Byte 4. The recthe first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–7	Undefined This is a single four-byte field. The proginitialize them to nulls when creating program.	
Byte 8	Select Criteria Field Comments	length: 1 byte
Byte 9	Lower or Upper If this is a lower select criteria, the value the value of the field is 1.	length: 1 byte e of this field is 0; if an upper,
Byte 10	Select Criteria Data Type This value must correspond to the type	length: 1 byte be of field.
Byte 11	Extra Length This field holds the extra length of the	length: 1 byte e field value that follows.
Byte 12–13	Value	length: 2 byte
Byte 14–n	Field Value This field is a variable number of bytes "Extra Length" field holds this field's I	

ID Tables for Select Criteria

Tables 5-8, 5-9, and 5-10 list IDs, values, and data types for use with the select criteria records.

ID	Meaning	Value	Туре
NDID	ID	01	integer
NDNAME	name	28	string
NDWBS		31	string
NDDUR	duration	22	integer
NDSDELAY	delay	26	integer
NDACTDUR	actual duration	23	integer
NDFLOAT	float	24	integer
NDTSTA	start	06	date
NDTFIN	finish	07	date
NDSSTA	scheduled start	10	date
NDSFIN	scheduled finish	11	date
NDASTA	actual start	08	date
NDAFIN	actual finish	09	date
NDTOTAL		36	double precision
NDTOTACT	total actual duration	35	dourble precision
NDTOTHRS	total hours	37	long
NDTOTAHR	total actual hours	38	long
NDDESC	description	29	string

ID	Meaning	Value	Туре
RSNAME		name	96 string
RSWORKTY	work hours	98	string
RSOVRHRS	hours overscheduled	99	long
RSOVRATE	resource rate	100	double precision
RSOVRTIM	overtime rate	101	long
RSUNITS	resource units	110	integer
RSTOTVAR	total variable cost	102	double precision
RSTOTFIX	total fixed cost	103	double precision
RSTOTAL	total cost	104	double precision
RSTOTACT	total actual cost	105	double precision
RSTOTHRS	total hours	106	long
RSTOTAHR	total actual hours	107	long
RSDESC	resource description	97	string

ID to look of	Meaning	Value	Туре	
HKRSRC	resource	53	string	- EU 194
HKNODE		52	string	
HKPRI	priority	61	integer	
HKHOUR		62	integer	
HKUNITS	resource units	70	integer	
HKALLOCHR	allocated hours	66	integer	
HKALLOC	allocation type	65	string	
HKOVER		63	integer	
HKACTUAL		64	integer	
HKSTA	start	54	date	
HKFIN	finish	55	date	
HKRATE		68	double precision	
HKVAR	variable cost	72	double precision	
HKFIX	fixed cost	69	double precision	
HKTOTAL		74	double precision	
HKCOST		67	double precision	

Public Project Record

Public project records make up the last group of records in the Super Project file. Each contains the name of a project to which the current project links.

Byte 0–1	Record Type The record type of a public projection Table 5-1 for a listing of record type	length: 2 bytes ct record is 33197 (81 ADh). See ypes.
Byte 2–3		length: 2 bytes tion of the record, in bytes, as he record length does not include
Byte 4–15		length: 12 bytes our-byte fields. The program uses em to nulls when creating a project
Byte 16–97	Linked Project File Name	length: 82 bytes
Byte 98–99	Undefined	length: 2 bytes

CHAPTER 6

Volkswriter 3

Volkswriter 3 v 1.0 (and Volkswriter Deluxe)

Lifetree Software Inc. 411 Pacific Street Monterey, CA 93940

Type of Product:

Word processing software

Files Produced:

Extended ASCII (00h-FFh)

Points of Interest:

Volkswriter 3 supports a 250-character-wide ruler line. The program automatically wraps files with line lengths longer than 250 characters (or with no delimited line length).

Conversion Information:

Volkswriter 3 can convert both ways between DCA (revisable text format), Wordstar, and ASCII text files.

Volkswriter 3 File Format

Volkswriter creates ASCII files that can contain the IBM extended ASCII character set (00 to 255). Each file consists of a text section and a layout "footer" at the end of the file. The main difference between files that Volkswriter 3 produces and files that the earlier Volkswriter Deluxe version produces is that Volkswriter 3 incorporates the footer into the document file; Volkswriter Deluxe produces a separate file with the footer information in it.

The footer holds ruler and other formatting information. According to the manufacturer, after loading the size file specified in the DOS directory, Volkswriter scans it *backwards*, looking for the first non-Control-Z character. The footer arrangement thus makes sense.

Volkswriter pads its files with Control-Z characters (ASCII 26, 1Ah) to the sector boundary.

There are no absolute offsets in the text portion of a Volkswriter file because the program places its formatting commands within running text. In the footer section, however, the formatting and rulers fall in a particular order.

Types of File Commands

Volkswriter places two kinds of commands in the running text of the document. These are single-character *control commands* and *embedded text commands*. Control commands are always characters of ASCII code 32 or less. Embedded commands are text—often several characters long—beginning with two period characters (ASCII 46, 2Eh). Embedded text commands always start in column 1 of any line.

Table 6-1 lists the control commands.

ASCII	Command	ASCII	Command
00	forced space	17	end block
01	reserved	18	boldface
02	reserved	19	reserved
03	font 1 (default)	20	end of paragraph
04	font 2	21	reserved
05	font 3	22	soft hyphen
06	font 4	23	reserved
07	center	24	superscript
08	reserved	25	subscript
09	reserved	26	Ctrl-Z end of file
10	linfeed (w. CR)	27	reserved
11	reserved	28	strike-through
12	reserved	29	shadow print
13	return (w LF)	30	reserved
14	reserved	31	underlining
15	reserved	32	reserved
16	begin block		

The begin block and end block codes are "transient": Volkswriter saves them only if it saves the file with the block action uncompleted. (For example, highlighting a section of text and then saving the file before applying any other command to the text.)

Volkswriter uses some of the reserved codes internally (begin and end column, for example), but does not save them with the file. When the program exports a file, it strips all control commands.

A combined carriage return/line feed (in that order) is Volkswriter's newline character. It marks where the program wrapped the line when it last saved the file. Volkswriter ends a paragraph (or a line that does not wrap) with ASCII 20 (14h).

Embedded Text Commands

..text

Volkswriter's embedded text commands appear in the running text. Each has a double-dot prefix (..). Text commands have six guidelines:

- 1. Text commands must begin in column 1 of the line they appear in.
- 2. The two prefix characters must be periods (ASCII 46, 2Eh).
- You can fit 250 embedded text commands in one document on a 256K computer. For each additional 64K of memory above that, you can add 1,000 additional commands to the document. These numbers hold regardless of document size.
- 4. A layout change counts as a double-dot text command.
- 5. Text commands do not work with Textmerge list files.

Comment

Volkswriter.

6. There may be no spaces in an embedded text command other than those specified.

The legal embedded text commands for Volkswriter 3 and Volkswriter Deluxe are:

no four must be seen as the se	A comment is a line of text that is placed in a file and displays on screen but will not print. The Comment command is good for one line. The characters text can be any text up to the line length you have set.
CMDtext	Printer command TheCMD sends text directly to the printer. UseCMD to send printer escape codes.
END	Halt printing TheEND command stops printing as though the program had reached the end of the document. UseEND to place nonprinting information at the bottom of the document.
FILE	Textmerge file Specifies the file of data to use with the Textmerge capabilities of

..FOOTnnxxtext

Footer

This command sets the footer for a document where:

nn must be a two-digit number (03 or 35, for example). The number specifies the absolute line number on the page (starting at the top) where Volkswriter places the footer. The line number must be greater than the line number of the last line of text in the body of the page. If the line number is less than or equal to the line number of the last line of text, Volkswriter ignores the header.

xx must be two text header control characters as specified in Table 6-2.

text is the text of the footer. Two number signs (##) together will place a page number in the footer.

Table	6-2 Footer	control	characters
1st X	Meaning	2nd X	Meaning
0	odd pages	L	flush left footer
E	even pages	R	flush right footer
		C	centered footer
		A	alternating fl/fr on odd and even pages

..HEADnnxxtext

Header

This command sets the header for a document where

nn must be a two-digit number (03 or 35, for example). The number specifies the absolute line number on the page (starting at the top) where Volkswriter places the header. The line number must be less than the line number of the first line of text in the body of the page. If the line number is greater than or equal to the line number of the first line of text, Volkswriter ignores the header.

xx must be two text header control characters as specified in Table 6-3.

text the text of the header. Two number signs (##) together will place a page number in the header.

Table 6	-3 Header co	Header control characters				
1st X	Meaning	2nd X	Meaning			
0	odd pages	A GOT THE	flush left header			
E	even pages	R	flush right header			
		С	centered header			
		Α	alternating fl/fr on odd and even pages			

..Layout nnn Layout change

The ..Layout nnn command changes the layout (margins, tab settings, etc.) to the nth layout in the file VWSTYLE.LYT. There may be as many as 400 layouts in the VWSTYLE.LYT file; however, you may include a maximum of 15 of them in any one document—and switch among those 15 as often as you like within that document. The command LAYOUT 000 signals the beginning of the format footer.

..NORM Normal interpretation

The ..NORM command toggles Volkswriter to its normal mode of interpreting embedded and control commands before sending text to the printer. See also "..VERB."

..PAGE Forced page break

The .. Page command forces a page to end and a new page to begin.

..PAUSEtext Pause and prompt

During printing, when Volkswriter encounters a ...PAUSE command, it temporarily halts printing and displays text on the status line. The program waits for the user to press any key before continuing. You can use this command to pass a message to the user at print time ("remove letterhead"). If you supply no text string, Volkswriter uses the default message, "Press any key to continue."

..PGNOxxxxx Page number

You can reset the current page number with the ..PGNO command. Follow the command with one to five digits (0 –99999). If you use the 0, Volkswriter prompts the user at print time to enter the page number.

..PRINTfilespec Print another file

The ..PRINT command suspends printing of the current document and starts printing the document specified by filespec. When Volkswriter reaches the end of the filespec document, it resumes printing the original document, where it left off.

There must be no blanks between the word "..PRINT" and the name of the document to be printed..The document specified by filespec must not itself include any ..PRINT commands.

..VERB Verbatim

This command Toggles Volkswriter so that it no longer interprets embedded commands or control commands before sending its text to the printer. It sends the text "verbatim." See also "..NORM."

Volkswriter File Footer

The Volkswriter file footer appears at the end of the document.

Preceding the footer are:

- 1. The final end of paragraph marker for the text of the document (ASCII 20, 14h).
- 2. The two-byte newline character made up of a carriage return and a line feed(ASCII 13ASCII 10, 0D 0Ah).
- 3. Two Control-Z characters (ASCII 25, 1Ah).
- 4. The string: LAYOUT 000
- 5. Another two-byte newline character (carriage return/line feed).
- 6. Enough Control-Z characters to pad to the end of the sector.

A sector is 128 bytes. The footer starts at the beginning of the next sector following the text unless 0D 0Ah (newline) are the last two bytes of the text sector (thus the two Control-Zs; LAYOUT string, newline, and Control-Z pads won't fit). In that case there is a full sector of Control-Z end-of-file characters before the footer.

Footer Records

There may be from 1 to 15 layout records in the footer. Each layout record takes the same form, with the exception of the first three bytes of the first layout record. Those three bytes are present only for the first record.

There must be one record for each ..LAYOUT nnn command embedded in the text. They appear in numerical order.

Additionally, there are some fields in the layout records other than the first that Volkswriter simply ignores. For example, the first layout record establishes the form length. Later layout records may have a value in this field, but Volkswriter ignores it.

If you are preparing a Volkswriter file externally to Volkswriter, you may safely set any reserved fields to nulls.

Important

Volkswriter "DOS file mode" files do not contain any layout information. Volkswriter pads the end of a DOS file mode file to the end of a sector with end-of-file characters (ASCII 26, 1Ah).

Footer Record Fields and Offsets

The offsets for these footer record fields start at Byte 0 as the first byte of the first footer record. Subsequent footer records lack Bytes 0–2. As a result, decrease the offsets for later records by three.

Byte 0–1 Record Length length: 2 bytes

This integer is the length of all layout records in the footer taken together. Volkswriter creates this field only once, in the first layout

record.

Byte 2 Version Number length: 1 byte

Byte 3 Number of Layouts length: 1 byte

This byte holds the number of layouts in the footer, counting from 1. After the first record, Volkswriter ignores the contents of this byte.

Byte 4 Unused length: 1 byte

Volkswriter does not use this byte, nor is it reserved. Volkswriter

ignores the contents of this byte.

Byte 5–7 Reserved length: 3 bytes

Set these bytes to nulls when creating a Volkswriter file externally

to the program.

Byte 8 Printer Code length: 1 byte

This byte holds the number of the printer driver. A null in this byte works with "any" printer. After the first record, Volkswriter ignores

the contents of this byte.

Byte 9 Form Length length: 1 byte

This byte holds the number of lines per page on the form. After the

first record, Volkswriter ignores the contents of this byte.

Byte 10 Lines per Inch length: 1 byte

This byte holds the number of lines per inch that the document will

print. A typical figure is 6.

Byte 11 Spacing length: 1 byte

This byte holds the spacing code for the lines of text in the docu-

ment

0 = single spacing 1 = double spacing

2 = triple spacing, and so forth

The maximum value for this field appears to be 255 (FFh).

Byte 12 Characters per Line, Inch, or Unit length: 1 byte

A value of 6 in this field signifies six lines per inch.

Byte 13–14 Reserved length: 2 bytes

Both of these bytes must be nulls (00h).

Byte 15 Odd Page/Left Border Margin length: 1 byte

The left-hand margin for the odd numbered pages in the document. This setting permits an offset to allow for binding. Volkswriter

ignores the content of this field after the first record.

Byte 16–21	Reserved The content of these six bytes should	length: 6 bytes
Byte 22	Pagination on Flag A nonzero value in this field turns on p in force.	length: 1 byte agination while this layout is
Byte 23	Printer Reset Flag A nonzero value in this field resets the this field after the first record.	
Byte 24	Reformat on Flag A nonzero value in this field turns on while this layout is in force.	length: 1 byte automatic text reformatting
Byte 25	Reserved The contents of this field should be no	length: 1 byte ull (00h).
Byte 26	Continuous Forms A nonzero value in this field means tha form paper. Volkswriter ignores this fi	
Byte 27	Top Margin This field holds the number of lines in Volkswriter ignores this field after the	
Byte 28–33	Reserved These bytes should be set to nulls.	length: 6 bytes
Byte 34	Justification Flag A nonzero value in this field means tha while the layout is in force.	length: 1 byte t Volkswriter justifies the text
Byte 35	Proportional Spacing Flag A nonzero value in this field means the spaces the text while the layout is in the spaces the text while the layout is in the spaces.	
Byte 36–41	Reserved These bytes should be set to nulls.	length: 6 bytes
Byte 42–43	Margin Line Length The length of the following margin or rusupports a 250-character ruler and stothe footer record, regardless of the mathemargin line length field should be	ores a 250-character ruler in argin settings. Consequently,
Byte 44–294	Margin Line The Volkswriter margin line is a 250-centers of the string have special meaning ters of the Margin Line and their special meaning terms of the Margin Line and their special meaning terms.	g. Table 6-4 lists the charac-

Table 6-4	Margin line characters
Character	Meaning
	nonsignificant character
+	tab
	decimal tab (user may specify any nonruler character)
1	left margin
#	first line of paragraph (indent/outdent)
1	right margin
@	start of hyphenation zone

Byte 295	Top Margin (First Page) The top margin for the first page of the document (as opposed to every page). Volkswriter ignores the contents of this field after the first record.
Byte 296	Even Page/Right Border Margin length: 1 byte The right border margin for even numbered pages. See Odd/Left Border Margin. Volkswriter ignores the contents of this field after the first record.
Byte 297–316	Reserved length: 20 bytes Set the value of these bytes to null (00h).

CHAPTER 7

WordPerfect

Version 4.1

WordPerfect Software 323 North State Street Orem, UT 84057

Type of Product

Word processor

Files Produced:

ASCII text

Points of Interest:

WordPerfect files do not use Control-Z as an end-of-file character. The program can also do columnar math.

Conversion Information:

WordPerfect comes with a conversion program that converts in both directions between several formats. The conversion program does not always preserve formatting information. The supported formats are:

WordPerfect

DCA Revisable format

Navy DIF

WordStar

MultiMate

Seven-Bit telecommunications (strips high-bit formatting codes)

Mail Merge

WordPerfect Secondary Merge

Spreadsheet DIF

WordPerfect File Format

WordPerfect produces ASCII files with embedded formatting (function) codes. There is no file header or footer. The embedded codes carry all formatting—text, paragraph, or document information, any modes (such as calculations), and setup (printer information). As a result, there is no byte offset information required.

The table portion of this chapter provides two lengthy lists of the formatting codes in numerical order (divided into single- and multi-byte codes) and five other tables of those same codes divided into these arbitrary categories:

- Text Codes: These are codes that effect the running text without having a side effect on the paragraph or the document as a whole. Example: boldface text.
- Paragraph Codes: These codes control the formatting of the paragraph without controlling the document. Example: justification.
- Document Codes: These codes control the overall appearance of the document. Example: form length.
- Calculation Codes: These codes refer to the column math capabilities of WordPerfect.
- Setup Codes/Miscellaneous: These codes are a catchall for items that don't fall into the other categories. Example: reverse video command.

Cautions

WordPerfect Software advises that WordPerfect files do not use a Control-Z as an end-of-file character. If you're creating a WordPerfect file externally to the program, you may place a Control-Z at the end-of-the file. If you do, you must pad to the end of the paragraph (16-byte boundary) with ASCII nulls (00h). Padding with garbage may cause WordPerfect to crash.

Initial margin settings are 10 and 74. It's best to keep line length under 59 characters unless you specifically change the margins. You should not pad to the margin with spaces (ASCII 32, 20h).

When writing spelling or grammar checking routines that read WordPerfect files, WordPerfect Software advises to allow for hyphenations (codes A9h to AEh).

Single- and Multi-Byte Codes

About half the WordPerfect codes are single byte, and half multi-byte. Multi-byte codes are those above ASCII 192 (C0h). The code number of the multi-byte codes generally appear twice, bracketing the contents of the code string itself.

For clarity, this chapter uses angle brackets to textually separate the bytes of a multibyte code. For example:

<C6><old position><new position><C6>

is the code for setting a new page number position. C6 is the hexadecimal number of the code; old position and new position are codes that describe where the number should go, and the trailing C6 is the second appearance of the page number code.

SSI advises that where a multi-byte code expects an "old position," you can safely insert a null (00h); WordPerfect will take care of the updating.

Secondary Merge Files

WordPerfect secondary merge files have no beginning-of-field or beginning-of-record code. The-end -of-field separator is Control-R followed by a hard return (line feed), and the-end-of record separator is a Control-E followed by a hard return.

Function Code Tables

Table 7-1 is a list of single-byte function codes in numerical order. Table 7-2 is the list of multi-byte function codes in numerical order. Tables 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, and 7-7 are, respectively, the codes pertaining to text, paragraph, document, calculation, and setup/miscellaneous formatting.

Table 7-1 Single-byte function codes (All codes are one byte in len			te function codes (All codes are one byte in length.)
Octal	Hex	Decimal	Meaning
011	09	009	tabtab
012	0A	010	hard new line
013	0B	011	soft new page
014	0C	012	hard new page
015	0D	013	soft new line
200	80	128	no-op (always deleted)
201	81	129	right justification on
202	82	130	right justification off
203	83	131	end of centered text
204	84	132	end of aligned or flushed text
205	85	133	temporary starting point for math calculations
206	86	134	center page from top to bottom
207	87	135	begin column mode
210	88	136	end column mode
211	89	137	tab after the right margin

Table 7-1 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Meaning	xelf	lahi0
212	8A	138	widow/orphan control on		
213	8B	139	widow/orphan control off		
214	8C	140	hard end of line and soft end of page		
215	8D	141	footnote number (appears only inside	of footr	notes)
216	8E	142	Reserved		
217	8F	143	Reserved		
220	90	144	red line on	UB -	275
221	91	145	red line off		
222	92	146	strike out on		
223	93	147	strike out off		
224	94	148	underline on		
225	95	149	underline off		
226	96	150	reverse video on (reserved)		
227	97	151	reverse video off (reserved)		
230	98	152	table of contents placeholder		
231	99	153	overstrike		
232	9A	154	cancel hyphenation of following word	ABIN	
233	9B	155	end of generated text		
234	9C	156	bold off		
235	9D	157	bold on		
236	9E	158	hyphenation off		
237	9F	159	hyphenation on		
240	A0	160	hard space		
241	A1	161	do subtotal		
242	A2	162	subtotal entry		
243	АЗ	163	do total		
244	A4	164	total entry		
245	A5	165	do grand total		
246	A6	166	math calculation column		
247	A7	167	begin math mode		
250	A8	168	end math mode		
251	A9	169	hard hyphen in line		
252	AA	170	hard hyphen at end of line		
253	AB	171	hard hyphen at end of page		
254	AC	172	soft hyphen		
255	AD	173	soft hyphen at end of line		

Table 7-1 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Meaning	7.95	INITE
256	AE	174	soft hyphen at end of page		
257	AF	175	end of text columns and end of line		
260	В0	176	end of text columns and end of page		
274	ВС	188	superscript		
275	BD	189	subscript		
276	BE	190	advance printer 1/2 line up		
277	BF	191	advance printer 1/2 line down		

Table 7-2	Multi-byte	formatting	codes
I GID / L	IVICIII DYIC	TOTTI GITTI IS	0000

Each code comprises several bytes; some are variable in length. The length figures are in bytes.

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
300	C0	192	6	margin reset <c0><old left=""><old right=""><new left=""> <new right=""><c0></c0></new></new></old></old></c0>
301	C1	193	4	spacing reset uses half-line values <c1><old spacing=""><new spacing=""><c1></c1></new></old></c1>
302	C2	194	3	left margin release <c2><# spaces to go left><c2></c2></c2>
303	C3	195	5	center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""> < start col #><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column <83> is the code for ending centered text.</text></c3></center></type></c3>
304	C4	196	5	align or flush right <c4><align char=""><align col#=""> <start col#=""><c4><text><84> If align char = 12 (new line), this is a flush right command and the align col# is the</text></c4></start></align></align></c4>

Table 7-2 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
				right margin; otherwise, the align col# is the next tab stop. If the high bit of the align char is set, then this is a dot leader align or dot leader flush right. <84> is the code for ending aligned or flushed right text.
305	C5	197	6	reset hyphenation zone ("hotzone") <c5><old left=""><old right=""><new left=""> <new right=""><c5></c5></new></new></old></old></c5>
306	C6	198	4	set page number position <c6><old code="" pos=""> <new code="" pos=""><c6> Code: 0 = none 1 = top left 2 = top center 3 = top right 4 = top L&R 5 = bot left 6 = bot center 7 = bot right 8 = bot L&R</c6></new></old></c6>
307	C7	199	6	set page number <c7><old# high="" order=""> <old# low="" ord=""><new# hi="" ord=""> <old# low="" ord=""><c7> Only the low-order 15 bits determine the page number. If the high order bit is set, the numbers are Roman numerals; if not, Arabic numbers.</c7></old#></new#></old#></old#></c7>
310	C8	200	8	set page number column positions <c8><old left=""><old center=""><old right=""> <new left=""><new center=""><new right=""><c8></c8></new></new></new></old></old></old></c8>
311	C9	201	42	set tabs <c9><old (20="" bytes)="" tab="" table=""> <new (20="" bytes)="" tab="" table=""><c9> Each bit represents one character position counting from bit 0 to bit 159. There are a maximum of 160 characters allowed in a WordPerfect line.</c9></new></old></c9>



Octal	(Contin	Decimal	Length	Meaning
	CA		3	conditional end of page <ca><number be="" broken="" lines="" not="" of="" single-spaced="" to=""><ca></ca></number></ca>
313	СВ	203	6	set pitch and/or font <cb><old pitch=""><old font=""> <new pitch=""><new font=""><cb> If the pitch is a negative value, then the font is proportional.</cb></new></new></old></old></cb>
314	СС	204	4	set temporary margin (indent) <cc><old temporaryin=""> <new temporaryin=""><cc></cc></new></old></cc>
315	CD	205	3 enon = 1 hal gol = 1	old end of temporary margin (no longer used) <cd><tempmargin><cd></cd></tempmargin></cd>
316	CE	206	4	set top margin <ce><old margin="" top=""> <new margin="" top=""><ce></ce></new></old></ce>
317	CF	207	Had ad a service of the service of t	suppress page characteristics <cf><suppress codes=""><cf> Codes: (any or all bits may be inclusive or'd together) 1 = all suppressed 2 = page numbers suppressed 4 = page numbers moved to bottom 10 = all headers suppressed 20 = header a suppressed 40 = header b suppressed</cf></suppress></cf>
				100 = footer a suppressed 200 = footer b suppressed
320	D0	208	6	set form length <d0><old form="" len=""><old #="" lines="" text=""> <new form="" len=""><new #="" lines="" text=""><d0></d0></new></new></old></old></d0>
321	D1	209	var	header/footer <d1><old byte="" def=""><# half-lines used by old header/footer><ff> <ff><lmargin><rmargin><text></text></rmargin></lmargin></ff></ff></old></d1>

Table 7-2 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
9(3)			entrulos aciticados de la sentra de la compacta de	<pre><ff><#half lines used by new header/ footer><new byte="" def=""><d1> Def Byte contents are type (two low-order bits) and occurrence (six high bits). The low-order 2 bits of the Def byte must be correct. Type Occurrence 0 = header a 1 = header b 1 = all pages 2 = footer a 2 = odd pages 3 = footer b</d1></new></ff></pre>
322	D2	210	var	footnote (not used in version 4.0 and above; see 342/E4) <d2><fn#><# half lines><ff><lmargin><rmargin><text><d2></d2></text></rmargin></lmargin></ff></fn#></d2>
323	D3	211	4	set footnote number (not used in version 4.0 and above; see 344/E4) <d3><old #="" line=""><new #="" line=""><d3< td=""></d3<></new></old></d3>
324	D4	212	4	advance to half line # (stored in half-line units) <d4><old #="" line=""> <advance #="" half="" line="" to=""><d4></d4></advance></old></d4>
325	D5	213	4	set lines per inch (6 or 8 lpi are the only valid values) <d5><old code="" lpi=""><new code="" lpi=""><d5></d5></new></old></d5>
326	D6	214	6	set extended tabs <d6><old start=""><old increment=""><new start=""><new increment=""><d6></d6></new></new></old></old></d6>
327			var	calc 0>]<0>[<old 1="" calc="">]<0> [<old 2="" calc="">]<0>[<old calc3="">] <0><d7><new (24="" bytes)="" column="" def=""> [<new calc0="">]<0>[<new 1="" calc="">]<0></new></new></new></d7></old></old></old>

Table 7-2 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
				See "define columns" (code DDh) for the 24-byte column definition.
330	D8	216	4	set alignment character <d8><old char=""><new char=""><d8></d8></new></old></d8>
331	D9	217	4	set left margin release (# of columns to go left) <d9><old #=""><new #=""><d9> (not used in version 4.0 and above)</d9></new></old></d9>
332	DA	218	4 may ni buo	set underline mode <da><old mode=""><new mode=""><da> 0 = normal underlining (breaks at word spaces) 1 = double underlining (breaks) 2 = single underlining (continuous) 3 = double underlining (continuous)</da></new></old></da>
333	DB	219	4 PS A solid bio	sheet feeder bin number <db><old #=""><new #=""><db> WordPerfect stores the number as one less than the bin number (bin #1 = 0)</db></new></old></db>
334	DC	220	var	end of page function (inserted by WordPerfect) <dc><# of half lines at end of page, low 7 bits><high 7="" bits=""> <# of half lines used for footnotes> <# pages used for footnotes> <# footnotes on this page> <ceop flag=""><suppress code=""><dc></dc></suppress></ceop></high></dc>
				If end of page is for the last column on the page, then after the suppress code and before the final function code there are five more bytes: <# of half lines for col 1> <# half lines for col 2> <# of half lines for col 3> <# half lines for col 4> line # of column on (0 if none on this page)>

Table 7-2 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
335	DD Man	221	24	define columns <dd><old #="" cols=""><l1><r1><l2> <r2><l3><r3><l4><r4><l5><r5> <new #="" cols=""><l1><r1><l2> <r2><l3><r3><l4><r4><l5><r5> <new #="" cols=""><l1><r1><l2> <r2><l3><r3><l4><r4><l5><r5> <dd> # cols:low-order 7 bits = the number high-order 1 bit = 1 if parallel columns</dd></r5></l5></r4></l4></r3></l3></r2></l2></r1></l1></new></r5></l5></r4></l4></r3></l3></r2></l2></r1></l1></new></r5></l5></r4></l4></r3></l3></r2></l2></r1></l1></old></dd>
336	DE	222	4	end of temporary margin <de><old left="" margin="" temp=""> <old margin="" right="" temp=""><de></de></old></old></de>
337	DF	223	var	invisible characters <df><text 7-bit="" characters="" in=""><df> If a character has an ASCII code >= 6Fh (ASCII 191), the text portion of this function represents it as <6F><(char – 6F)>. For example, the character ASCII 232 (E8I would appear as: <6F><(E8 – 6F)> or: <6F><79h>.</df></text></df>
340	E0	224	4	left/right temporary margin pre-4.0 format: <e0> <new margin="" rt="" temp=""> <new lt="" margin="" temp=""><e0> 4.0 and later format: <e0><od> <difference and="" between="" left="" margin<e0="" new="" old=""></difference></od></e0></e0></new></new></e0>
341	E1	225	3	extended character <e1><character><e1></e1></character></e1>
				new footnote/endnote <e2><def><a><c><d>< cold ftnote line><# lines page 1> <# lines page 2><# lines page n> <# pages><ff> <i margin=""><r margin=""><text><e2> where: def: bit 0: 0 = use numbers, 1 = use characters bit1: 0 = footnote, 1 = endnote</e2></text></r></i></ff></d></c></def></e2>



Table 7-2 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meanin	ng amma i lemiaett well tetsc
			samulco colored sold colored sold colored sold colored sold	c,d:	if def bit 0 is a 0, then a,b are foot note and endnote numbers if def bit 0 is a 1, then a = # of characters and b = a character number of lines in footnote/ endnote
				sp by	ote: a,b and c,d are 14-bit numbers lit into two 7-bit bytes, high-order te first. For endnotes, there is only null between <d> and <ff>.</ff></d>
				funct <e3> <new Byte 1 2 3 4</new </e3>	cote information (options) ion cold values 74 bytes> values 74 bytes> <e3> Meaning spacing in footnotes spacing between footnotes number of lines to keep together flag byte (bits: b In en ft n) n: 1 if numbering starts on</e3>
				5	# of characters used in place of footnote numbers
				6–10	"numbering" characters (null terminated if < 5)
				11	# of displayable chars in string for footnote (text)
				12–26 27	string for footnote (text) # of displayable chars in string
				28-42	for endnote (text) 2 string for endnote (text)

Table 7-2 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning	NO.
				 # of displayable characters in string for footnote (note) 44–58 string for footnote (note) # of displayable characters in string for endnote (note) 60–74 string for endnote (note) 	
344	E4	228	6	new set footnote # <e4><olde #="" high=""><old #="" low=""> <new #="" high=""><new #="" low=""><e4> Footnote numbers are 14-bit numbers split into two 7-bit bytes, high-order by first.</e4></new></new></old></olde></e4>	
345	E5 available to the second and the s	229	23 mos to side to the same and	paragraph number definition <e5><old 7="" level="" numbers=""> <old 7="" bytes="" def=""><new 7="" bytes="" def=""><e5> A def byte is two nibbles: style punctuation (low nibble) (high nibble) 0 = caps Roman 0 = nothing 1 = lower-case Roman 1 = "." after number 2 = caps letter 2 = ")" after number 3 = lower-case letter 3 = "(" before ")" after 4 = Arabic 5 = Arabic with previous levels separated by "." (Ex: 3.4.1)</e5></new></old></old></e5>	e)
346	E6	230	11 notional sa fus end-o	paragraph number <e6><new #="" level=""><def byte=""> <old 7="" numbers=""><e6> Level number is 0 for first level, 1 for second, and so forth.</e6></old></def></new></e6>	
347	E7	231	3	begin marked text <e7><def, info=""><e7><text><e8> <def, info=""><e8> The def, info byte is two nibbles:</e8></def,></e8></text></e7></def,></e7>	



Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
4	i meto (a) (e) i meto		s or display string for for string for for to display	definition (high nibble) (low nibble) 0 = table of contents level (0-6) 2 = list list # (0-4)
350			3	end marked text <e8><def, info=""><e8> The def, info byte is the same as E7.</e8></def,></e8>
351		are 14-bit ytes, nigh-		define marked text <e9><def, info=""><5-byte definition><e9> The def, info byte is the same as for mark and end mark, except that the low nibble is significant only for lists.</e9></def,></e9>
				For the table of contents, the five definition bytes represent five levels.
				For index and lists only, the first definition byte is significant.
				Definition bytes: 0 = no page numbers 1 = page # after text, preceded by two spaces
				 2 = page # after text, in parentheses, preceded by one space 3 = page # flush right 4 = page # flush right with dot leader
352	EA	234	var	define index mark <ea><30-byte, null-terminated format string><ea></ea></ea>
353	EB	235	32	date/time function <eb><30-byte, null-terminated format string><eb></eb></eb>
354	EC	236	4 first basines E- gots to	block protect <ec><def><# of half lines in block><ec> Def: 0 for block protect on 1 for block protect off</ec></def></ec>

Function Codes by Type

The following tables are lists of the WordPerfect function codes arbitrarily divided into groups based on what they refer to: text, paragraphs, the document as a whole, math calculations, and setup/miscellaneous.

203 83 131 1 end of centered text 204 84 132 1 end of aligned or flushed text 222 92 146 1 strike out on 223 93 147 1 strike out off 224 94 148 1 underline on 225 95 149 1 underline off 231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 subscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 288 1 center following text 279 289 279 270 270 271 272 273 274 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275	Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
204 84 132 1 end of aligned or flushed text 222 92 146 1 strike out on 223 93 147 1 strike out off 224 94 148 1 underline on 225 95 149 1 underline off 231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text C3> <type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center around="" column<="" current="" ing="" td=""><td>011</td><td>09</td><td>009</td><td>19100</td><td>tab</td></center></type></c3></start></center></type></c3></start></center></type></c3></start></center></type></c3></start></center></type>	011	09	009	19100	tab
222 92 146 1 strike out on 223 93 147 1 strike out off 224 94 148 1 underline on 225 95 149 1 underline off 231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center around="" column<="" current="" ing="" td=""><td>203</td><td>83</td><td>131</td><td>1</td><td>end of centered text</td></center></type></c3></start></center></type></c3></start></center></type></c3></start></center></type></c3>	203	83	131	1	end of centered text
223 93 147 1 strike out off 224 94 148 1 underline on 225 95 149 1 underline off 231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text C3> <tentrology c3=""><tentrology c4<="" td=""></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology>	204	84	132	1	end of aligned or flushed text
224 94 148 1 underline on 225 95 149 1 underline off 231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 subscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><text><83><text><text><text><83><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text<<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text<<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text<<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text<<te><text><text><text><text><text<<te><text<<te><text<<te><text<<te><text<<te><text<<te><text<<te><te><text<<te><te><te><te><te><te><te><te><te><t< td=""><td>222</td><td>92</td><td>146</td><td>1</td><td>strike out on</td></t<></te></te></te></te></te></te></te></te></text<<te></te></text<<te></text<<te></text<<te></text<<te></text<<te></text<<te></text<<te></text></text></text></text></text<<te></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text<<text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text<<text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text<<text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></c3>	222	92	146	1	strike out on
225 95 149 1 underline off 231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 subscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text C3> <text><83> type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text>	223	93	147	1	strike out off
231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text C3> <type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type>	224	94	148	1	underline on
234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text C3> <type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type>	225	95	149	1	underline off
235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text C3> <type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type>	231	99	153	1	overstrike
240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	234	9C	156	1	bold off
251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	235	9D	157	1	bold on
251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text C3> <type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type>	240	A0	160	1	hard space
253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text center following text cC3><type><center #="" col=""><start color="text-align: left-show;">type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</start></center></type>	251	A9	169	1	2019년 1월 12일 1일
253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	252	AA	170	1	hard hyphen at end of line
275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	253	AB	171	1	
275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	274	ВС	188	1	superscript
276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	275	BD	189	1	
277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	276	BE	190	1	
303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text><83> type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	277	BF	191	col 1 habo-	
type = 1 for centering around current column	303	C3	195	5	center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start col<="" td=""></start></center></type></c3>
sides well and to be a column					type = 0 for centering between margins
<83> is the code for ending centered te					
					<83> is the code for ending centered tex
					<da><old mode=""><new mode=""><da></da></new></old></da>



Table 7-3 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
				0 = normal underlining (breaks at word spaces)
				1 = double underlining (breaks)
				2 = single underlining (continuous)
				3 = double underlining (continuous)
337	DF	223	var	invisible characters
				<df><text 7-bit="" characters="" in=""><df></df></text></df>
				If a character has an ASCII code >= 6Fh (ASCII 191), the text portion of this function represents it as <6F><(char – 6F)>. For example, the character ASCII 232 (E8h) would appear as: <6F><(E8 – 6F)> or: <6F><79h>.
341	E1	225	3	extended character
041	-	225		<e1><character><e1></e1></character></e1>
347	E7	231	3	begin marked text <e7><def, info=""><e7><text><e8> <def, info=""><e8></e8></def,></e8></text></e7></def,></e7>
				The def, info byte is two nibbles: definition information (high nibble) (low nibble)
				0 = table of contents level (0-6)
				2 = list list # (0-4)
350	E8	232	3	end marked text <e8><def, info=""><e8> The def, info byte is the same as E7.</e8></def,></e8>
351	E9	233	8	define marked text
		noted grain nuclei pane grahau rote		<e9><def, info=""><5—byte definition><e9> The def, info byte is the same as for may and end mark, except that the low nibble is significant only for lists. For the table of contents, the five definition bytes represent five levels.</e9></def,></e9>

Table 7-3 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
				For index and lists only, the first definition byte is significant.
				Definition bytes:
				0 = no page numbers
				1 = page # after text, preceded by two spaces
				2 = page # after text, in parentheses, preceded by one space
				3 = page # flush right
				4 = page # flush right with dot leader

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning	
012	0A	010	1	hard new line	
015	0D	013	1	soft new line	
201	81	129	1	right justification on	
202	82	130	1	right justification off	
203	83	131	1	end of centered text	
204	84	132	1	end of aligned or flushed text	
211	89	137	1	tab after the right margin	
212	8A	138	1	widow/orphan control on	
213	8B	139	1	widow/orphan control off	
220	90	144	1	red line on	
221	91	145	1	red line off	
232	9A	154	111	cancel hyphenation of following word	
236	9E	158	1	hyphenation off	
237	9F	159	1	hyphenation on	
252	AA	170	1	hard hyphen at end of line	
254	AC	172	1	soft hyphen	
255	AD	173	1	soft hyphen at end of line	
300	CO	192	6	margin reset	
				<c0><old left=""><old right=""><new left=""> <new right=""><c0></c0></new></new></old></old></c0>	

Table 7-4 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
301	C1	193	4	spacing reset—uses half-line values <c1><old spacing=""><new spacing=""><c1></c1></new></old></c1>
302	C2	194	3	left margin release <c2><# spaces to go left><c2></c2></c2>
304	C4	196	5	align or flush right <c4><align char=""><align col#=""> <start col#=""><c4><text><84> If align char = 12 (new line), this is a flush right command and the align col# is the right margin otherwise, the align col# is the next tab stop.</text></c4></start></align></align></c4>
				If the high bit of the align char is set, then this a dot leader align or dot leader flush right.
				<84> is the code for ending aligned or flushed right text.
305	C5	197	6	reset hyphenation zone ("hotzone") <c5><old left=""><old right=""><new left=""> <new right=""><c5></c5></new></new></old></old></c5>
311	C9	201	42	set tabs <c9><old (20="" bytes)="" tab="" table=""><new (20="" bytes)="" tab="" table=""><c9> Each bit represents one character position counting from bit 0 to bit 159. There are a maximum of 160 characters allowed in a WordPerfect line.</c9></new></old></c9>
314	CC	204	4	set temporary margin (indent) <cc><old margin="" temporary=""><new margin="" temporary=""><cc></cc></new></old></cc>
315	CD	205	3	old end of temporary margin (no longer used) <cd><tempmargin><cd></cd></tempmargin></cd>
324	D4	212	4	advance to half line # (stored in half-line units) <d4><old #="" line=""><advance #="" half="" line="" to=""><d4></d4></advance></old></d4>

Table 7-4 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning	mid History	
326	D6	214	6	set extended tabs <d6><old start=""><old <new="" inc="" start=""><new incren<="" td=""><td></td><td></td></new></old></old></d6>		
330	D8	216	4	set alignment characte <d8><old char=""><new cl<="" td=""><td></td><td></td></new></old></d8>		
331	D9	217	4	set left margin release (# of columns to go lef <d9><old #=""><new #=""><e version 4.0 and above)</e </new></old></d9>	it)	
336	DE	222	0104	end of temporary marg <de><old left="" marg<br="" temp=""><old margin="" right="" temp=""></old></old></de>	gin gin>	
345	E5	229	23	paragraph number def <e5><old 7="" level="" number<br="">bytes><new 7="" bytes<br="" def="">A def byte is two nibbles</new></old></e5>	ers> <old 7="" def<br="">><e5></e5></old>	
				style (low nibble) 0 = caps Roman 1 = lower-case Roman 2 = caps letter 3 = lower-case letter	punctuation (high nibble) 0 = nothing	ber
				4 = Arabic 5 = Arabic with previous levels separated by (Ex: 3.4.1)		
346	E6	230	11	paragraph number <e6><new #="" level=""><def 7="" <old="" numbers=""><e6> Level number is 0 for file and so forth.</e6></def></new></e6>	per 10	cond,

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Table 7-5	Function codes relating to the entire document
	and its format

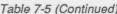
Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
013	0B	011	ato 1 de m	soft new page
014	OC	012	1	hard new page
206	86	134	1	center page from top to bottom
207	87	135	1	begin column mode
210	88	136	1	end column mode
211	89	137	1	tab after the right margin
212	A8	138	1	widow/orphan control on
213	8B	139	1 (10)	widow/orphan control off
214	8C	140	1	hard end of line and soft end of page
230	98	152	1	table of contents placeholder
233	9B	155	1	end of generated text
253	AB	171	1	hard hyphen at end of page
256	AE	174	1 100	soft hyphen at end of page
306	C6	198	4	set page number position <c6><old code="" pos=""><new code="" pos=""><c6> Code: 0 = none</c6></new></old></c6>
				1 = top left 2 = top center 3 = top right 4 = top L&R 5 = bot left 6 = bot center 7 = bot right 8 = bot L&R
307	C7	199	6	set page number <c7><old# high="" order=""> <old# low="" ord=""><new# hi="" ord=""> <old# lo="" ord=""><c7> only the low-order 15 bits determine the page number. If the high-order bit is set, the numbers are Roman numerals; if not, Arabic numbers.</c7></old#></new#></old#></old#></c7>

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
310	C8	200	8	set page number column positions
			100	<c8><old left=""><old center=""><old right=""></old></old></old></c8>
				<pre><new left=""><new center=""><new right=""><c8></c8></new></new></new></pre>
				CHOW TORE CHOW TO THE THE COOP
312	CA	202	3	conditional end of page
				<ca><number lines="" not="" of="" single-spaced="" td="" to<=""></number></ca>
				be broken> <ca></ca>
313	CB	203	6	set pitch and/or font
				<cb><old pitch=""><old font=""></old></old></cb>
				<new pitch=""><new font=""><cb></cb></new></new>
				If the pitch is a negative value, then the font
				is proportional.
316	CE	206	4	set top margin
	OL	200	7	<ce><old margin="" top=""></old></ce>
				<new margin="" top=""><ce></ce></new>
317	CF	207	3	suppress page characteristics
				<cf><suppress codes=""><cf></cf></suppress></cf>
				Codes: (any or all bits may be inclusive or'd
				together)
				1 = all suppressed
				2 = page numbers suppressed
				4 = page numbers moved to bottom
				10 = all headers suppressed
				20 = header a suppressed
				40 = header b suppressed
				100 = footer a suppressed
				200 = footer b suppressed
200	Do	000	0	act forms langth
320	D0	208	6	set form length
				<d0><old form="" len=""><old #="" lines="" text=""></old></old></d0>
				<new form="" len=""><new #="" lines="" text=""><d0></d0></new></new>

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning	Order stars Declarat Language
321	D1	209	var	header/footer	
					yte><# half-lines used by old
				header/footer><	
					<rmargin><text></text></rmargin>
				footer> <new de<="" td=""><td>es used by new header/ ef byte><d1></d1></td></new>	es used by new header/ ef byte> <d1></d1>
				Def Byte conter and occurrence	nts are type (two low-order bits e (six high bits). The low-order Def byte <i>must</i> be correct.
				Туре	Occurrence
				0 = header a	0 = never
				1 = header b	1 = all pages
				2 = footer a	2 = odd pages
				3 = footer b	4 = even pages
322	D2	210	var	footnote	
				(not used in ver	sion 4.0 and above;
				see 342/E4)	
				<d2><fn#><# h</fn#></d2>	alf lines> <ff></ff>
				<lmargin><rmar< td=""><td>rgin><text><d2></d2></text></td></rmar<></lmargin>	rgin> <text><d2></d2></text>
323	D3	211	4	set footnote nu	umber
				(not used in ver	sion 4.0 and above;
				see 344/E4)	
				<d3><old #<="" line="" td=""><td>t><new #="" line=""><d3< td=""></d3<></new></td></old></d3>	t> <new #="" line=""><d3< td=""></d3<></new>
325	D5	213	4	set lines per in	
					he only valid values)
				<d5><old co<="" lpi="" td=""><td>ode><new code="" lpi=""><d5></d5></new></td></old></d5>	ode> <new code="" lpi=""><d5></d5></new>
333	DB	219	4	sheet feeder bi	
				<db><old #=""><r< td=""><td></td></r<></old></db>	
					ores the number as one less mber (bin #1 = 0)
00.1		000			
334	DC	220	var	end-of-page fu	
				(inserted by Wo	ordPerfect)

Table 7-5 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
				<dc><# of half lines at end of page, low 7 bits><high 7="" bits=""></high></dc>
				<# of half lines used for footnotes>
				<pre><# pages used for footnotes></pre>
				<pre><# footnotes on this page><ceop flag=""><suppress code=""><dc></dc></suppress></ceop></pre>
				If end of page is for the last column on the page, then after the suppress code and before the final function code there are five more bytes:
				<# of half lines for col 1><# half lines fo col 2>
				<# of half lines for col 3><# half lines fo col 4>
				<pre>< f column on (0 if none on this page)></pre>
335	DD	221	24	define columns
				<dd><old #="" cols=""><l1><r1><l2><r2><l3></l3></r2></l2></r1></l1></old></dd>
				<new #="" cols=""><l1><r1><l2><r2><l3></l3></r2></l2></r1></l1></new>
				<r3><l4><r4><l5><r5><dd></dd></r5></l5></r4></l4></r3>
				# cols: low order 7 bits = the number high order 1 bit = 1 if parallel columns
342	E2	226	var	new footnote/endnote
				<e2><def><a><c><d><old ftnote="" line=""></old></d></c></def></e2>
				<pre><# lines page 1><# lines page 2></pre>
				<pre><# lines page n><# pages><ff></ff></pre>
				margin><r margin=""><text><e2></e2></text></r>
				where:
				def: bit 0: 0 = use numbers,
				4 was abarastors



Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning	g
79 200	je, low le setes se	end se brie : loct net base seconocia se	n enstalia Lastino Lastinos Lastinos Lastinos Lastinos	c,d:	if def bit 0 is a 1, then a = # of characters and b = a character number of lines in footnote/endnote
				into two	a,b and c,d are 14-bit numbers split o 7-bit bytes, high-order byte first. dnotes, there is only a null between ad <ff>.</ff>
343	E3	227	150	<e3><</e3>	te information (options) function old values 74 bytes> values 74 bytes> <e3></e3>
				Byte	Meaning
				1	spacing in footnotes
				2	spacing between footnotes
				3	number of lines to keep together
				4	flag byte (bits: b In en ft n)
				n bits-seut Kurshis-sü shavis mar	n: 1 if numbering starts on each page
					en, ft: 0 = use numbers
					1 = use characters
					2 = use letters
					In: 0 = no line separator
					1 = 2 inch line
					2 = line from left to right margin
					b: 0 = footnotes after text
					1 = footnotes at bottom of page
				5	# of characters used in place of footnote numbers
				6–10	"numbering" characters (null terminated if < 5)
				11	# of displayable chars in string for footnote (text)
				12-26	string for footnote (text)
				27	# of displayable chars in string for endnote (text)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
			respect to	28-42 string for endnote (text)
				# of displayable characters in string for footnote (note)
				44–58 string for footnote (note)
				# of displayable characters in string for endnote (note)
				60-74 string for endnote (note)
344	E4	228	6	new set footnote #
				<e4><old #="" high=""><old #="" low=""> <new #="" high=""><new #="" low=""><e4> Footnote numbers are 14-bit numbers split into two 7-bit bytes, high-order byte first.</e4></new></new></old></old></e4>
345	E5	229	23	paragraph number definition <e5><old 7="" level="" numbers=""> <old 7="" bytes="" def=""><new 7="" bytes="" def=""><e5> A def byte is two nibbles:</e5></new></old></old></e5>
				style punctuation (low nibble) (high nibble)
				0 = caps Roman 0 = nothing 1 = lower-case Roman 1 = "." after number
				2 = caps letter 2 = ")" after number 3 = lower-case letter 3 = "(" before, ")" after
				4 = Arabic
				5 = Arabic with previous
				levels separated by "." (Ex: 3.4.1)
346	E6	230	11	paragraph number <e6><new #="" level=""><def byte=""> <old 7="" numbers=""><e6> Level number is 0 for first level, 1 for second,</e6></old></def></new></e6>
				and so forth.

Table 7-5 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
351	E9	233	8	define marked text
				<e9><def, info=""><5-byte definition><e9></e9></def,></e9>
				The def, info byte is the same as for mark and end mark, except that the low nibble is significant only for lists.
				For the table of contents, the five definition bytes represent five levels.
				For index and lists only, the first definition byte is significant.
				Definition bytes:
				0 = no page numbers
				1 = page # after text, preceded by two spaces
				2 = page # after text, in parentheses, preceded by one space
				3 = page # flush right
				4 = page # flush right with dot leader
352	EA	234	var	define index mark
				<ea><30-byte, null-terminated format string><ea></ea></ea>
353	EB	235	32	date/time function
				<eb><30-byte, null-terminated format string><eb></eb></eb>
354	EC	236	4	block protect
007				<ec><def><# of half lines in block><ec></ec></def></ec>
004				

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
205	85	133	1	temporary starting point for math calculations
241	A1	161	1	do subtotal
242	A2	162	1	subtotal entry
243	АЗ	163	1	do total
244	A4	164	1	total entry
245	A5	165	1	do grand total
246	A6	166	1	math calculation column
247	A7	167	1	begin math mode
250	A8	168	1	end math mode
327	D7	215	var	define math columns
				<d7><old (24="" bytes)="" column="" def=""></old></d7>
				[<old 0="" calc="">]<0>[<old 1="" calc="">]<0></old></old>
				[<old 2="" calc="">]<0>[<old 3="" calc="">]<0><d7></d7></old></old>
				<new (24="" bytes)="" column="" def=""></new>
				[<new 0="" calc="">]<0>[<new 1="" calc="">]<0></new></new>
				[<new 2="" calc="">]<0>[<new 3="" calc="">]<0><d7></d7></new></new>

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
200	80	128	1	no-op (always deleted)
216	8E	142	1	reserved
217	8F	143	1	reserved
226	96	150	1	reverse video on (reserved)
227	97	151	1	reverse video off (reserved)
257	AF	175	1	end-of-text columns and end of line
260	B0	176	1	end-of-text columns and end of page

APPENDIX A

A number of the programs covered in this Reference Guide have particularly complex file formats. While the byte offset documentation may be enough for most programmers, it can help to look at selected printouts from time to time.

As a spreadsheet sample, a fairly simple principal and interest calculation is used (see Sample 1). As a word-processing sample, most of the first two paragraphs of the Gettysburg Address was used (see Sample 2). As a control procedure, each sample was formatted the same way.

1 2	1		2	3	4 PAYMENT	ANALYSI	5 S WORKSHI	EET	6	7		8
5	LOAN AMT INTEREST MO PMT PERIODS		\$4,800.00 18.508 \$174.73 36									
9 10 11 12 13	PMT NO	1 2 3	\$74.00 \$72.45 \$70.87	PRC PD \$100.73 \$102.28 \$103.86	\$4,699. \$4,596.	27 99	TO DATE \$74.00 \$146.45 \$217.32	PRC	*100.73 *203.01 *306.87	\$34	DATE 4.73 9.46 4.19	

Sample 1 Simple principal and interest calculation used as a control for spreadsheet programs.

The Gettysburg Address

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in <u>Liberty</u>, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we do this.

Sample 2 A portion of the Gettysburg address used as a control for word-processing programs.

Absolphic predated sell both

Coursepte and reven years are the here brought forth on this course of the course and dedicated to the proposition that all years or created equals.

Now we are angented in a givest that the problem whether that nestion or any metion to described and so destinated can long and ye are not an a green best while it this was. We have come to destrate a parties of their dust that tenting place for those who nere cave that the that that the nation might lives it is attouched fire the court of the modes that we do this.

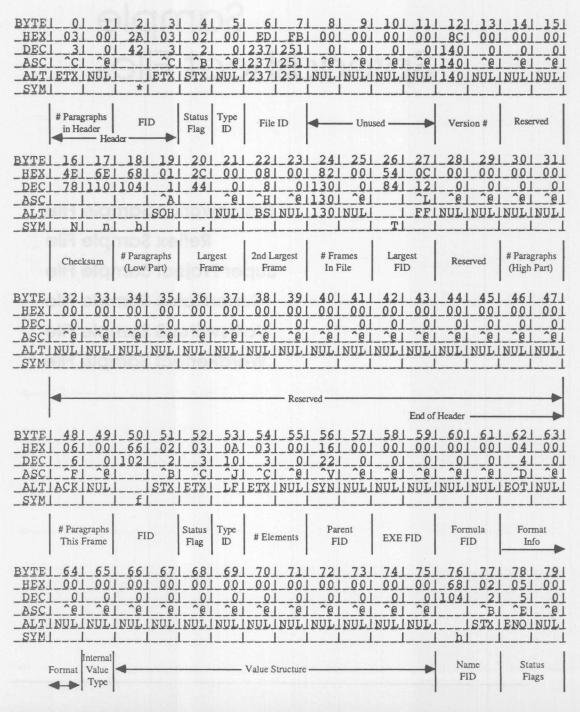
Sumple 2 A portion of the Geographing adures used as a control for vioral processing

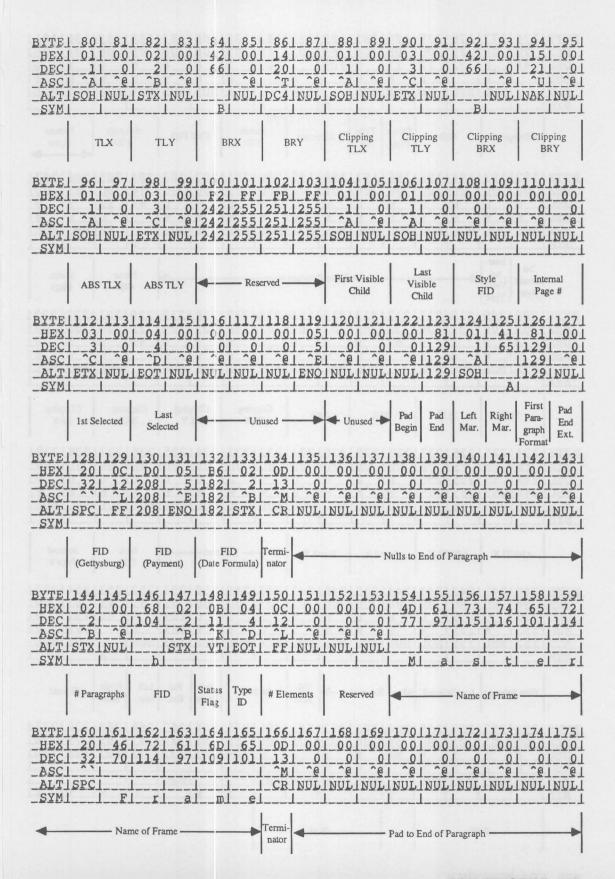
APPENDIX B

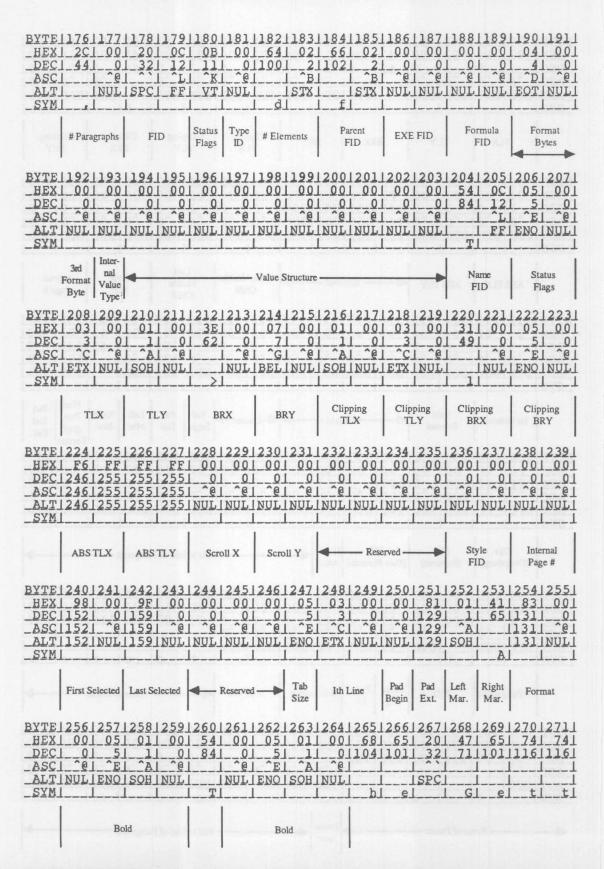
Sample Spreadsheet Files

Framework II Sample File
Reflex Sample File
Super Project Sample File
SuperCalc4 Sample File
Volkswriter 3 Sample File
WordPerfect Sample File

Framework II Sample File







_HEX	1_79	1_73	1_62	1_75	1_72	1_67	1_20	1_41	1_64	64	1_72	1_65	1_73.	1_73	1_00	
DEC		1115	1_98_	1117.	11.14.	1103	32	65	1100	1100	1114	1101	1115.	1115		11331
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			-	-	— Emp	oty Parag	graph —		-	-		graph Es Sequence		-		
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HEX DEC_ ASC_	1_66 1102	1 61	1 74	1339	1340	341	342 73 115	1343 120 132	344J	345	346	1347	1348	1349	1r_ 1350_ 1_74_ 1116_	13511 1_201 1_321
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HEX DEC_ ASC_	1_66 1102 1	1_61 1_97 1	1_74 116 	1 <u>339</u> 1_68 1104	1340 1_65 1101	341 _72 1114	342 73 115	343 20 32 20	344J	1345 1 72 1114 1 1 1 4	346 6F	1347 1.75 1117	1348 1 67 1103	1349 1_68 1104 1	1350 174 1116 1	13511 1_201 1_321 1_21
HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	1_66 1102 1 1f	1_61 1_97 1 1	1_74 116 1	1339 1_68 1104 1 1b	1340 1 65 1101 1	341 72 114	342 73 115	343 20 32 20 SPC	344 62 98	1345 72 114 1	346 6F 111	1347 175 1117 1	1348 1_67 1103 1 1g	1349 1_68 1104 1 1	1	13511 1-201 1-321 1-21 1-21 1-21
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HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM BYTE HEX DEC	1_66 1102 11 1f 1352 1_66 1102	1_61 1_97 1 1a 1_353 1_6F	1_74 1116 1 1t	1339 1 68 1104 1 1b	1340 1 65 1101 1 e	341 -72 114 1 1 1	342 73 115 	1343 20 32 20 1SPC 1359	344 62 98 	1345 121 114 121 121 1361 1361	346 6F 111 	1347 175 1117 1117 1119	1348 67 1103 1	1349 1 68 1104 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1350 174 1116 1 1 1 1	13511 1 201 1 321 1 201 1 321 1 201 1 3671
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ASC			1					1_^_		1_^_			1	1_^		11
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ASC	- 400 - 701 - 11					1_2_								1		1
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BYTE		EE	1402	1403					1408			1411.	Trans.	1413.	1-2-2-	
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ASC	7777	1777	1-54-	1 ^@	1 ^E	1 ^D		1_70.	1777	1_29.	1777	1772.	1770	1363.	1 ^@	11331
ALT		I	ISPC	NUL	ENO	EOT		1					1	1	INUL	11331
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						ne Escap	e									erline
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	01	00		2382	420	421 6E			64		64			61	 430 _74]	1 <u>431</u> 1 1_651
_HEXJ _DECJ _ASCJ _ALTJ	_01 _1 _^A _SOH	1_00 1_0 1_0	1_2CJ	20	1420 1_61 1_97	421 6E	_64 100	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	1_64 1100 1	65 1101	100	1105	1_63	61	 430_ _74]	14311 1_651 11011 11
_HEXJ _DECJ _ASCJ	_01 _1 _^A _SOH	1_00 1_0 1_0	1_2CJ		1420 1_61 1_97	421 6E	64	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	64	65 1101	100	1105	1_63	l_61 l_97 l	 430_ _74]	14311 1_651 11011 11
_HEXJ _DECJ _ASCJ _ALTJ	O1 1 ^A SOH	00 0 0 1 0 1 NUL	1_2CJ		1420 1 61 1 97	421 6E 110	_64 100	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	1_64 1100 1	65 1101	100	1105	1_63 1_99 1	1_61 1_97 1	 430 74 116 	14311 1_651 11011 11
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BYTE ASC ALT SYM BYTE ASC ASC ALT DEC ASC ALT DEC ASC ALT SYM BYTE HEX	Undo C	00 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 434 1 74 1 116 1 1 5 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6	20 32 32 SPC 6F 1111	420 61 97 97 02 02 13 02 03 04 05 07 07 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08	1437 174 1116 1116 1116 1116 11453 174	64 100 d 438 104 b	1 20 1 32 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 32 1 2 1 32 1 65 1 101 1 65 1 101 1 61	1440 120 132 132 132 137 137	1441 170 1112 1 p	1442 172 1114 1 - 1	1443 16F 1111 1 0	1 63 1 99 1	1 61 1 97 1	1430 174 1116 1116 1115 1115 1115 1115	14311 1-651 11011 11 11 11 11 11 11
BYTE ASC ALT SYM BYTE ASC ALT DEC ASC ALT DEC ASC ALT DEC ALT DEC DEC DEC DEC DEC DEC DEC DE	Undo C	00 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 434 1 74 1 116 1 1 5 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6	20 32 32 SPC 6F 1111	420 61 97 97 02 02 13 02 03 04 05 07 07 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08	1437 1 74 1 116 1	64 100 d 438 104 b	1 20 1 32 1 2 1 2 1 SPC 1 65 1 101 1 1 e	1440 120 132 132 132 137 137	1441 70 1112 1 p	1442 172 1114 1 - 1	1443 16F 1111 1 0	1 63 1 99 1	1 61 1 97 1	1430 174 1116 1116 1115 1115 1115 1115	1431 1-651 1011 11 11 1-69 1105 11 11
BYTE ASC ALT SYM BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT DEC ASC ALT DEC ASC ALT SYM DEC ASC ASC ASC ASC ASC ASC ASC A	Undo C	00 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 434 1 74 1 116 1 1 5 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6	20 32 32 SPC 1435 16F 1111 1 0	420 61 97 27 20 32 20 32	1437 174 1116 1453 174 1116	64 100 d 438 104 b	1 20 1 32 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 32 1 2 1 32 1 65 1 101 1 65 1 101 1 61	1440 120 132 132 15PC 1456 174	1441 170 1112 1 p	1442 172 1114 1 - r	1443 16F 1111 1 0	1 63 1 99 1 99 1 70 1 112 1 12 1 9	61 97 97 	1430 174 1116 1 1 1 5 1 7 3 1 1 3 1 1 5 1 5 1 6 1 6 1 109	14311 1-651 11011 11 11 11 11 11 11
BYTE ASC ALT SYM BYTE ASC ALT DEC ASC ALT DEC ASC ALT DEC ALT DEC DEC DEC DEC DEC DEC DEC DE	Undo	00 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 434 1 74 1 116 1 1 5 1 6 1 6 1 111	20 32 32 SPC 1435 16F 1111	420 61 97 27 28 20 32 32 SPC	1437 174 1116 1453 174 1116	d d d b b b	1 20 1 32 1 2 1 SPC 1 65 1 101 1 e	1440 120 132 132 132 120 132 120 132 120 132 120 132 120 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132	1441 170 1112 1 p	1442 172 1114 1 - r	1443 16F 1111 1 0	1 63 1 99 1 99 1 70 1 112 1 12 1 9	61 97 	1430 174 1116 1 1 1 5 1 7 3 1 1 3 1 1 5 1 5 1 6 1 6 1 109	1431 1 651 1101 1

BYTE14641465146614671	46814691470147114721	4731474147514761477147814791
HEXI_6E1_201_611_721	_651_201_631_721_651	
	1011 321 99111411011	
_ASCIII		STATE
ALTI ISPCI I I	el I cl ri el	The site of the si
-87517173171	ETTETFTET	81

BYTE 480 481 482	4831434148514861487148814891490149114921493149414951
_HEX1_751_611_6C1	2E 00 81 01 41 81 00 00 81 01 41 81 00
	461 011291 11 6511291 01 011291 11 6511291 01
_ASC111	1 ^@11291 ^A1 11291 ^@1 ^@11291 ^A1 11291 ^@1
_ALT111	
SYMI ul al li	

BYTE14961497	14981499150015	501150215031	50415051506	150715081509	9151015111
_HEX1_4E1_6F	1_771_201_771	651_201_611	721_651_20	1_651_6E1_63	71 611 671
_DEC1_781111.	11131-3511131	1011-351-821	114/101/-32	110111101103	31_9711031
ASCI I	I ISPCI I	ISPCI		 	
SYMI NI O	I WI I WI	el l al	rl el	l el ni o	al al al

BYTE 1512151	315141515	15:16151715	81519152	01521152	215231524	1525152615271
_HEX1_651_6	41_201_69	L_5E1_201_6	11_201_6	71_721_6	51_611_74	1_201_631_691
DEC 101 10	01-351102	11.101-351-3	371-32110	31114110	11-971116	1-321-9911051
ALTI	ISPCI	ISPCI	ISPCI	1 1		ISPCI I I
SYM1 el	dll_i		al l	l_rl_e	el al t	11_c1_i1

BYTE 528 529 5	5301531153215331534	1535153615371538	153915401541154215431
HEX1 761 691	- all all at me diff all at me a - al- at me al- all all at an ale diff		1_731_741_691_6E1_671
_DEC[118]105]1	1081-35111101-021114	1_441_3211161101	177217761702177017031
ASCI I I	ISPCI	I ISPCI I	l — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
SYMI VI iI	ll I wl al r	1 , t e	s t i n q

BYTE1544154515461547154815491550155	115521553155415551556	1557155815591
HEXI 201 771 681 651 741 681 651 7		1_0D1_6E1_611
DECI 32111911041101111611041101111	41_32111611041_971116	1 13/110/ 97/
ASC1_^`11_1_1_1_1_1	_1_^`1111	1 ^M1 1
ALTISPCI I I I I I	_1SPC1111	I CRI I I
SYMI I wi hi el ti hi el	rl_l_tl_bl_al_t	l_l_nl_al

			157115721573157415751
_HEX1_741_691_6F1_6E	1_201_6F1_72	1_201_611_6E1_79	1_201_6E1_611_741_691
_DEC11161105111111110	1_32111111114	1_321_9711101121	1_3211101_97111611051
ASC111	1^`11	1_^`11	1_^`11_1_11
ALT111	ISPCII	ISPCIII	ISPC1 11
_SYM1_tl_il_ol_n	11_01_r	11_a1p1y	/

F	SYTEIS	7615	5771	5781	579	580	1581	582	1583	15841	5851	586	5871	5881	5891	59015	911
-	HEXI	6FI	6EI	201	_73	6F	1_20]	63	6F	6EJ	63	_65]	691	761	651	641	201
_	DEC 11	1111	101	321	115	111	1_32	99	1111	11101	_99]	101	1051	1181	1011	1001	321
_	ASC1_																
_	ALTI			SPCI			SPC									18	PCT
-	SYMI	01	_nl			0		C	0			e	11		eT		

BYTE159215931594	159515961597	159815991600	60116021603	16041605160616071
_HEX1_611_6E1_64	1_201_731_6F.	1_201_641_651		1_611_741_651_641
_DECI_9711101100.	1 35 1112 1111	1 3511001101	to all the sale and all the sale sale and all the sale	1_971116110111001
ASCI I I	I CDC I	ISPCI I		
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BYTE1608160916101	6111612161316141615161	616171618161916201621162216231
HEX1 201 631 611	6E1 201 6C1 6F1 6E1 6	71 ODI 651 6EI 641 751 721 651
_DEC1_321_991_971	11101 321108111111110110	スイーテスイテスティキテストテスストデマイフテルユイテスティ
ASC1^`11		_1_^M1111
_ALTISPCII	IISPCIIII	_1_CR1111
SYMII_cl_al	l_nl_l_l_ol_nl_	gl_l_el_nl_dl_ul_rl_el

BYTE1624162516261627		163216331634163	516361637163816391
_HEX1_2E1_201_201_57	651 201 611 721	651_201_6D1_6	51_741_201_6F1_6E1
_DEC1_461_321_321_87	1011_321_971114	11011_321109110	111161_321111111101
ASC11^`1_^`1			_111
ALTIISPCISPCI	ISPCII	LISPCII_	ISPC111
SYMI .I I W	ell_alr	l_el_l_ml_	

BYTE165616571658 HEXI 691 651 60		6216631664166 661 201 741 6	5166616671668 81 611 741 20	1669167016711
DEC110511011108	3 1 1 0 0 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	021 321116110	41_9711161_32	11191 9711141
ALTI	I ISPCI I	ISPCI I	l l lspc	l wl al rl
_SYM1i1el:	11-91-1-01-	_fll_tl	חובום	1A1g1 <u>F</u> 1

BYTE1672167316741675	5167616771678167916		841685168616871
HEX1 2E1 201 201 5		761 651 ODJ 631	6F1 6D1 651 201
DEC 46 32 32 8	711011 3211041 9711	1811011 131 3511	771777777
ALTI ISPCISPCI	I ISPCI I I		I I ISPCI

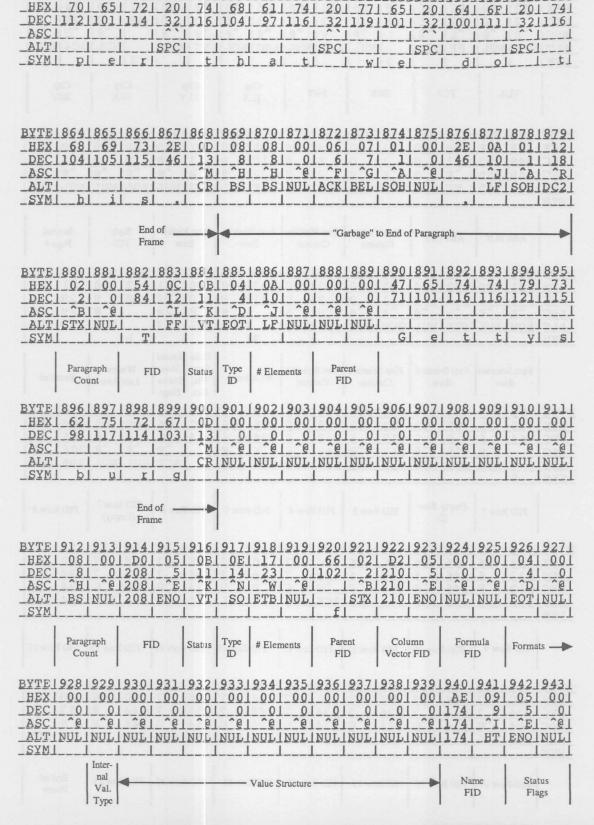
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HEX! 741 6F1 201 641 651 641 691 631 611 741 651 201 611 201 701 6F1
DEC[116]1111 32[100] 01[100] 105[99] 97[116] 101[32] 97[32[112] 111]
ASC
SYMI tl ol dl el dl il cl al tl el al pl ol

BYTE1704170517061	70717081709171017	11171217131714	71517161717171817191
HEX1 721 741 691	an silk him sale an - silk alle sale ann dill alle sale san silk dan sale san si	61 201 741 68	611 741 201 661 691
DEC 114 116 105	11111101 35111111	1	27 1 1 6 1 32 1 1 02 1 1 0 5 1
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SYMI rl tl il	ol nl l ol	fl l tl b	altl I fl il

BYTE1720172117221	7231724172	5172617271	72817291730	173117321733	173417351
_HEX1_651_6C1_641	near all said and not a self-and and not near said of	11_731_201	turn tally diff, sufy our diff, tally sufy turn tally tally t	and were talk all such was talk all talk out our talk all to	1_6C1_201
_DEC 101 108 100		11121-351	_971_321102	July 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	11081-351
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SYMI el 11 di			al l f	l il nl a	1111

BYTE17361737173817391740174117421743174417451746174717481745	9175017511
HEXI 721 651 731 741 691 6E1 671 0D1 701 6C1 611 631 651 20	11_661_6F1
_DECI1141101111511161105111011031_13111211081_971_9911011_32	2110211111
ASC11111111111	1
_ALT111111_CR1111_SPC	
SYMI rl el sl tl il nl gl l pl ll al cl el	1_f1_01

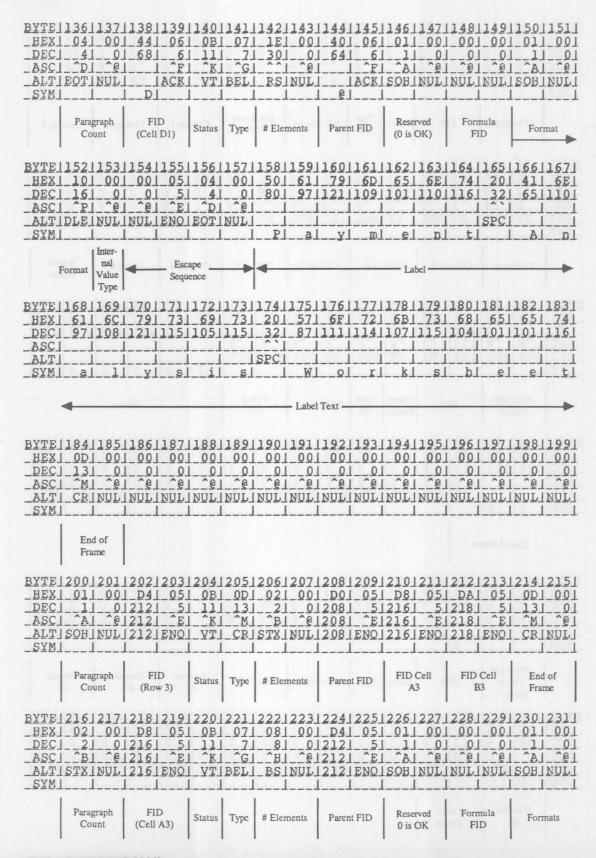
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HEXT			1_741				_65_									
	114	1_32.	11161	104	1111	1127	101	_32	11771	1041	4441	-341	104	1777	1777.	1777
ASCI		LCDC						SPC				SPC		L	1	1
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STET		l	11	4		91			LW1	4				1	l	13
		1769	1770	1771												
HEX			1_61	76.	1_65				1_65					1_69		1_6
DEC		1103	1_97	118	1101	1_32	116	1104	1101	1105	1114	1_32	1108	1105	1118	110
ASC	p. 100- 2700 clear 2	ļ	ļJ			1000		ļ				LCDC				1
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YTE	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	179
HEX	1_73	1_20	1_74	1 68							1_74			1_61	1_74	1_6
DEC	1115	1_32	1116	1104	1_97	1116	1_32		1104	1_97.	1116		1110	1_97	1116	110
ASC_	-	1-,,	1	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1_^_	1		1	1
ALT		ISPC			l		LSPC.	1	1	1		ISPC.	1	1	1	1
	S		Lt	L_b	l_a	t		I t	1_b.	1_a	1_t.	1	1_n	1_a	1	1
<u>SYM</u>	2															
YTE HEX DEC	1800 1_6F			1803. 1_6D		1 <u>805</u> 1_67	68	1_74	1_ <u>0D</u> 1_13	1_6C		1_76.	1_65	1_2E	1_20	1_2
YTE HEX DEC ASC	1800 1_6F 1111	1_6E	1_20 1_32 1_^`	1803. 1_6D	1_69	1 <u>805</u> 1_67	68	1_74 1116 1	I_0D I_13 I_^M	1_6C 1108 1	1_69	1_76.	1_65	1_2E	1_20 1_32 1_^_	1_2 1_3 1_^
YTE HEX DEC ASC ALT	1800 1_6F 1111	1_6E 1110 1	1_20	1803 1_6D 1109	1_69	1805 1_67 1103 1	L_68. L104. L	1_74 1116 1	I_0D I_13 I_^M I_CR	1_6C 1108 1	1_69 1105 1	1_76 1118 1	1 65 1101 1	1_2E 1_46 1	1_20	J_2 J_3 J_^
YTE	1800 1_6F 1111	1_6E	1_20 1_32 1_^`	1803. 1_6D	1_69	1 <u>805</u> 1_67	L_68. L104. L	1_74 1116 1	I_0D I_13 I_^M I_CR	1_6C 1108 1	1_69	1_76 1118 1	1 65 1101 1	1_2E 1_46 1	1_20 1_32 1_^_	1_2 1_3 1_^
YTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM SYM HEX DEC	1800 6F 111 816 49 -73	1_6E 1110 11 1n	1_20 1_32 1_^`	1803. 1_6D. 1109. 1 1m.	1_69 1_05 	1805 1_67 1103 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	68 104 h.	1_74 1116 1 1t	I OD I 13 I ^M I CR I	1_6C 1108 1 1 11 11	1 69 1105 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_76. 1118 y.	1_65 1101 1 1e	1_2E 1_46 1 1 1 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1_2 1_3 1_1 1SP 1
YTE HEX DEC ALT SYM YTE HEX ASC	1800 6F 111 	1_6E 1110 11 1n	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1803 1 6D 1109 1	1_69 105 1 1i 1820 1_73 115	1805 1 67 1103 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 821 1 20 1 32 1 32	1_68 1104 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.74 1116 1	I OD I 13 I ^M I CR I	1_6C 1108 1 1 11 11	1 69 1105 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_76. 1118 y.	1_65 1101 1 1e	1_2E 1_46 1 1 1 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1_2 1_3 1_^ 1SP 1
YTE DEC ALT SYM YTE HEX DEC ASC ALT	1800 6F 111 	1_6E 1110 11 1n	1 20 1 32 1 ^ \cdot 1 SPC 1 20 1 32 1 ^ \cdot 1 SPC	1803 1 6D 1109 1	1_69 105 1 1 1 1_73 115 	1805 1 67 1103 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 0 2 1	1_68 1104 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 74 1116 1	1_0D 1_13 1_^M 1_CR 1	1_6C 108 	1_69 1105 1 1 1i 1i 1_67 1103 1	1_76. 1118. 111	1 65 1101 1 1 1 828 1 74 1116	1 2E 1 46 1 1 1 1 1 829 1 68 1 1 0 4	1_20 1_32 1_^_ 1_SPC 1	1_2 1_3 1
YTE DEC ALT SYM YTE HEX DEC ASC ALT	1800 6F 111 	1 6E 1110 1 1 1 1 1 74 1116	1 20 1 32 1 ^ \cdot 1 SPC 1 20 1 32 1 ^ \cdot 1 SPC	1803 1 6D 1109 1	1 69 1105 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1805 1 67 1103 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 0 2 1	1_68 1104 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 74 1116 1	1_0D 1_13 1_7M 1_CR 1	1_6C 108 	1_69 1105 1 1 1i 1i 1_67 1103 1	1_76. 1118. 111	1 65 1101 1 1 1 828 1 74 1116	1 2E 1 46 1 1 1 1 1 829 1 68 1 1 0 4	1_20 1_32 1_^_ 1_SPC 1	1_2 1_3 1_^ 1SP 1
YTE HEX DEC ALT SYM YTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	1800 6F 111 20 1816 49 73 1	1_6E 1110 1 1 1n 1n 1_74 1116 1 1 1 1	1 20 1 32 1 20 1 SPC 1 20 1 32 1 20 1 SPC	1803 1_6D 1109 1 1m 1m 1_69 1105 1i	1_69 105 120 173 115 	1805 1 67 1103 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	1_68 1104 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_74 1116 1 1 1t	1_0D. 1_13 1_^M. 1_CR. 1 1_74 1_116 1	1_6C 1108 11 11 11 11 11 10	1_69 1105 1 1 1i 1i 1_67 1103 1 1 1	1_76. 118. 	1.65 1101 1 1e	1_2E 1_46 1 1 1 1_68 1_104 1 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1_2 1_3 1_^ 1_SP 1 1 1 1 1
YTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM YTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	1800 1_6F 1111 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_6E 1110 1 1 1n 1_74 1116 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 20 1 32 1 20 1 SPC 1 20 1 32 1 20 1 32 1 20	1803 1 6D 1109 1 109 1 109 1 69 1 105 1 1 1	1.69 1105 1	1805 1 67 1103 1	1_68 1104 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.74 1116 1	OD 1 13 1 24 1 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	_6C 108 825 _6F 111 	1.69 1105 1	1_76. 118. 	1.65 1101 1 1e	1 2 E 1 4 6 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1_SPC 1 21830 1_65 1101 1	1_2 1_3 1_^ 1_SP 1 1_1 1_1 1 1
YTE HEX DEC ALT SYM YTE ASC ALT SYM YTE HEX HEX HEX	1800 6F 111 	_6E 110 	20 32 ^` SPC 	1803 1.6D 1109 1	1.69 1.105 1	1805 1 67 1103 1	1_68 1104 1 1h 1h 11 12 1 1a 8386E	1.74 1116 1	OD 1 13 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	_6C 108 825 _6F 111 	1.69 1105 1	1_76. 1118. 1	1.65 1101 1	1 2 E 1 4 6 1 1 1 8 2 9 1 6 8 1 1 0 4 1 1 1 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1 21830 1_65 1101 1 1e	1_2 1_3 1_^ 1_SP 1 1 1_1 1 1 1
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YTE HEX DEC ALT SYM YTE HEX ASC ALT SYM YTEL HEXI DECL ASC ASC	1800 6F 111 	6E 1110 	20 32 ^` SPC 	1803 1.6D 1109 1	1.69 1.105 1	1805 1 67 1103 1	1_68 1104 1 1h 1h 11 12 1 1a 8386E	1.74 1116 1	OD 1 13 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	_6C 108 825 _6F 111 	1.69 1105 1	1_76. 1118. 1	1828 1	1.2E 1.46 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1 21830 1_65 1101 1 1e	1_2 1_3 1_^ 1_SP 1 1 1_1 1 1 1
YTE HEX DEC ALT SYM YTE HEX ASC ALT SYM YTEL HEXI DECL ASC ASC	1800 6F 111 	6E 1110 	20	1803 1.6D 1109 1	69 105 	1805 1 67 1103 1	1_68 1104 1 1h 1h 11 12 1 1a 8386E	1.74 1116 1t. 1t. 1.823 1.6C 1108 11	OD 13 13 1 14 15 15 15 15 15 15	_6C 108 825 _6F 111 	1.69 1105 1	1_76. 1118. 1	1828 1	1.2E 1.46 1	1_20 1_32 1_^`\ 1_SPC 1 1_65 1101 1 1 1 1 1 1 1_	1_2 1_3 1

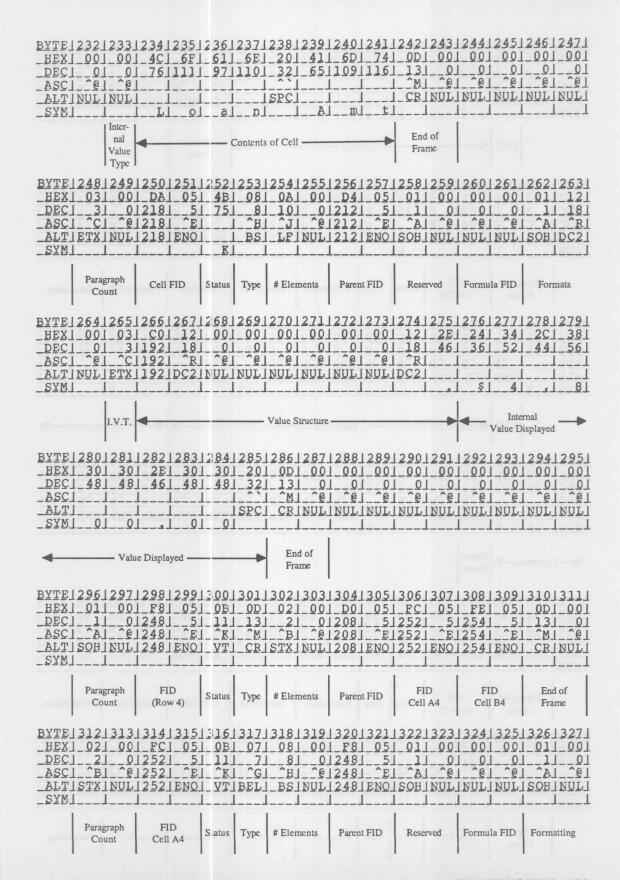


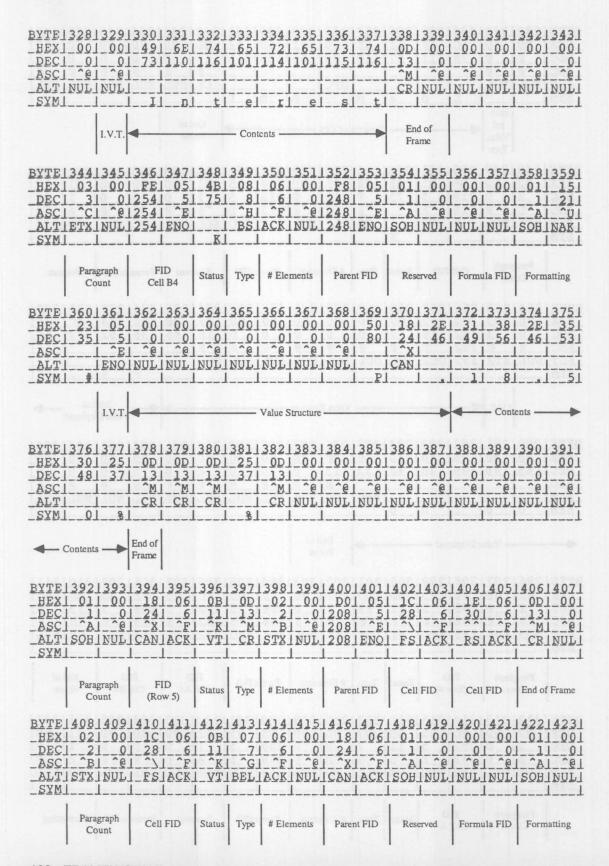
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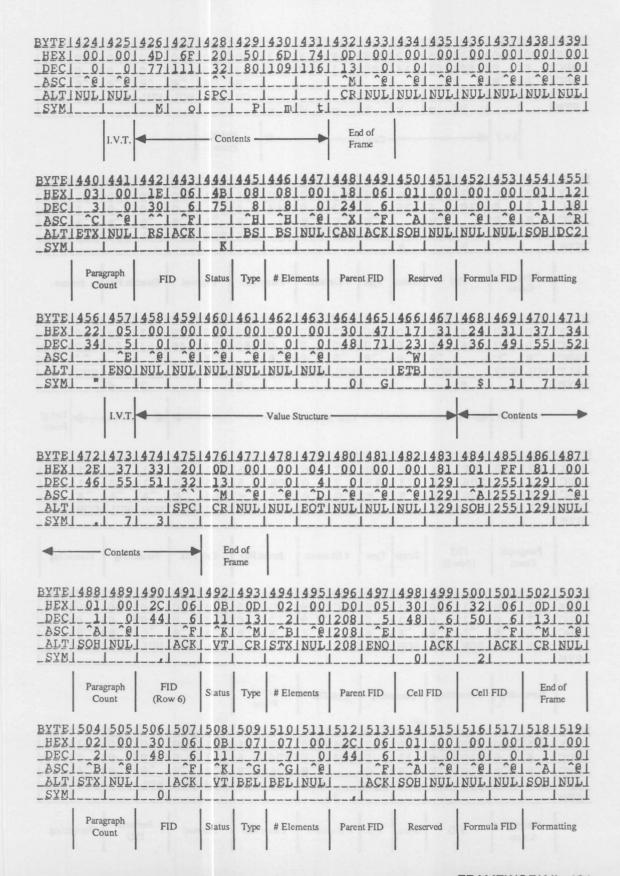
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TLX	TLY	BRX	BRY	Clip TLX	Clip TLY	Clip BRX	Clip BRY
BYTE19601961 HEX1 F91 FF DEC12491255 ASC12491255 ALT12491255 SYM1 1	19621963 1 0B1 00 1 111 0 1 CK1 CE 1 VTINUL	19641965 1 011 00 1 11 0 1 ^A1 ^@ 1SOBINUL	19661967 1_061_00 1_61_0 1_^F1_^@ 1ACKINUL	19681969 1 0A1 00 1 101 0 1 11 10 1 LFINUL	19701971 1 011 00 1 11 0 1 ^A1 ^@ 1SOHINUL	19721973 1_001_00 1_01_0 1_0e1_0 1_0e1_0e 1NUL1NUL	197419751 1_001_001 1_01_01 1_01_01 1_01_01
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BYTE 1976 1977 HEXI 011 00 DECI 11 0 ASCI AI 0 ALTISOHINUL	19781979 1 021 00 1 21 0 1 3B1 0 1STX1NUL	19801981 1 011 00 1 11 0 1 ^A1 ^@ 1SOHINUL	1982 983 021 00 21 0 ^B ^@ STX NUL	19841985 1 331 00 1 511 0 1 1 2 1 1NUL 1 31	19861987 1 001 81 1 01129 1 ^@1129 1NUL1129	19881989 1 621 00 1 981 0 1 1 2 1 1 NUL 1 b1	1990 991 81 00 129 01 129 @ 129 NUL
First Selected Row	Last Selected Row	First Selected Column	Last Selected Column	# Columns	Delta Spread First Sheet Vis. Status Col. Flags	Window Last Row	Reserved
BYTE 992 993 HEX 40 06 DEC 64 6 ASC 7 E ALT 1 ACK SYM 8	19941995 1 001 00 1 01 0 1 01 0 1 01 0 1 01 1	19961997 1_D41_05 12121_5 12121_2 12121ENO	998 999 F8 05 248 5 248 ^E 248 ENO	0 1 18 06 24 6 ^X ^F CAN ACK	21 3 2C1 06 441 6 1 ^F	4 5 00 00 01 0 ^@ ^@ NUL NUL	6171 -CE1_061 206161 2061_^F1 2061ACK1
FID Row 1	Empty Row (2)	FID Row 3	FID Row 4	FID Row 5	FID Row 6	FID Row 7 (Empty)	FID Row 8
BYTE1 81 9 HEX1 D41 06 DEC12121 6 ASC12121 F ALT12121ACK SYM1 1		12 13 FC 06 252 6 252 ^F 252 ACK		16 17 10 07 16 7 ^P ^G DLE BEL	181 19 AEL 07 1741 7 1741 G 1741BEL	1_201_21 1_B81_07 118417 11841_^G 11841BEL	1_221_231 1_C21_071 1194171 11941G1 11941BEL1
FID Row 9	FID Row 10	FID Row 11	FID Row 12	FID Row 13	FID Row 14	FID Row 15	FID Row 16
BYTE 24 25 HEX CC 07 DEC 204 7 ASC 204 G ALT 204 BEL SYM 1	1 261 27 1 D61 07 12141 7 12141 ^G 12141BEL	28 29 E0 07 224 7 224 GI 224 BEL	301 31 EAL 07 2341 7 2341 G 2341BEL	1_321_33 1_F41_07_ 124417_ 12441_^G 12441BEL_ 11	341 35 FEI 07 2541 7 2541 G 2541BEL	1 36 1 37 1 90 1 08 1144 1 8 1144 1 2H 1144 1 BS	381 391 0D1 001 131 01 ^M1 ^@1 CRINULI
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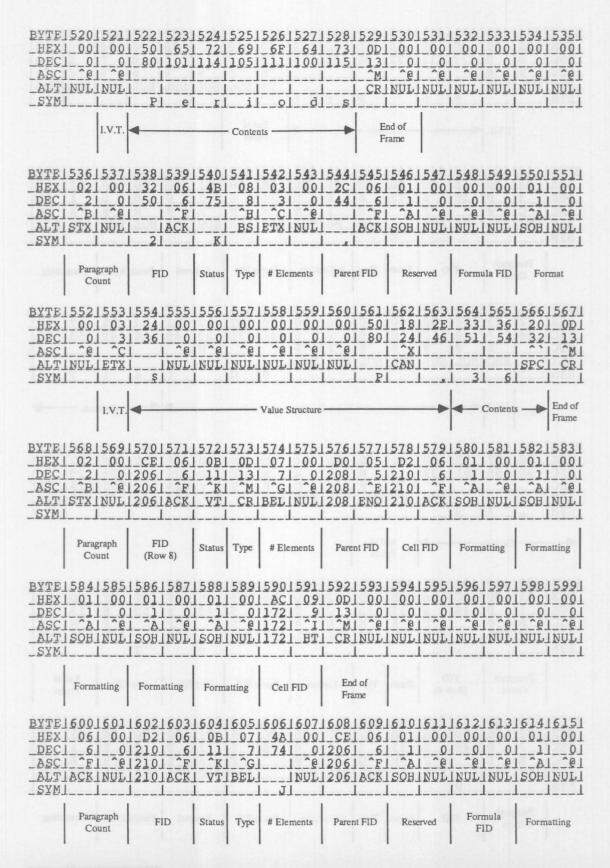
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# Paragraphs	FID Flags	Type ID	# Elements	DB Forms FID	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
BYTEI 56] 57 HEXI 0C1 00 DECI 121 0 ASCI 11 0 ALTI FFINUL SYMI 1	1 581 591 50 1 091 001 02 1 91 01 10 1 11 00 11 1 HINULI DE	1-001	62 63 0A 00 10 0 -J 0 LF NUL	1 641 65 1 091 00 1 91 01 1 11 01 1 HTINUL	661 67 091 00 91 00 -11 00 HTINUL	001 001 001 001 01 01 01 01 01 01	701 711 -041 001 -41 01 -D1 21 EOTINUL1
Column 4	Column 5 Column 5	ımn 6	Column 7	Column 8	Column 9	Defaults	End of Frame
BYTE1 721 73 HEX1 021 00 DEC1 21 0 ASC1 B1 6 ALTISTXINUL SYM1 1	1_741_751_76 1_AE1_091_0B 11741_91_11 11741_11_K 11741_HT1_YT		781 791 081 001 81 01 281 01 281 01 BSINULI	NOTINOTI -61 -61 -01 -01 -01 -01 -801 -811	_82 _83 _50 _61 _80 _97 	_84 _85 _79 _6D 121 109 ml	_861_871 _651_6E1 10111101 11 e1n1
Paragraph Count	FID Frame Status	Type ID	# Elements	Parent FID		Name	
BYTE 88 89 HEX 74 73 DEC 116 115 ASC	90 91 92 00 00 90 13 01 0 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	1_931 1_001 1_01 1_01 1NUL1 1NUL1	941 951 001 001 01 01 01 01 01 01 NUL1NUL1	001 001 - 01 01 - 01 01 - 01 01 NULINULI NULINULI	001 001 -01 01 -01 01 -21 201 -21 201		10211031 _001_001 _01_01 _01_01 NULINULI 1_1
End of Fran	me						
BYTE:104:105 HEX: 02: 00 DEC: 2: 0 ASC: B: 0 ALT:STX:NUL SYM: 1	1 641 61 11	1_131 1_^M1		112 113 _D0 _05 208 5 208 _^E 208 ENO	L9_LA_	1]0] _^A]^@]	L9_TAT_
Paragraph Count (Row 1)	FID Status	Туре	# Elements	Parent FID	Format A1	Format B1	Format C1
BYTE 1201121 HEX! 441 06 DEC! 681 6 ASC! 1 F ALT! 1ACK SYM1 DI	1 131 01 15 1 ^M1 ^@1 ^O	11251 1 0A1 1 101 1 1 1 1 LF1	126 127 07 00 7 01 26 26 BEL NUL	128 129 12 00 18 0 R 0 DC2 NUL	130 131 _00 _00 _010 _010e _010e NUL NUL 1	132 133 _00 _00 _0 _0 _0!_0! _0!_0! NUL!NUL!	134 135 04 00 4 01 ^D ^E EOTINUL
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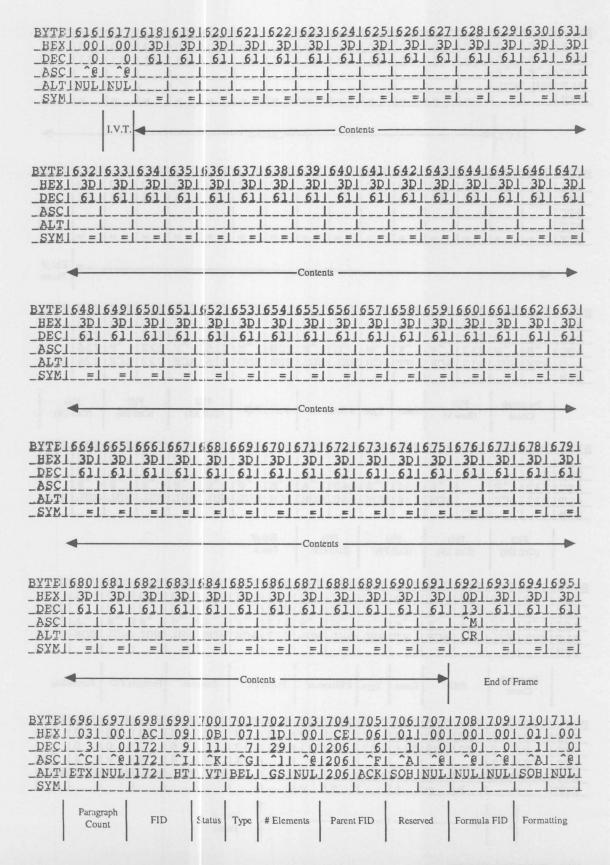


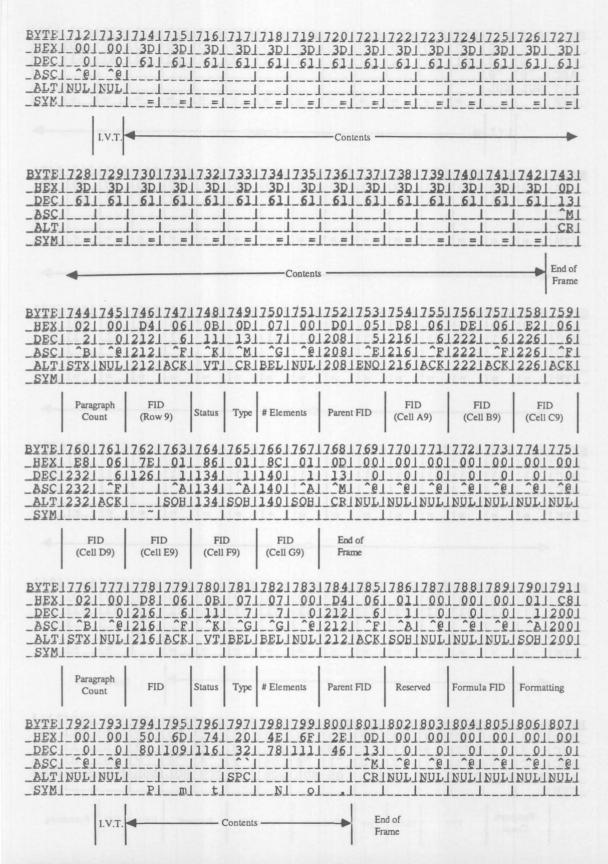


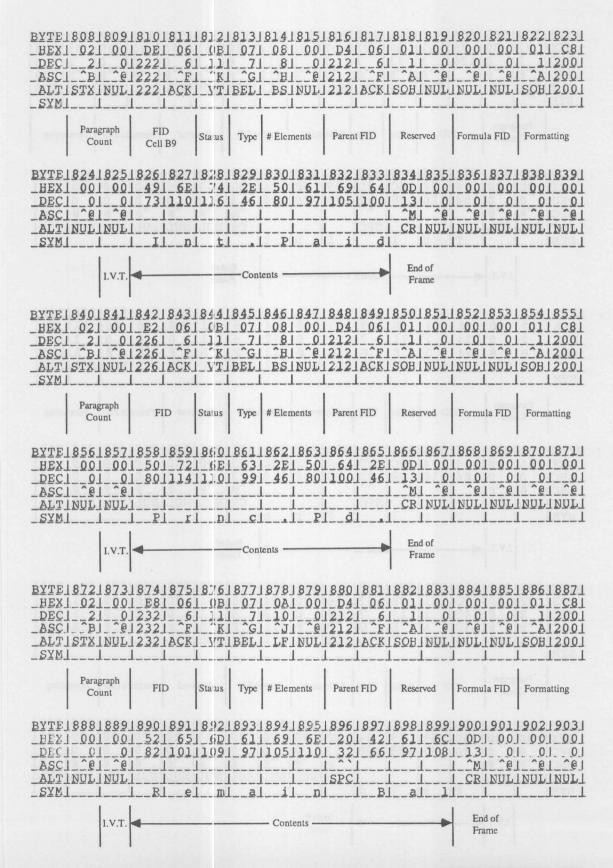


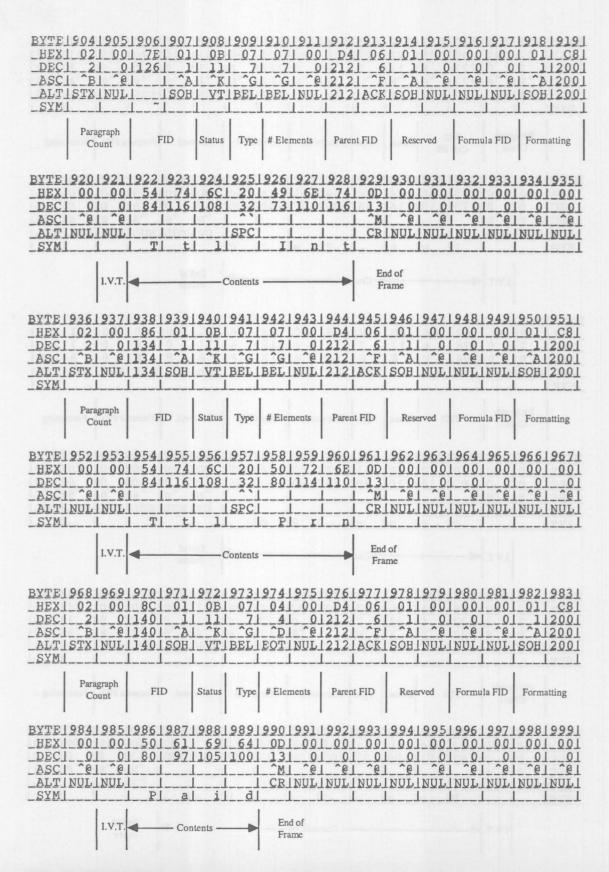


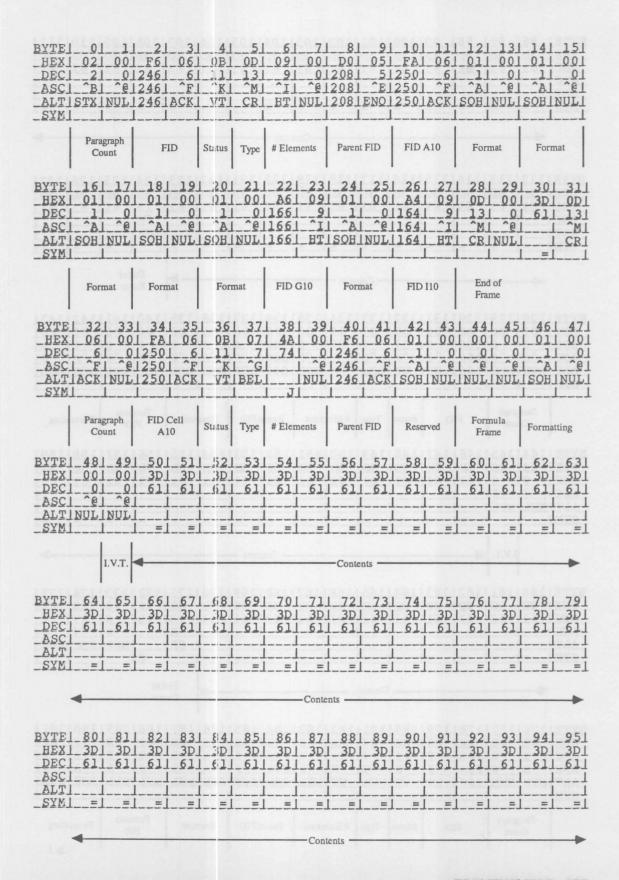


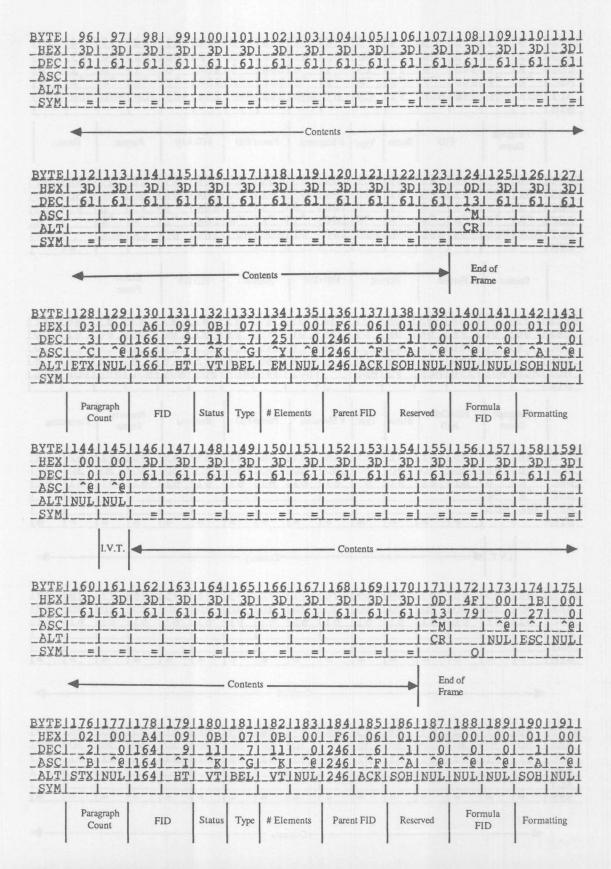


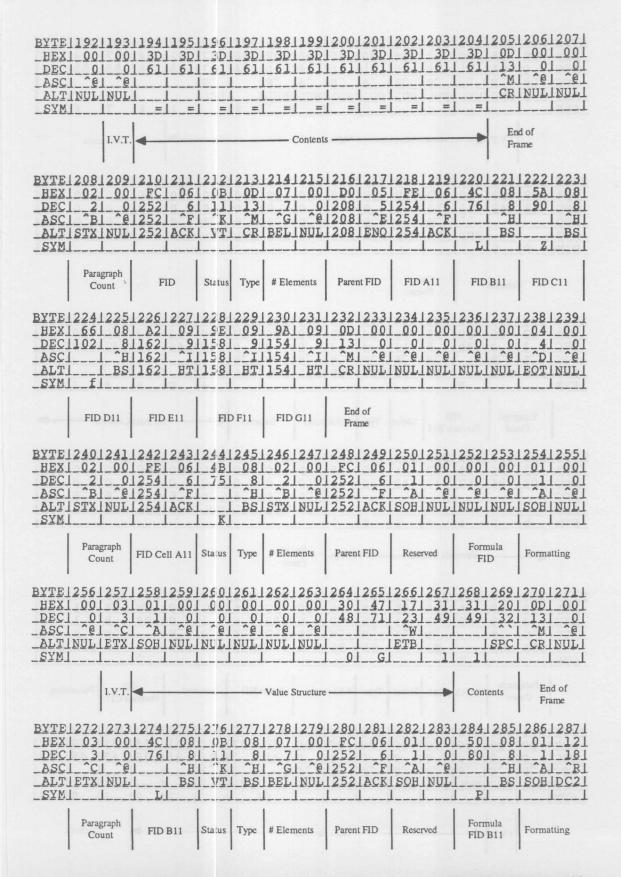


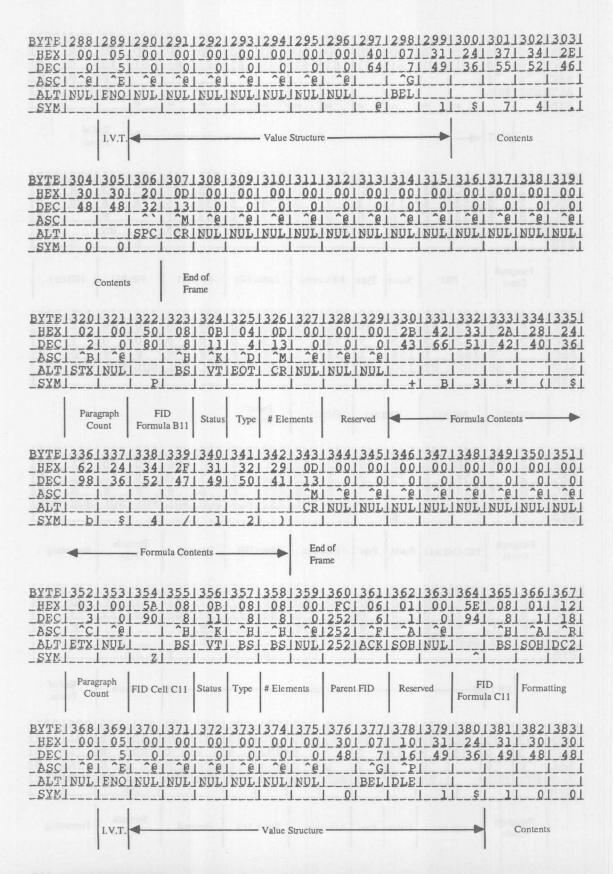


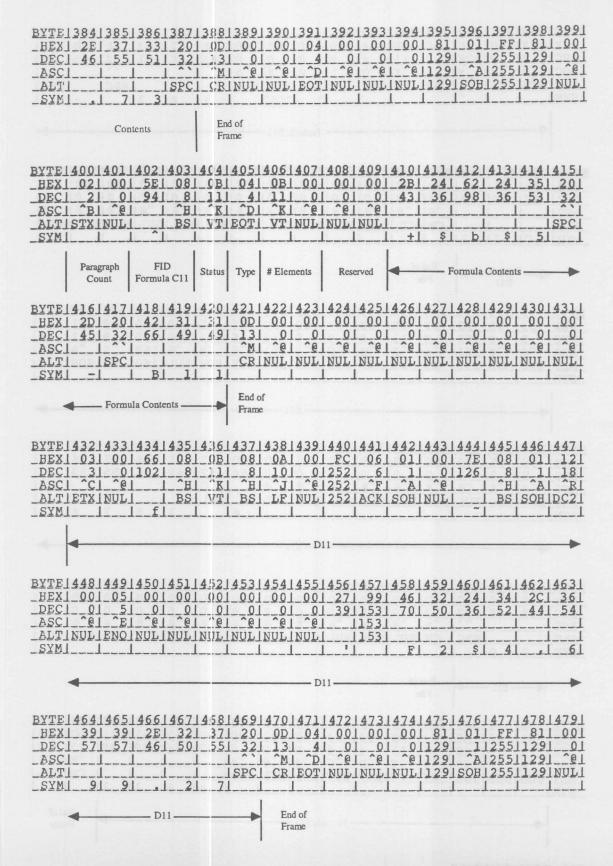


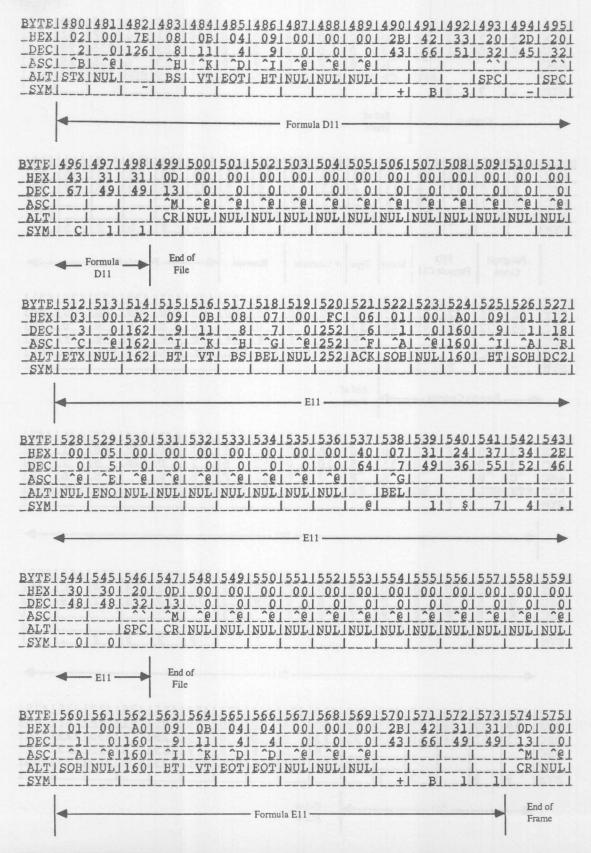


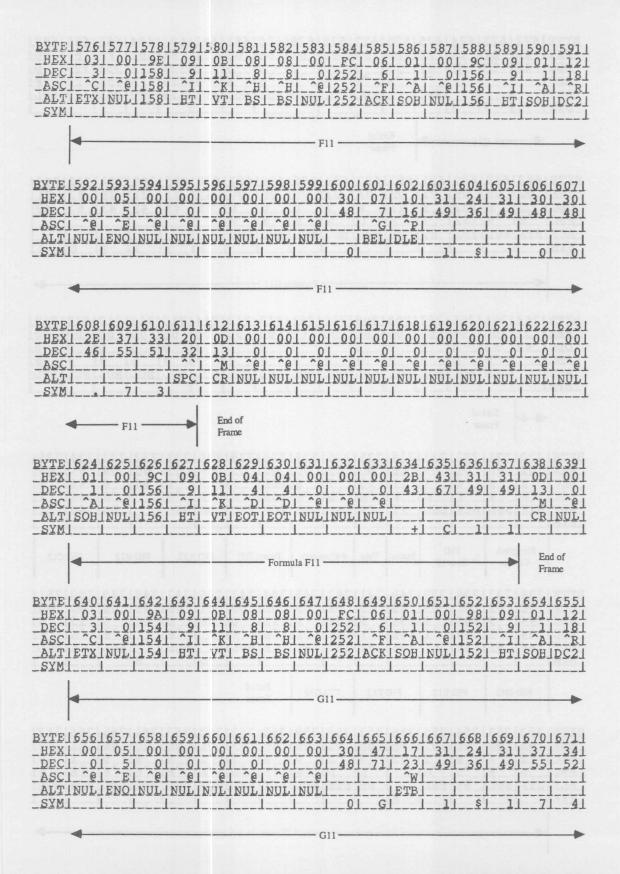


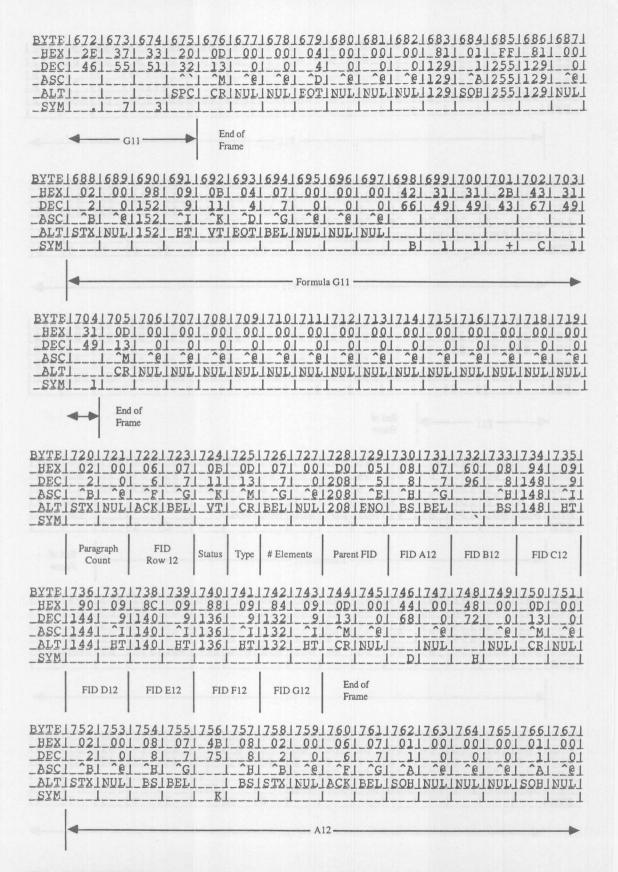


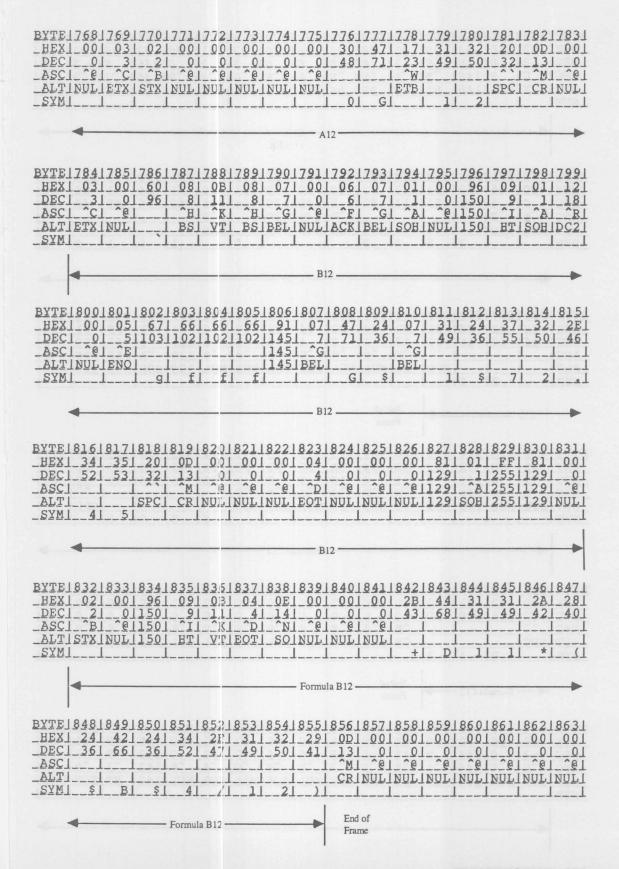


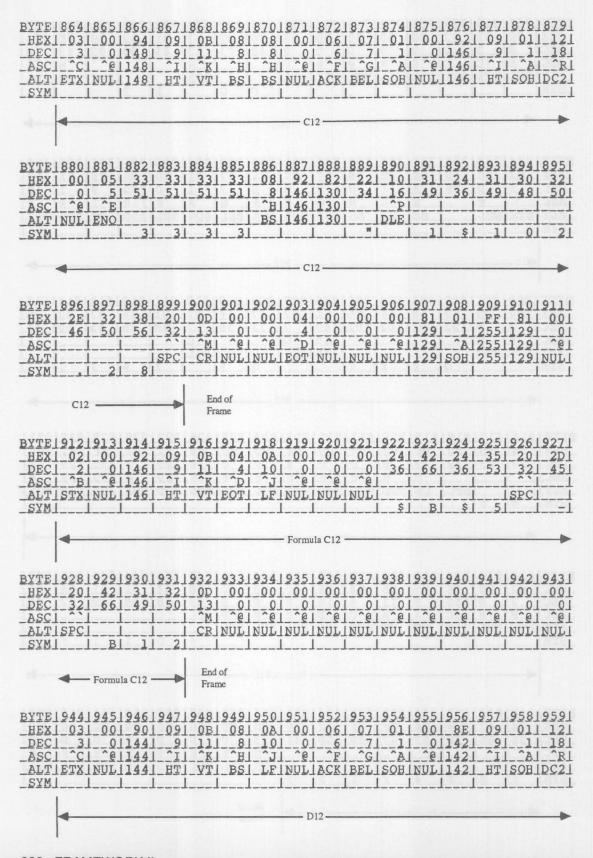


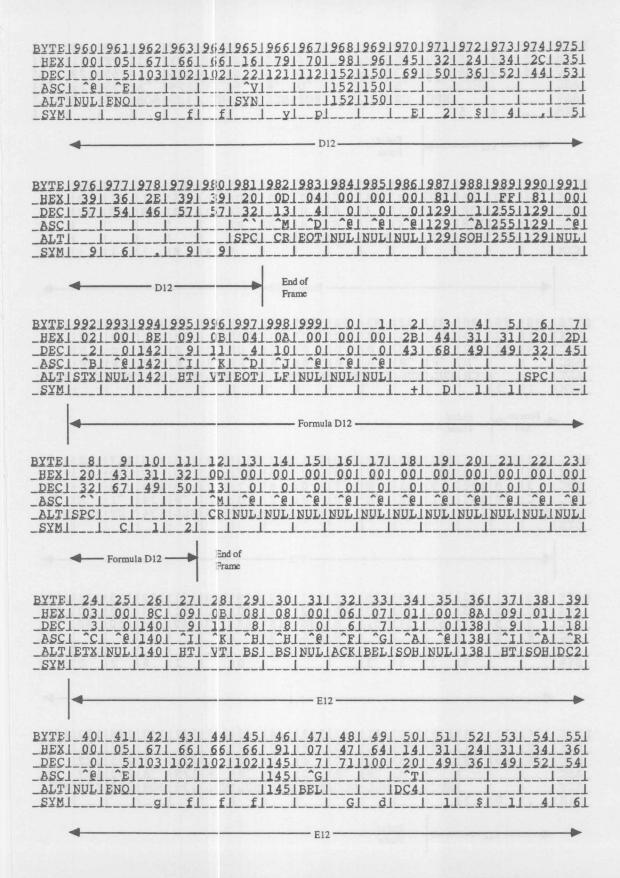


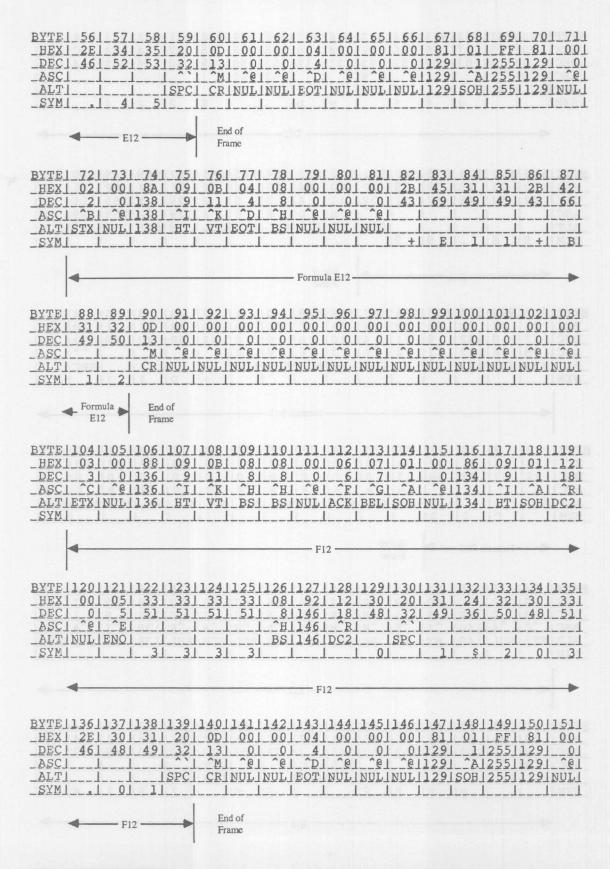


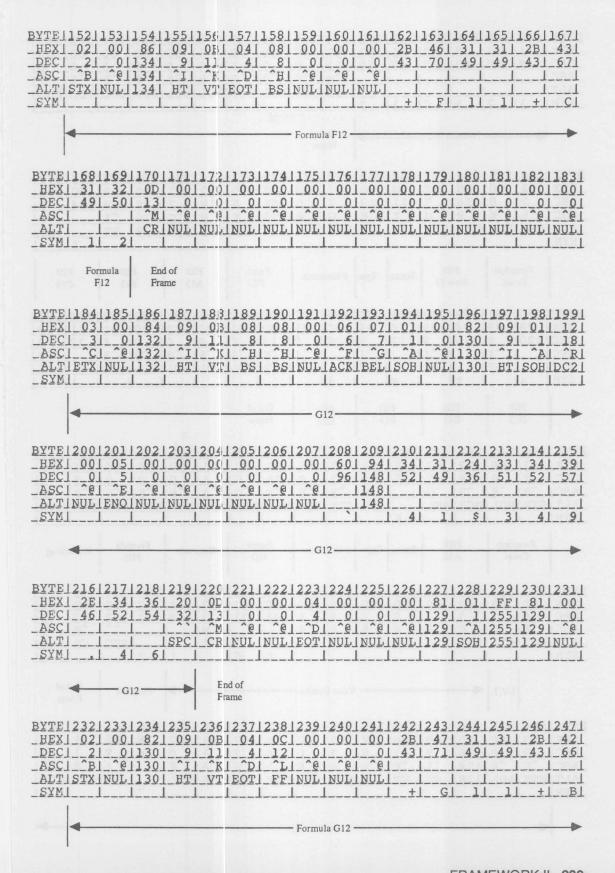


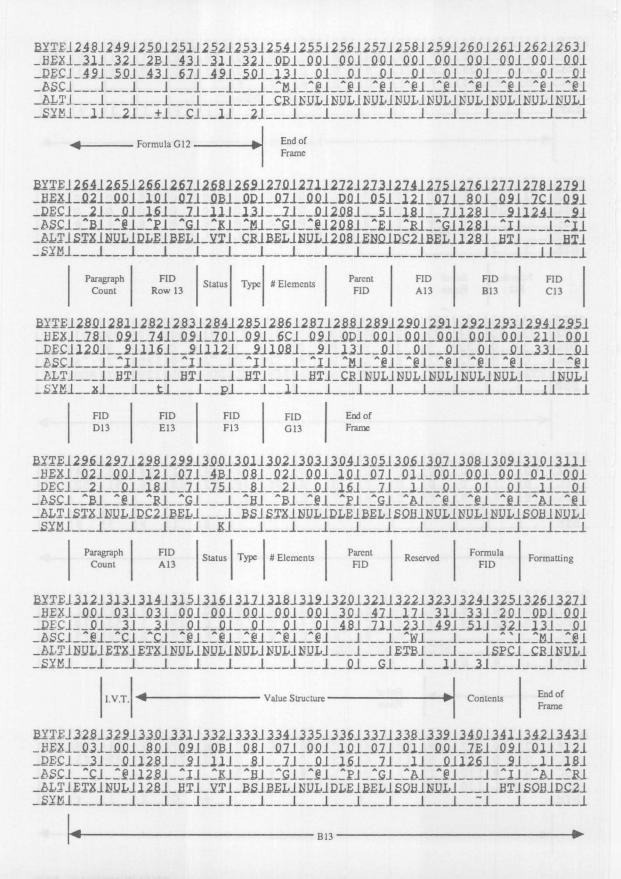


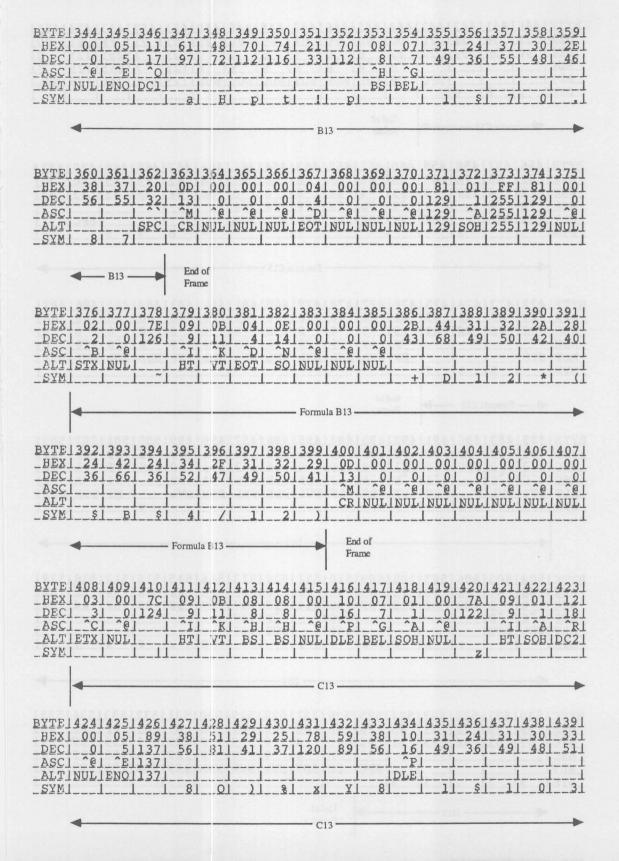


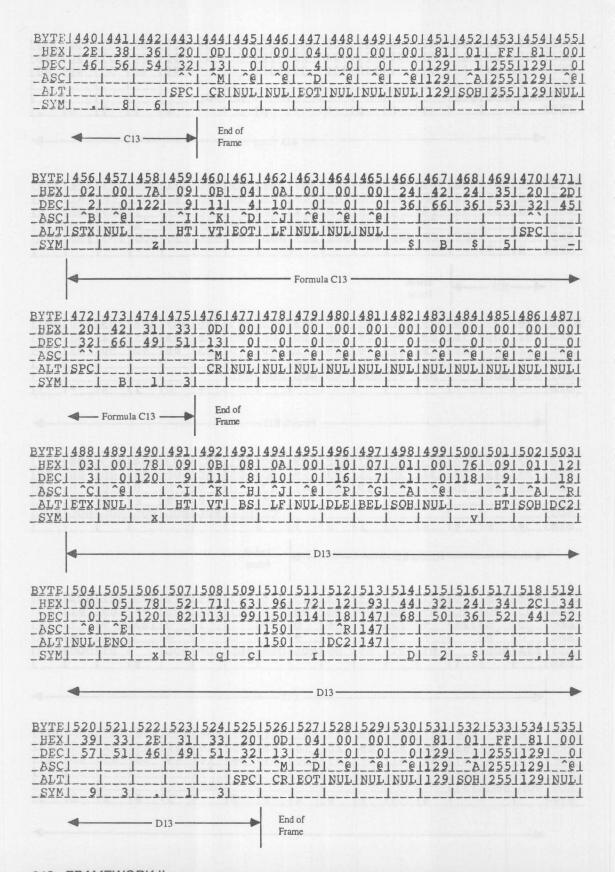


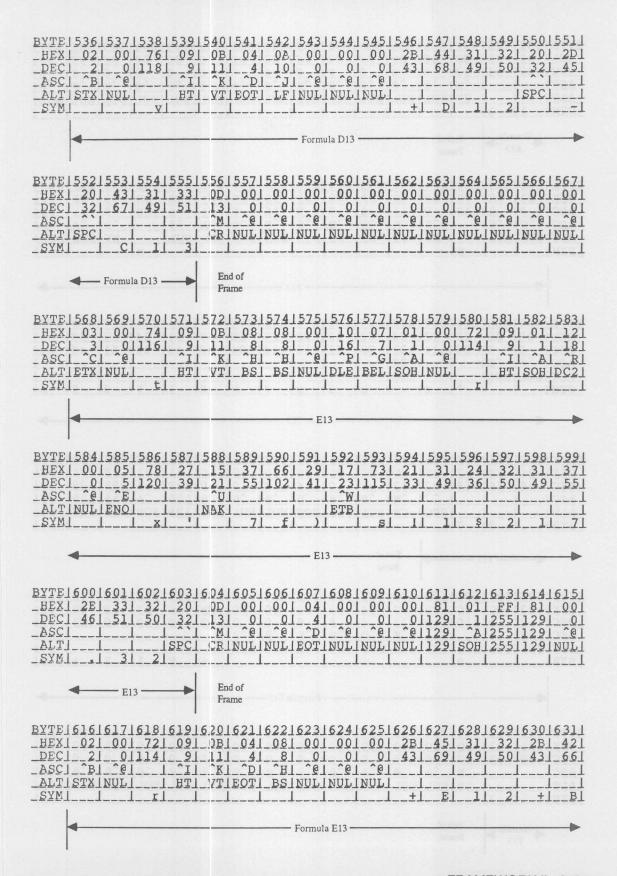


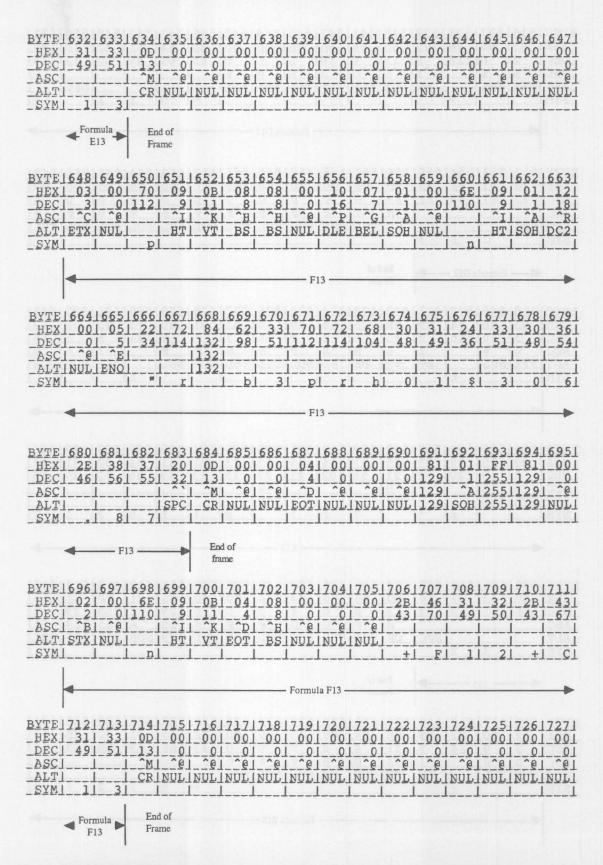


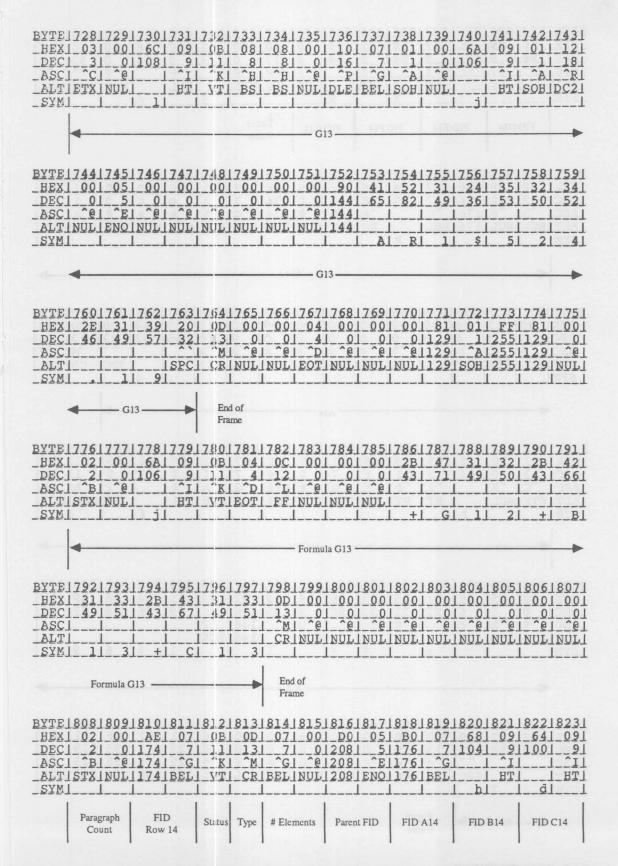


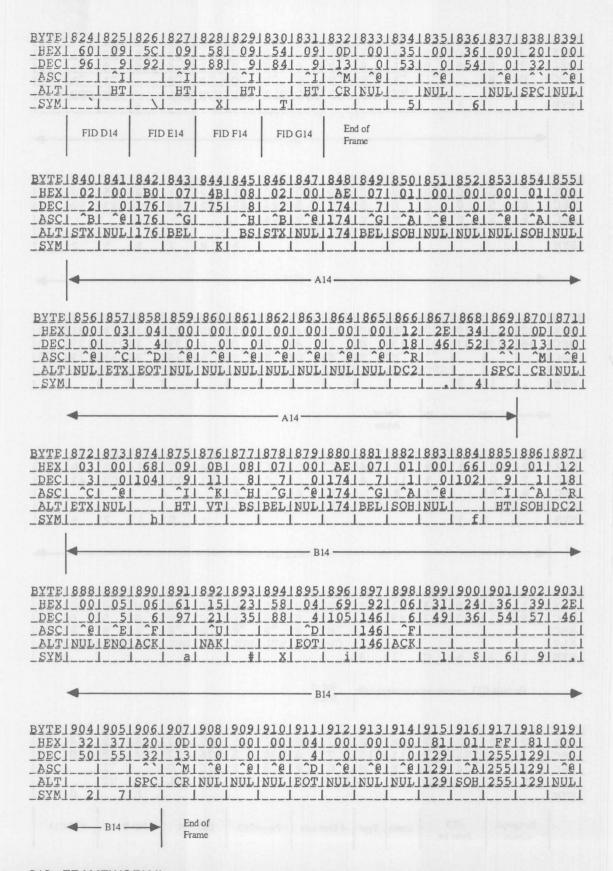


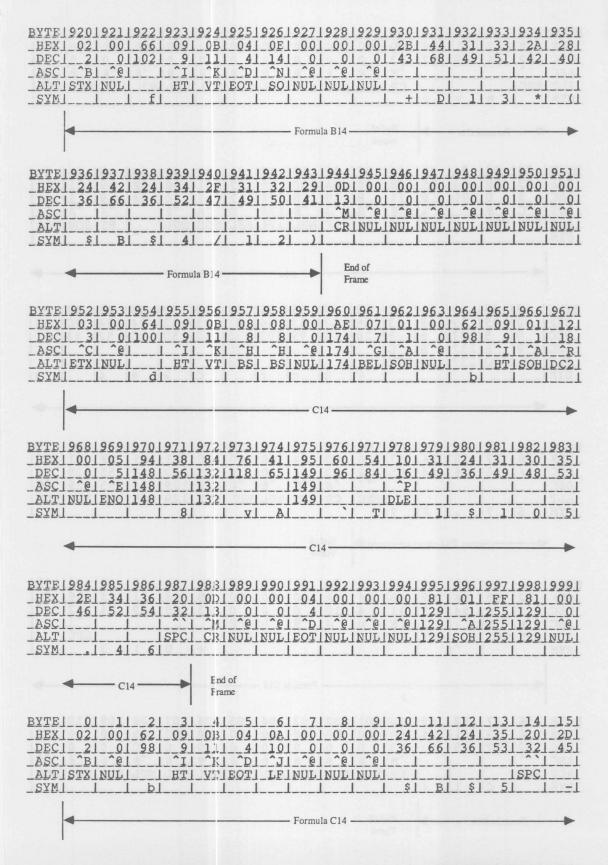


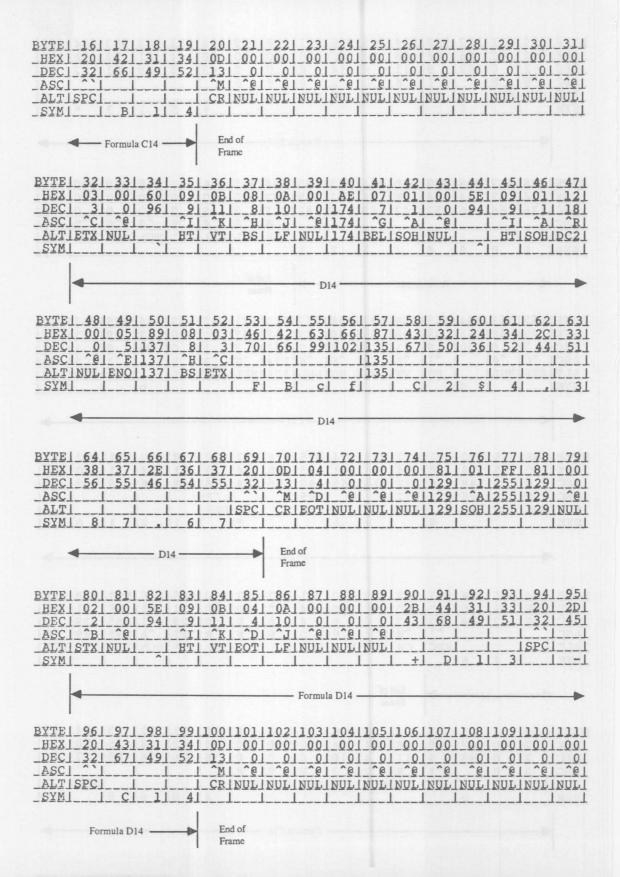


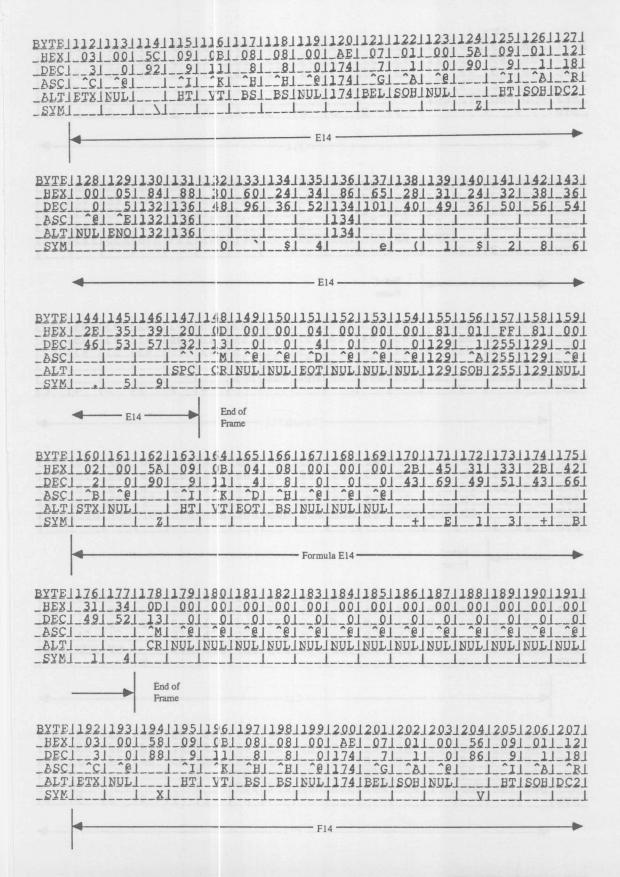


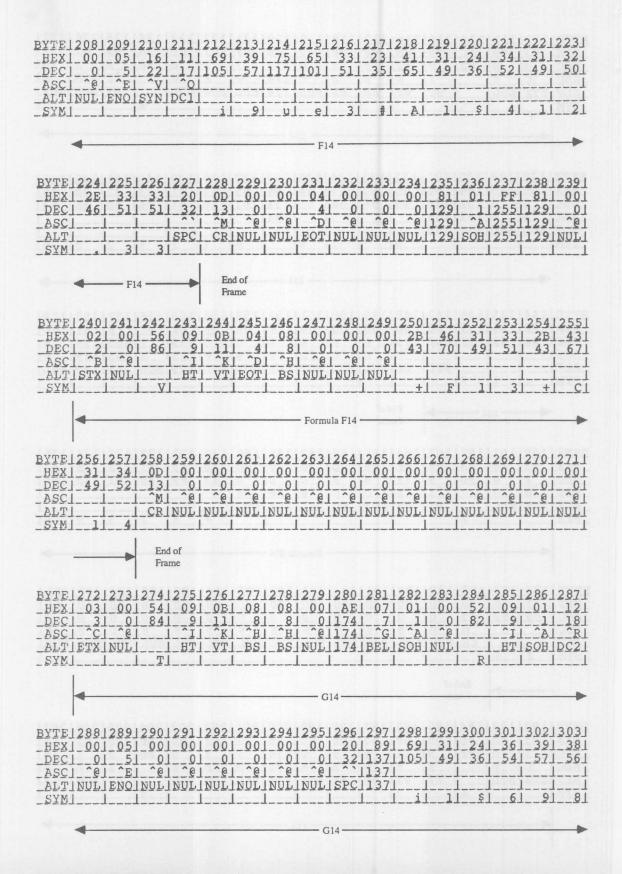


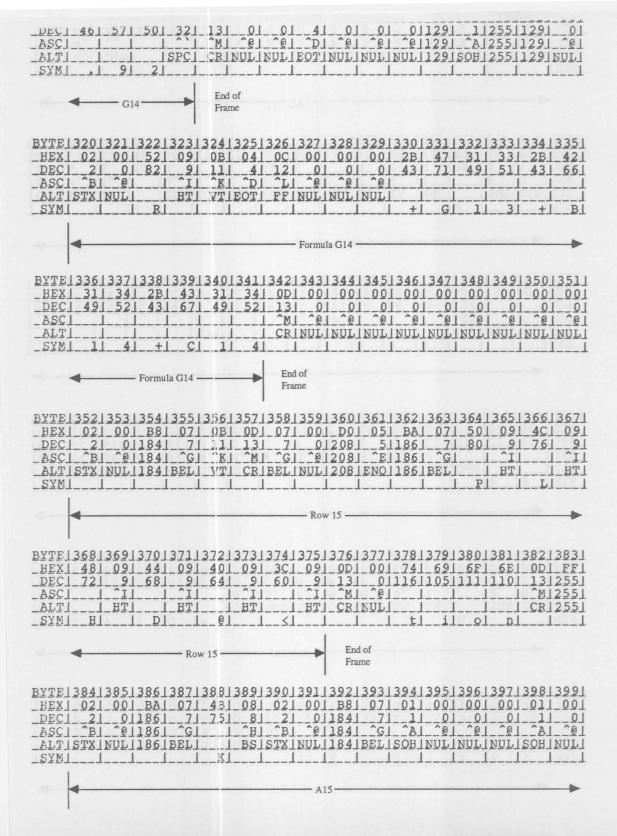


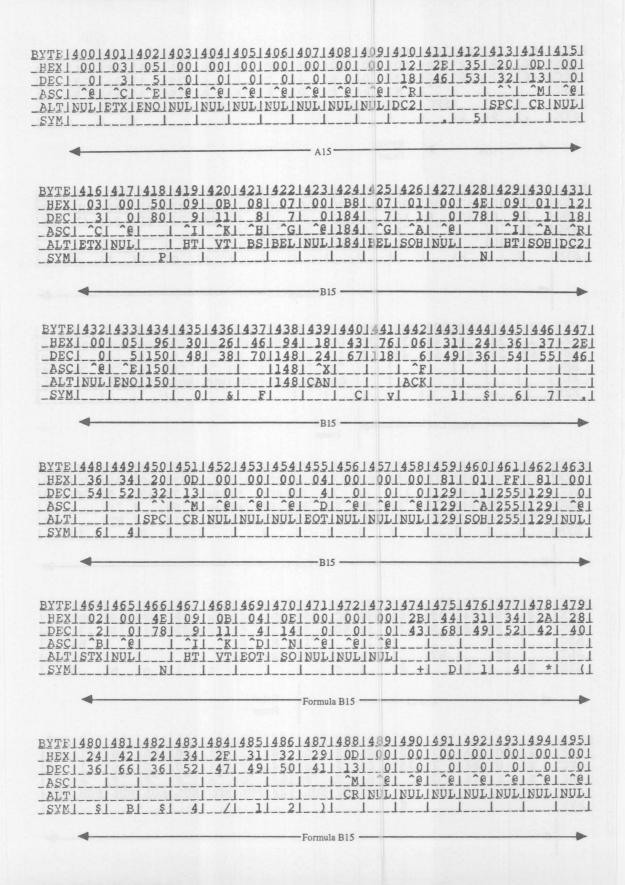


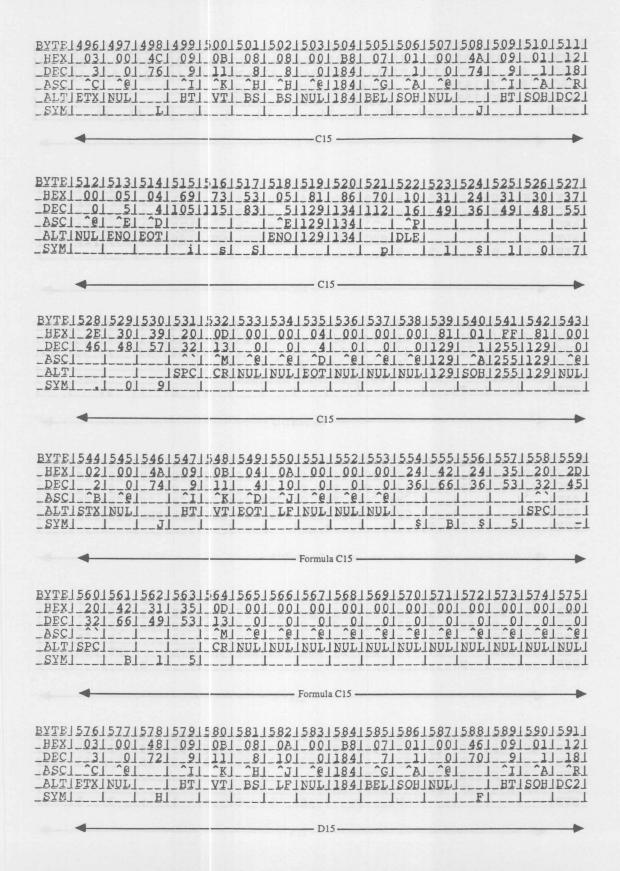


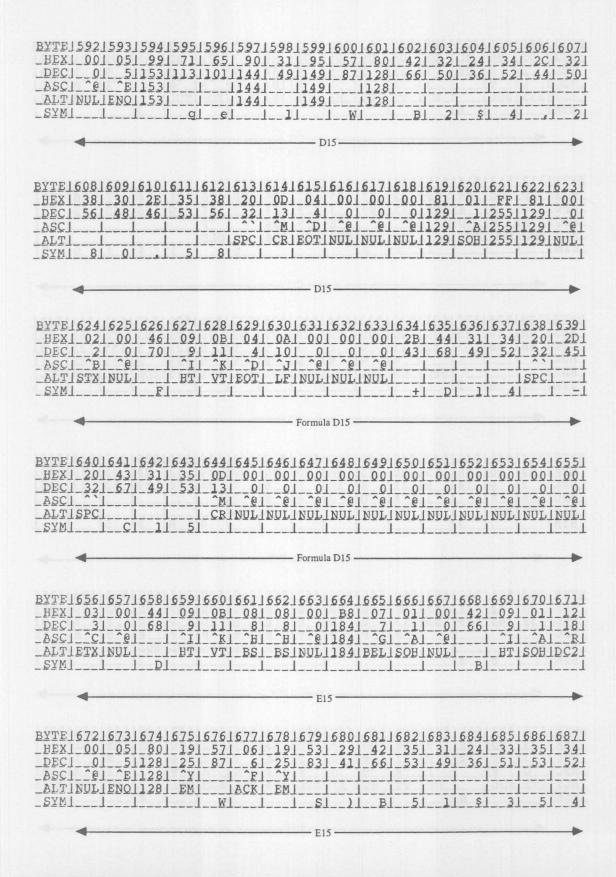


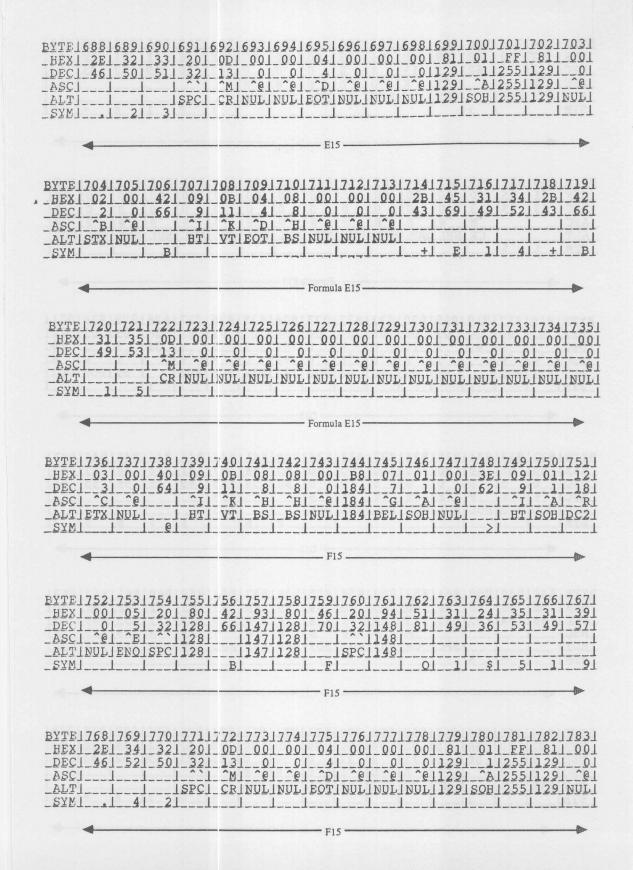


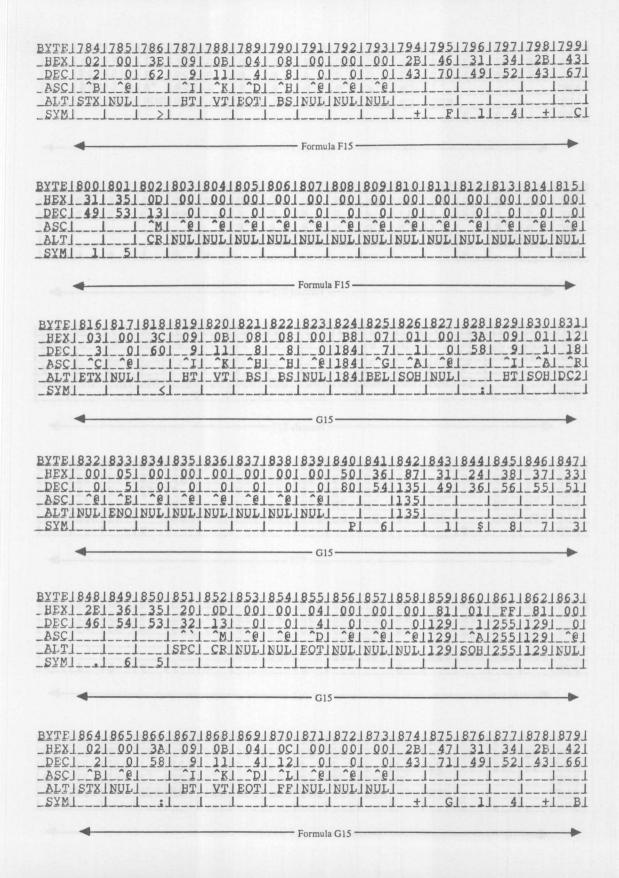


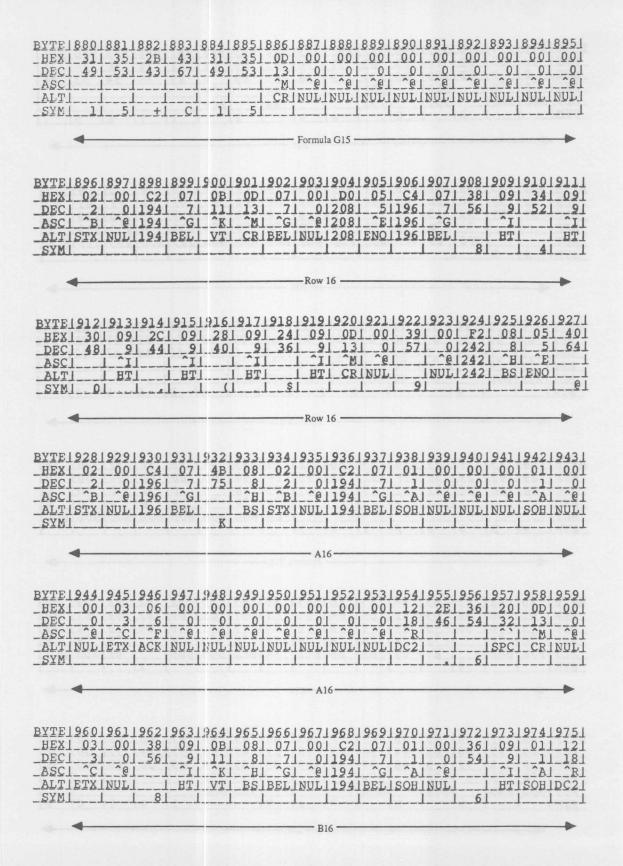


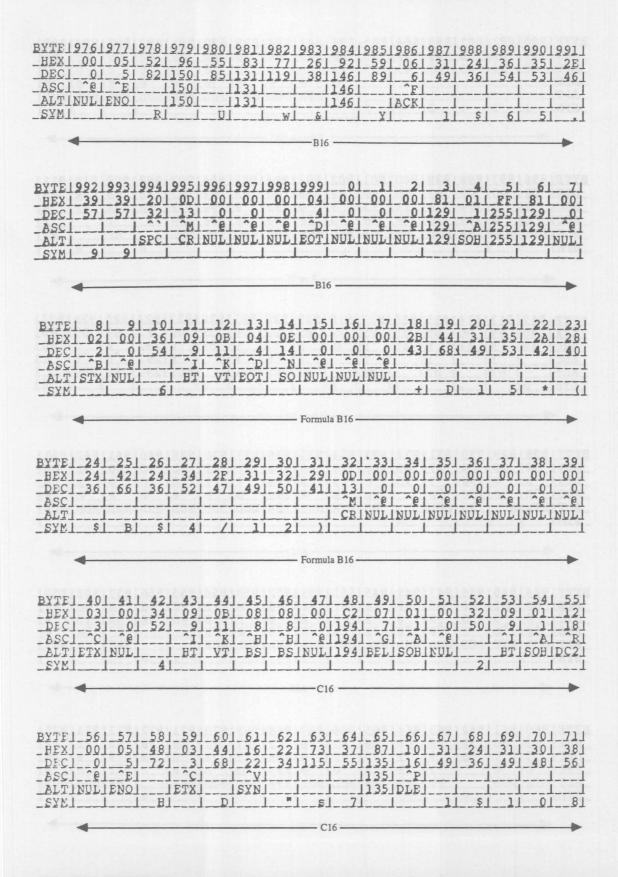


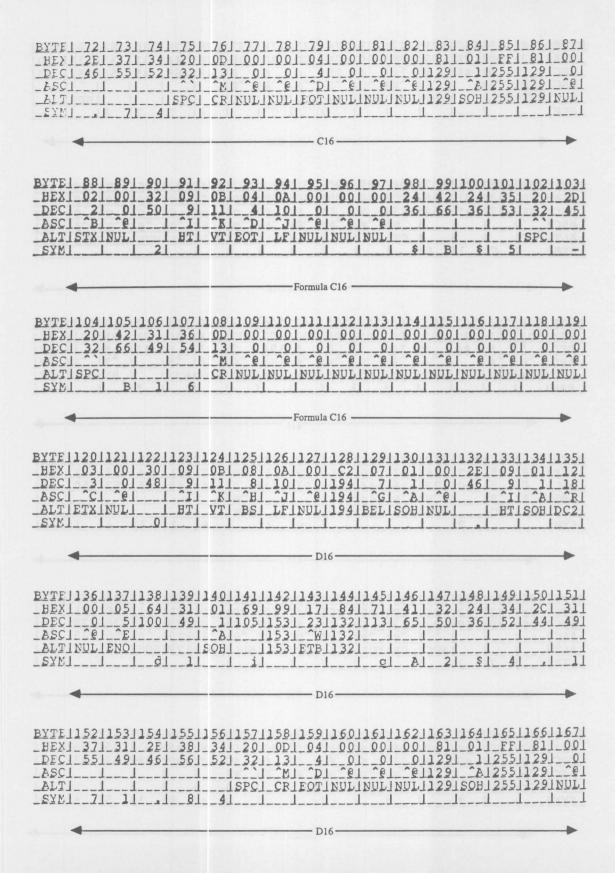


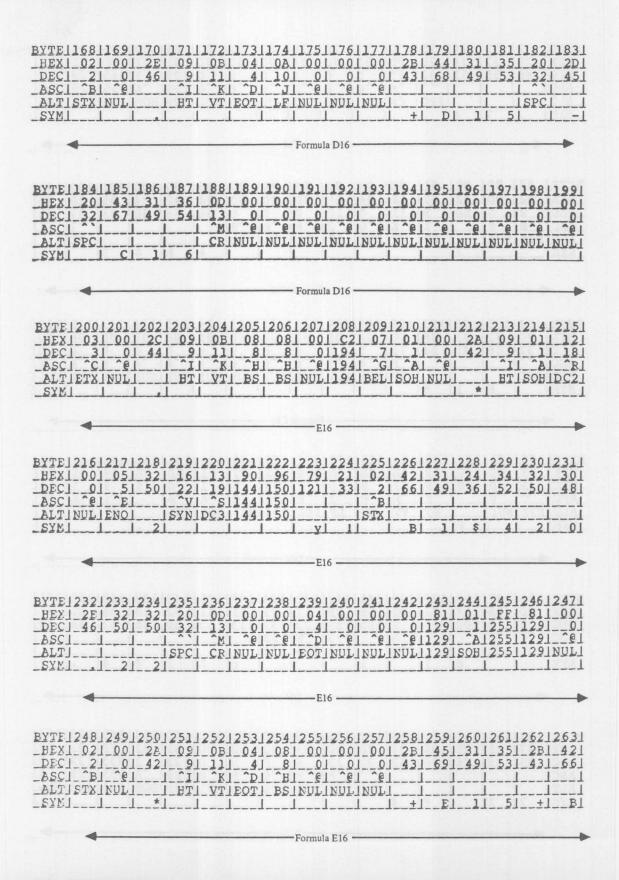


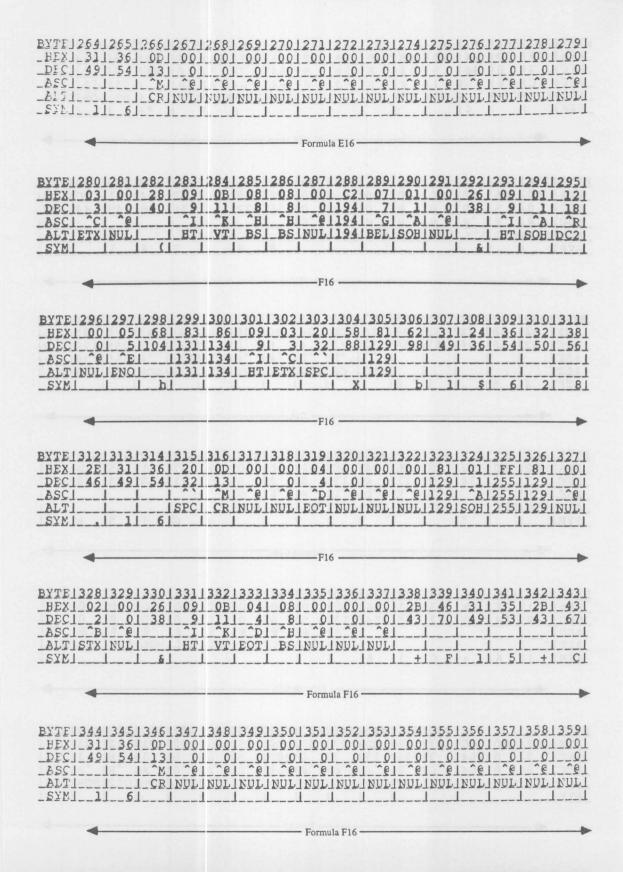


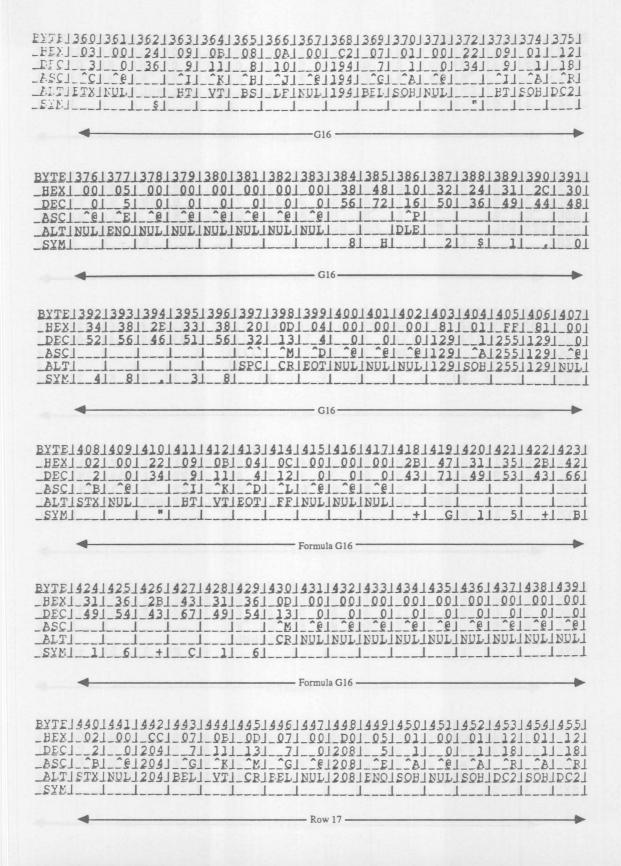


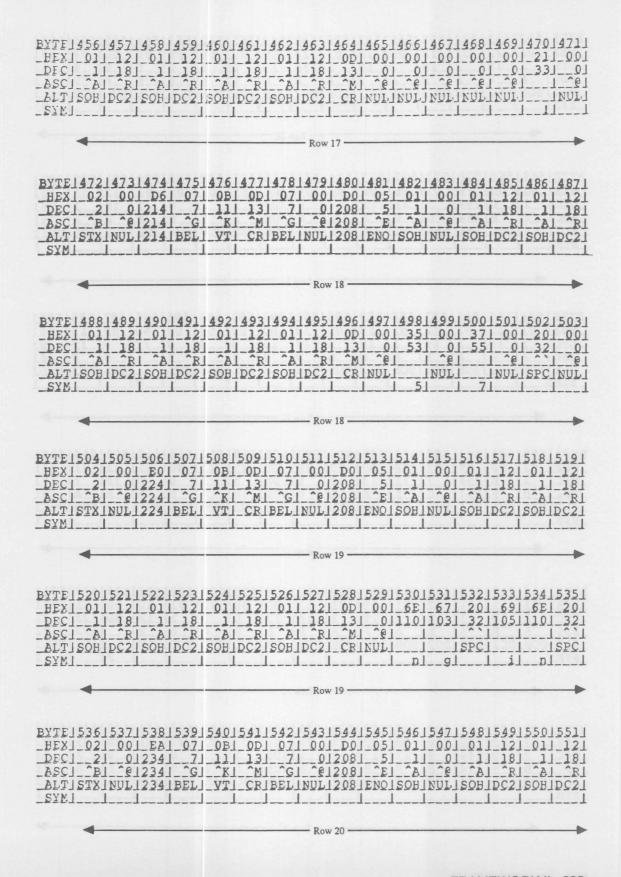


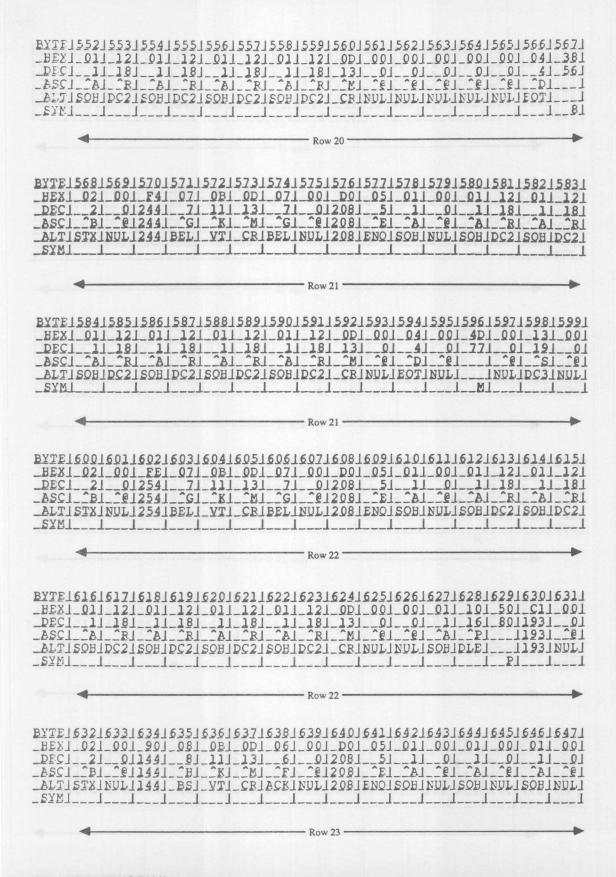


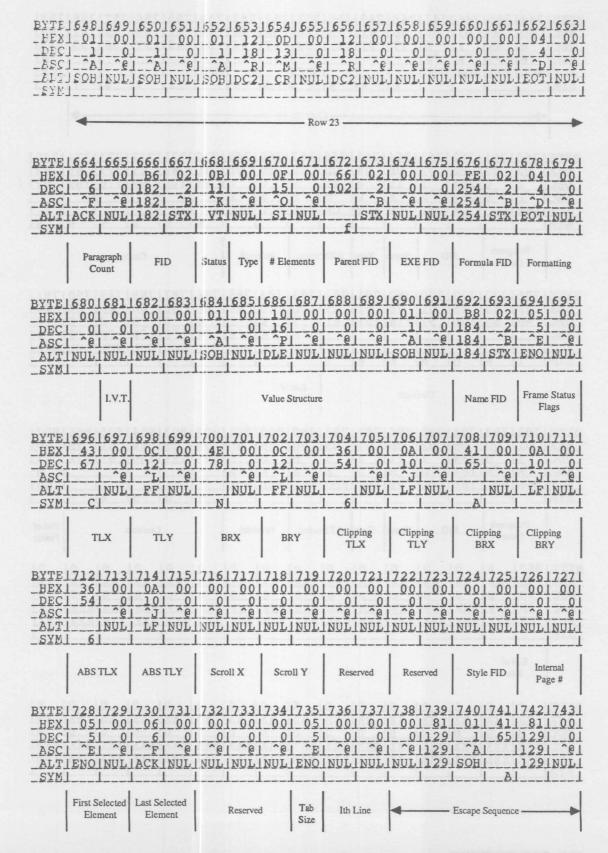


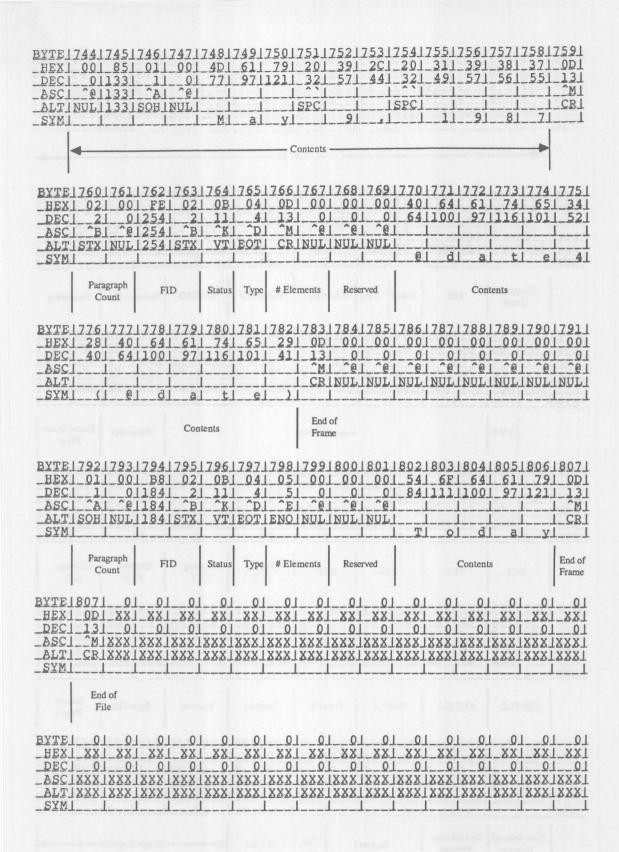






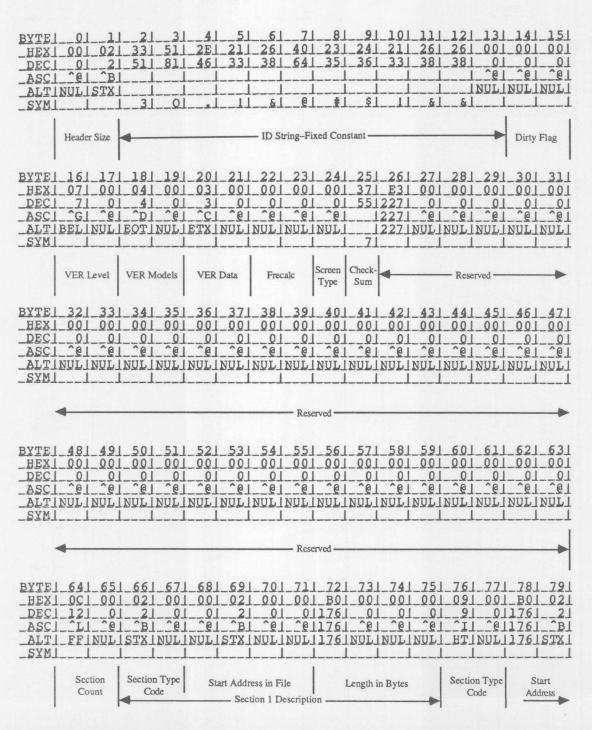


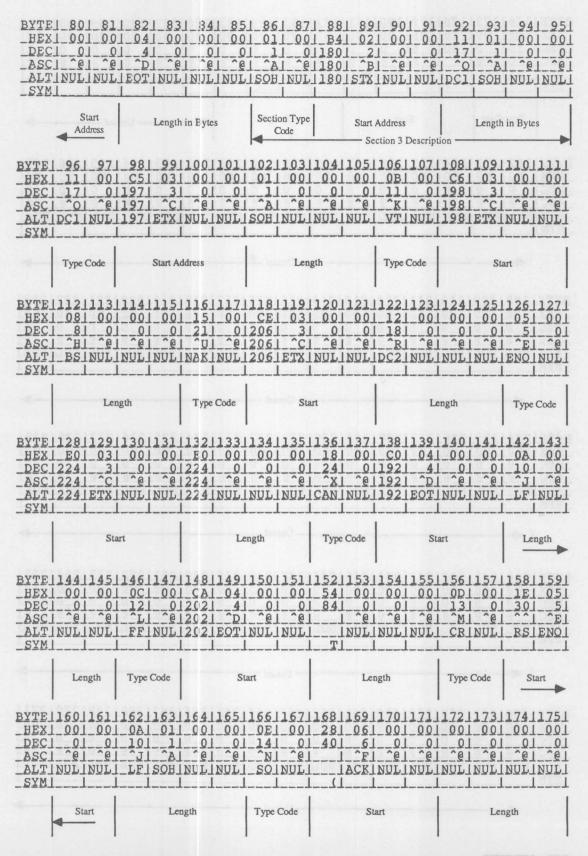


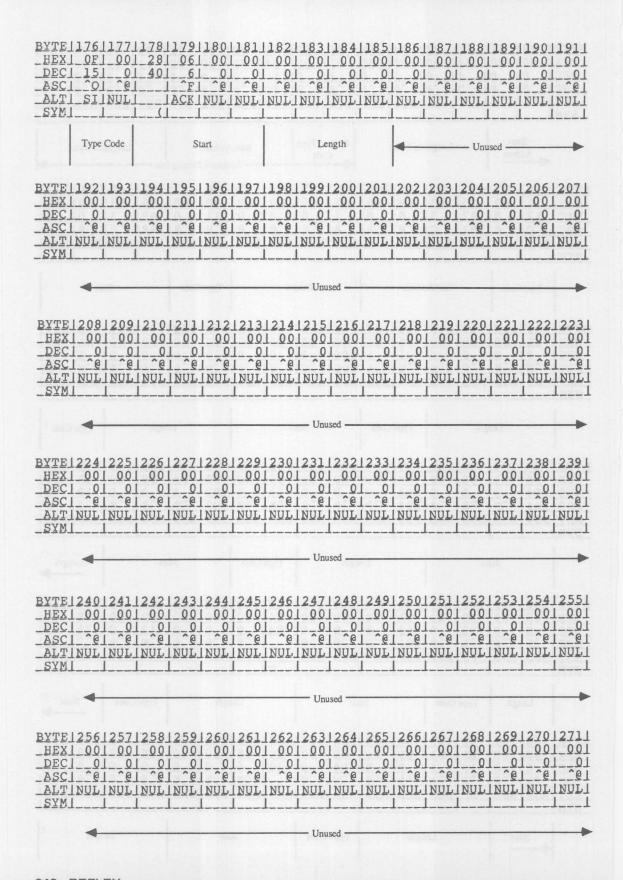


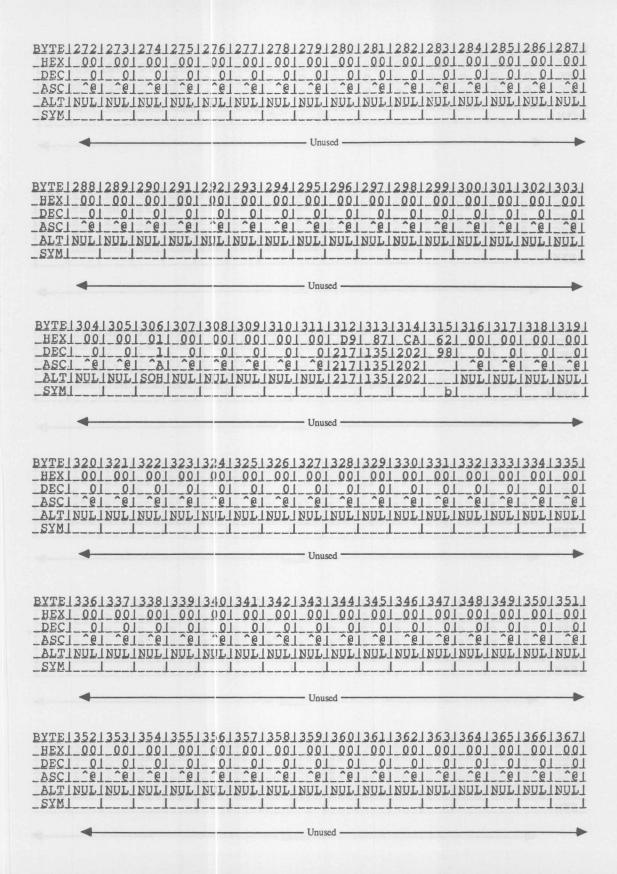
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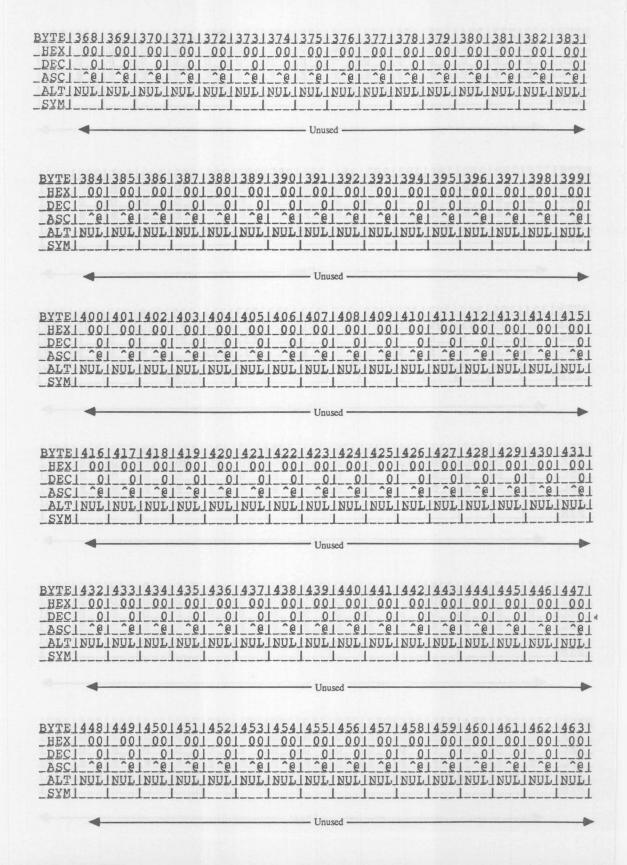
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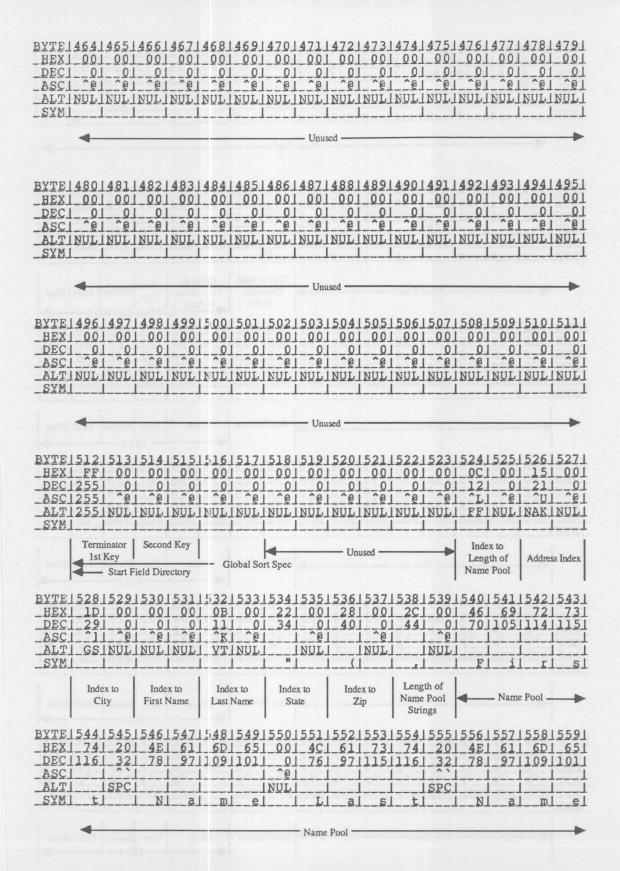


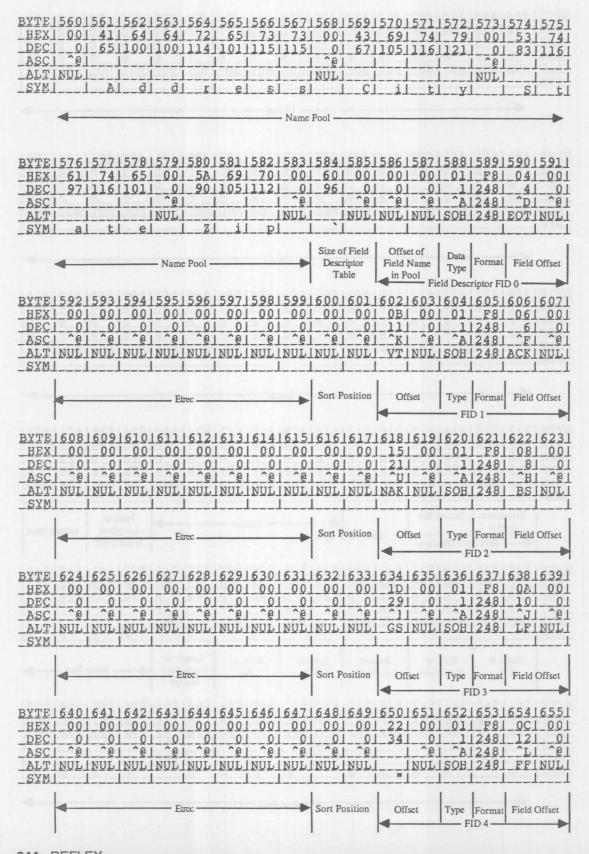


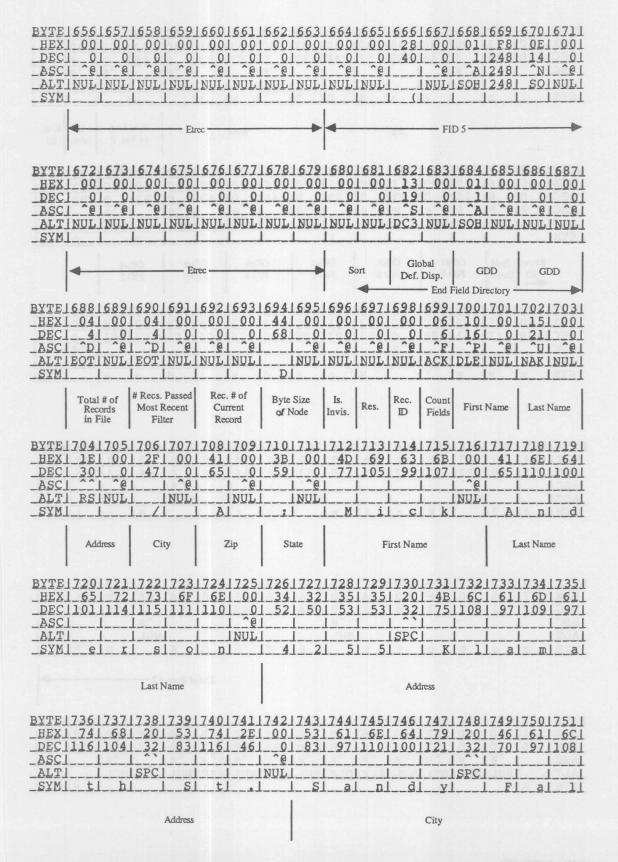












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DECI						57	48			87					1 0	1
	TAG	777			1-36	1-377	_30	1-37		-01	1-73		_00_			
ASCI.			1			1						1			16]	A_
ALTI.			INUL		1				INUL			INUL		the direct state and a	INUL	SOH
SYMI	1]			8	1_4	19	0	1_2		W_	L_I		B	L	11	
					Zip					State				Size ec. 2	Is. Invis.	Rec.
BYTEI	768	1769	1770	771	1772	17731	774	1775	17761	777	1778	779	780	781	17821	7831
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ASCI		F	P		W_	T61					L	1		1		
ALTI	NUL	ACK	DLE	NUL	ETB	INUL		NUL		NUL		NUL		NUL		
SYMI							1				1_3		9		L SI	al
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do	Record	Field Count	Off	C112	Of FII	fset D 1		fset D 2	1000	fset D 3		fset D 4	Off FII			
BYTE	701	1785	1786	1707	1799	1789	790	1791	1792	1793	1701	1795	1706	1707	1798	7001
		1733								1722.						
HEXI	_6D	1_12	1_65	1_6C	1_00.		61	1_6C	64	1274	A	64	1_67.	1_65	1_00	36
DECI	109	1117	1101	108	1_0		_97.	1108	1100	1114	1105	1100	1103	1101.	10_	54
ASCI		1	1		1 6				1		1		1	1	1	
ALTI		1	1		INUL	1		l			l	1	L	L	INUL	
SYMI	m	l u	1_e	1_1		I_B	a	1_1	L_d	l_r	1i	1 d	_ g	1_e	1	6
HEXI DECI		801 _32 _50	18021 1_201 1_321	803J _4DJ _77J	61	8051 691	6EJ	807J _20J	8081 531	809J _74J 116J	810] _2E] _46]		421	_72]	8141 691	8151 _641 1001
HEXI DECI ASCI	8001 341	_ <u>32</u> _ <u>50</u>	201 321	4D	61	691	_6EJ	807J _20J _32J	8081 531	_74]	_2EJ _46J	100_ 10 19_	421	_72]	691	641
YTEL HEXL DECL ASCL ALTL	8001 341	_ <u>32</u> _ <u>50</u>	201	4D	61	691	_6E] 110]	807J 20J 32J 20J	8081 531 831 831	_74]	_2EJ _46J	_00_	_42] _66]	_72 114	691	_641 1001 1
HEXI DECI ASCI	8001 341	_ <u>32</u> _ <u>50</u>	201 221 21 21 21 21 21	4D	_61 _97	691 1051	_6EJ	807J 20J 32J 20J	8081 531	_74]	2E 46	100_ 10 19_	421	_72 114	691	_641 1001 1
SYTE1: HEX1. DEC1. ASC1. ALT1. SYM1.	800] 34] 52] 	32 50 2 817 65	20 32 ^ SPC 	4DJ 77J MJ 819 6F	61] 97] a]	691 1051 1051 11 11	6EJ 110J J nJ	807J 20J 32J SPCJ SPCJ	8081 -531 -831 1 1 1 1	74 116 116 ±	2E 46 46 826 30	01 01 01 1 NUL1 1	BJ	72] 114] 	1051 1051 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	641 1001 1 1 31 8311 001
SYTE1: HEX1. DEC1. ASC1. ALT1. SYM1. SYTE1: HEX1. DEC1.	800] 34] 52] 	32 50 2 817 65	20 32 ^ SPC 	4DJ 77J MJ 819 6F	61] 97] a]	691 1051 1051 11 11	6EJ 110J J nJ nJ	807J _20J _32J _32J _32J _32J _32J _32J _32J	8081 -531 -831 1 1 1 1	74 116 116 ±	2E 46 46 826 30	01 01 01 1 NUL1 1	_42] _66]] B]	72 114 114 829 4E 78	1051 1051 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8311 -001 -01
AYTEL DECL ASCL ALTL SYMI SYTEL HEXL DECL ASCL	800] 34] 52] 	32 50 2 817 65	20 32 ^ SPC 	4DJ 77J MJ 819 6F	61] 97] a]	8211 -741	6E 110 110 	807J 20J 32J 21SPCJ 823J 36J 54J	8081 -531 -831 1 1 1 1	74 116 116 ±	2E 46 46 826 30	001 -01 -01 NUL1 NUL1 -1	828 00 0	72 114 114 829 4E 78	1051 1051 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8311 -01 -01 -01 -01
EYTEL: HEXI. DECI. ASCI. ALTI. SYMI. EYTEL HEXI. DECI. ASCI. ALTI. ASCI. ALTI.	800J 34J 52J 	32 50 2 817 65 101	20 32 ^` SPC 	819 6F	820 72	8211 741	822 	807J 20J 32J 20J SPCJ 823J 36J 54J	8081 -531 -831 -1 -1 -51	74 116 t 825 35 53	2E 46 46 30 48	001 -01 -01 NUL1 NUL1 -361 -361	828 00 00 20 NUL	72 114 	1051 1051 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8311 001 - 1 - 31 8311 001 - 01 - 01
EYTEL: HEXI. DECI. ASCI. ALTI. SYMI. EYTEL HEXI. DECI. ASCI. ALTI. ASCI. ALTI.	800] 34] 52] 	32 50 2 817 65 101	20 32 ^` SPC 	819 6F	820 72	821 74	822 	807J 20J 32J 21SPCJ 823J 36J 54J	8081 -531 -831 -1 -1 -51	74 116 t 825 35 53	2E 46 46 30 48	001 -01 -01 NUL1 NUL1 	828 00 00 20 NUL	72 114 114 829 4E 78	1051 1051 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8311 001 - 1 - 31 8311 001 - 01 - 01
SYTEL: HEXI. DECI. ASCI. ALTI. SYMI. SYTEL HEXI. DECI. ASCI.	800J 34J 52J 	32 50 2 817 65 101	20 32 ^` SPC 	819 6F	820 72	8211 741	822 	807J 20J 32J 20J SPCJ 823J 36J 54J	8081 -531 -831 -1 -1 -51	74 116 t 825 35 53	2E 46 46 30 48	001 -01 -01 NUL1 NUL1 -361 -361	828 00 0 2 NUL	72 114 	1051 1051 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8311 001 - 1 - 31 8311 001 - 01 - 01
SYTEL: HEXL DECL ASCL ALTI SYMI HEXL DECL ASCL ALTI DECL ASCL ASCL ALTI SYMI	80001 341 521 521 41 8161 671 1031 	32 50 2 817 65 101	20 32 2 SPC 1 7 0 1 1 1 2 1 2	819 6F 111	820 72 1114	8211 	822 00 0 2 NUL	807 20 32 20 32 36 54 54	8081 531 831 -1 -1 -31 -301 481 -1	74 116 116 825 35 53 53	2E 46 46 30 48 48	001 01 02 NULL 136 154 1 61 of Recor	828 00 00 00 01 NUL	72 114 114 829 4E 78	18301 1-451 1-21 1-21 1-21 1-21	8311
AYTEL BYTEL BYTEL BYTEL HEXL DECL ASCL ALTI DECL ASCL ASCL ASCL ALTI BYML	80001 341 521 521 41 816 671 1031	32 50 2 817 65 101	20 32 2 5 5 5 5 6 7 1 1	819 6F 111	820 -72 1114 - 1836	8211 	822 	807J 20J 32J 20J 32J 20J 36J 54J 100J	8081 -531 -831 -1 -1 -21 -301 -481 -1 -01	74 116 116 825 35 53 53	2E 46 46 30 48 48 10 End	001 01 02 NULL 136 154 1 61 of Record	828 00 00 00 01 01 02 02 03 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04	72 114 114 829 4E 78 N	18301 1-451 1-21 1-21 1-21 1-21 1-21	831 001 01 831 001 01 NUL 847
AYTEL BYTEL BYTEL	80001 341 521 521 41 816 671 1031	32 50 2 817 65 101	20 32 2 5 5 5 5 6 7 1 1	819 6F 111	820 72 1114 1836	8211 	822 	807J 20J 32J 20J 32J 20J 36J 54J 100J	8081 531 831 -1 -1 -30 -48 -30 -48 -31 -31 -31 -31 -31 -31 -31 -31 -31 -31	825 35 53 53	2E 46 46 46 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	001 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	828 00 00 00 01 01 02 02 03 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04	72 114 114 829 4E 78 N	18301 1-451 1-21 1-21 1-31 1-21 1-21 1-38 1-38 1-56	831 001 001 001 001 001 847 001
SYTEL: HEXL DECL ASCL ALTI SYMI HEXL DECL ASCL ALTI DECL ASCL ALTI SYMI SYMI	80001 341 521 521 41 816 671 1031	32 50 2 817 65 101	20 32 2 SPC SPC 1	819 6F 111	820 -72 1114 - 1836	8211 	822 	807J 20J 32J 20J 32J 20J 36J 54J 100J	8081 -531 -831 -1 -1 -21 -301 -481 -1 -01	825 35 53 53	2E 46 46 46 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	001 01 02 NULL 136 154 1 61 of Record	828 00 00 00 01 01 02 02 03 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04	72 114 114 829 4E 78 N	18301 1-451 1-21 1-21 1-31 1-21 1-21 1-38 1-38 1-56	8311 001
SYTEL: HEXI. DECI. ASCI. ALTI. SYMI. SYTEL HEXI. DECI. ASCI. ALTI.	80001 341 521 -41 8161 671 1031 -11 -12 -13 -14 -14 -15 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16	32 50 2 817 65 101	20 32 32 32	819 6F 111	820 -72 1114 - 1836 1 00 1 0	8211 -741 1161 -1161 -1161 -1161 -1161 -161	822 	807J 20J 32J 20J 32J 20J 823 36J 54J 6J 839J 100J 100J	8081 531 831 -1 -1 -21 -30 -48 -30 -48 -31 -31 -31 -31 -31 -31 -31 -31 -31 -31	825 35 53 53 1841 00	2E 46 46 46 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	001 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	828J 00J NUL 02 –	72 114 114 829 4E 78 N	18301 1-451 1-21 1-21 1-31 1-21 1-21 1-38 1-38 1-56 1-38	8311 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01

BYTE184818491850185118521853185418551856185718581859186018611862186	531
HEXI 3BI 001 411 6E1 6E1 001 431 6F1 761 691 6E1 611 001 351 341 3	341
	521
ASC11_0111_0111111111	
ALTIINULIIINULIIIINULIII	
SYMI : I Al nl nl l Cl ol vl il nl al 1 51 41	41

BYTE186418651866186718681869187018711872187318741	
HEXI 301 201 4B1 6E1 6F1 781 761 691 6C1 6C1 651	201 521 641 2E1 001
DEC 48 32 75 110 111 120 118 105 108 108 101	321 8211001 461 01
ASCI 1 ^ \ 1	
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SYMI OI I KI DI OI XI VI II II EI	RI dI I

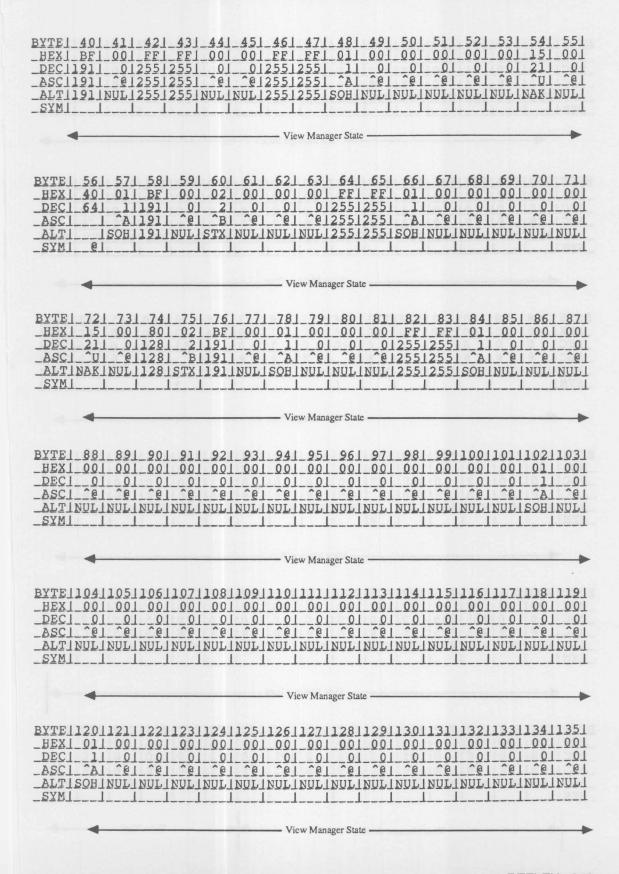
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HEX1 4B1 6E1 6F1 781	761 691 6C1 6C1 651 001 541 4E1 001 341 331 391
_DECI_75 110 111 120 1	18 105 108 108 101 0 84 78 0 52 51 57
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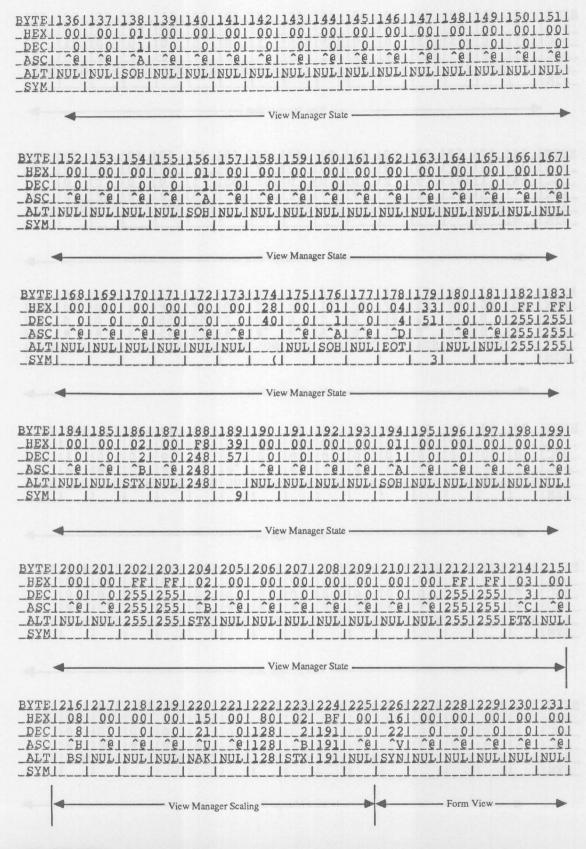
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_DECI_481_54	01 64	1_01_0	1_31_0	61_161	01 221	01 421 01 311
ASC11	1E1	1	1_^C1_^@			61 1 61 1
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SYMI 01 6	11e	11	11			1_*11

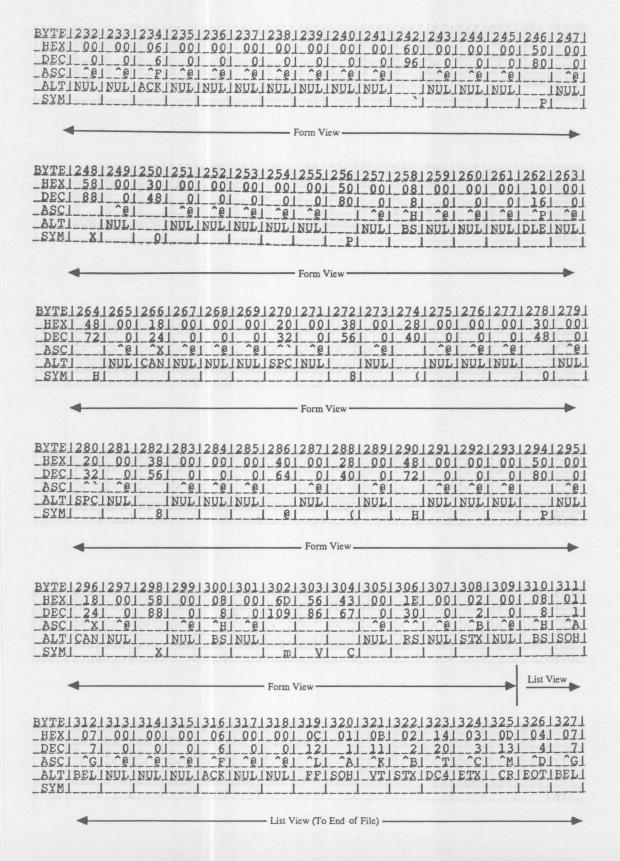
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	6FI
DECI 01 391 01 581 01 831 971108110811211 01 821 97111011001	1111
ASC1	
ALTINULI INULI INULI I I I INULI I I I	
_SYMIIIIISI_al_II_IYII_RI_al_DI_GI	_01

BYTE192819291930193119321933193419351936193719381939194	101941194219431
HEXI 6C1 701 681 001 481 611 6D1 701 741 6F1 6E1 001 5	31_431_001_311
DEC 108 112 104 0 72 97 109 112 116 111 110 0 8	331 671 01 491
ASC1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	1 1 2 1
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SYMI 11 pl hl l Hl al ml pl tl ol nl l	SI CI I II

SYTE 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 HEX 34 36 36 38 20 47 72 61 6E 64 20 DEC 52 54 54 56 32 71 114 97 110 100 32 ASC	195519561957195819591 1 411 761 651 001 331 1 65111811011 01 511 1 1 1 1 NUL1 1
SYMI 41 61 61 81 1 G1 r1 al n1 d1	I_Al_yl_el1_31
BYTE 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 97 HEX 39 39 31 32 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	01 001 001 001 01 00 01 01 01 01 11 0 01 01 01 01 1 0
End Data Records Global Mo Var. Cen. Text Pool (if any)	
	8619871988198919901997 001 001 001 001 001 00 01 01 01 01 01 01 0 01 01 01 01 01 0 01 01 01 01 01 0 01 01 01 01 01
Global Model Override Vectors	-17
BYTE 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 0	21 31 41 51 61 7 F1 FF1 001 001 001 00 5512551 01 01 01 0 5512551 01 01 01 0 5512551NULINULINULINUL
View Manager State	
	81 191 201 211 221 23 01 001 001 001 001 00 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
▼ View Manager State	•
BYTE 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 3 HEX 00 00 00 00 90 00 00 00 01 00 0 DEC 0 0 0 0 0 144 0 0 0 1 0 0 ASC ^e ^e ^e ^e 144 ^e ^e ^e ^a ^a ^e ^a ALTINULINULINULINULI144 NULINULINULISOHINULINU SYMI	841 351 361 371 381 39 001 001 151 001 801 02 01 01 211 011281 2 01 01 01 211 011281 2 01 01 01 01 011281 2 01 01 01 01 011281 2 01 01 01 01 01 011281 2 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 0
View Manager State	







HEXI 051 0 DECI 51 1	AL_FFI	_081_00	1-001-0	01-001-	001-001-0	01-001-00	1-001-001-00
ASCI ^EI ^	J_{12551}		1	6161_		61 _61 _6	1 _61 _61 _6
	F12551	BSINUL	INDITIND	LINULIN	OTINOTINO.	TINATINAT	INDTINDTINDT
DIEII			11				111

BYTE 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359
HEXT 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
DEC1 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
ASCI ^el
TI NATINATINATINATINATINATINATINATINATINATI
<u>_SYM1111111111111_</u>

BYTE13601361136213631364136513661367136813691370137113721373137413751
HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
DECI 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
ALT NUL NUL

BYTE 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391
HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
DECL 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
ASCI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^e
ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL
SVMI

BYTE 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407
HEXT 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
DECI_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_
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BYTE 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535	T
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ASCI ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@	Ī
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BYTE 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548	549155015511
HEXT 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00	001 001 001
DECI 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	010101
ASCI ^el	
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BYTE 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566	5671
	スカイフ
HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00	100
DECI_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_	01
ASC1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@	^@
ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL	NULI
SYM1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1

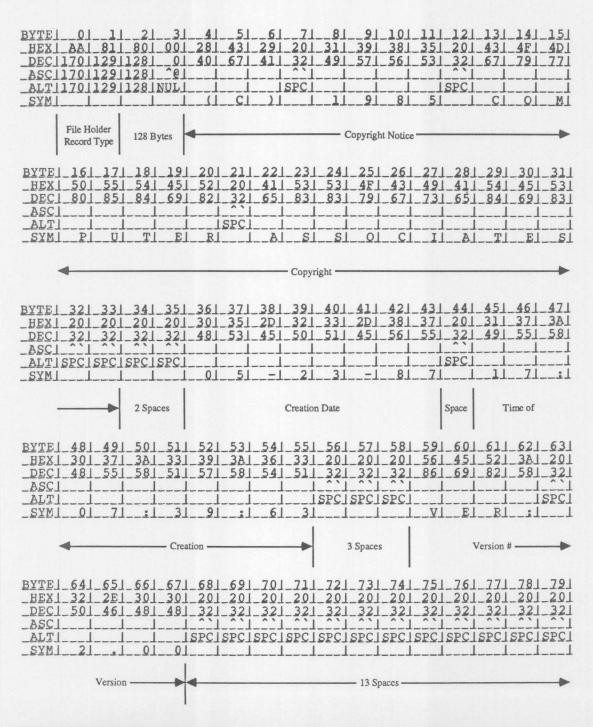
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HEXT 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 XX	TXXTXXTXXTXXTXXTXXTXXT
	1_01_01_01_01_01_01_01
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_ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULIXXX	
SYMI I I I I I I I I I	111

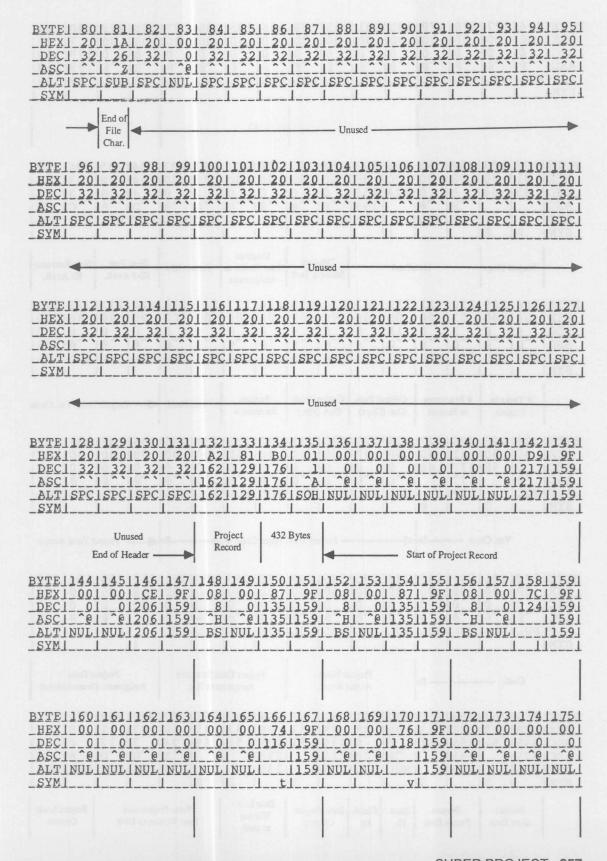
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HEXT OOT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT X	
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-9F11NAF1XXX1XXX1XXX1XXX1XXX1XXX1XXX1XXX1XXX1X	TXXXTXXXTXXXT

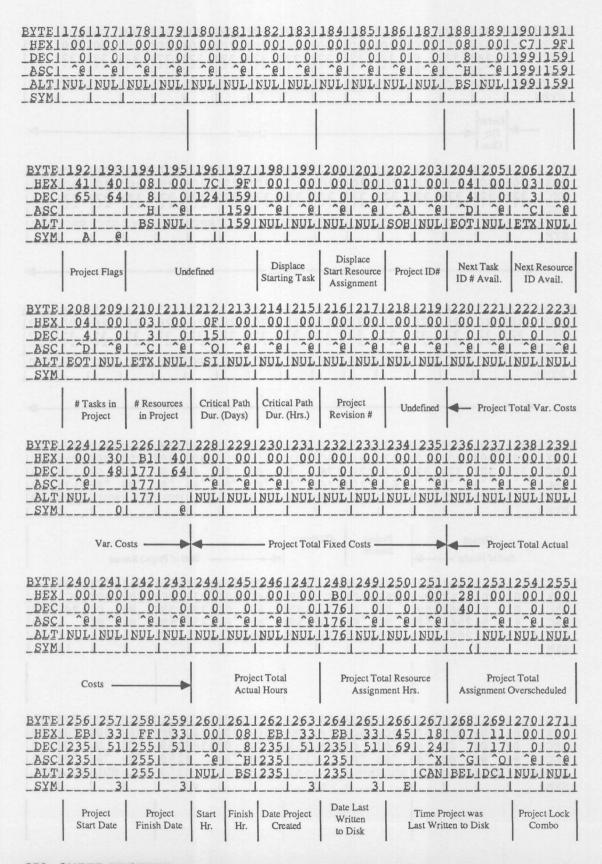
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_ASCIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIX

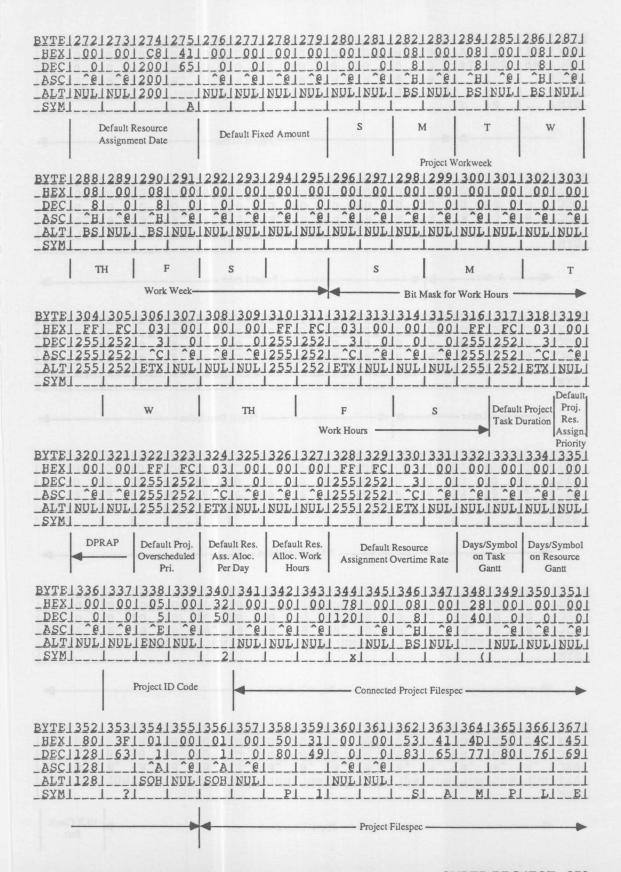
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THEXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT	
_DECI0101010101010101010	
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_ALTIXXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XX	5.4
_\$YM1111111111111	1

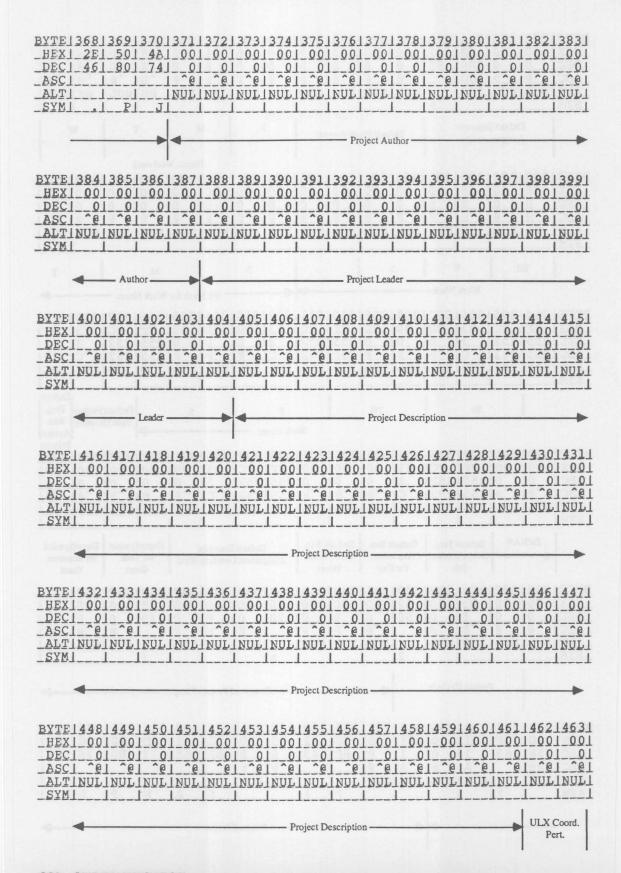
Super Project Sample File

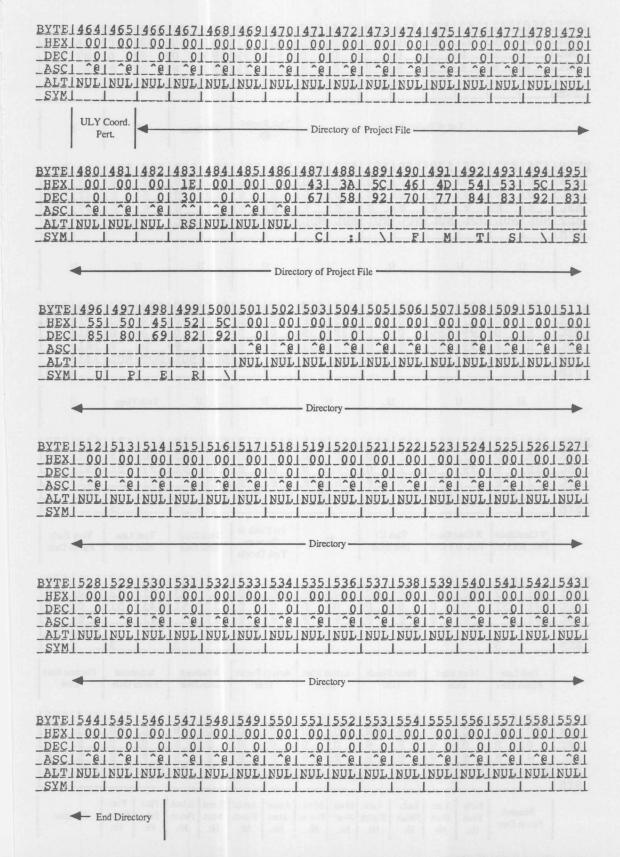




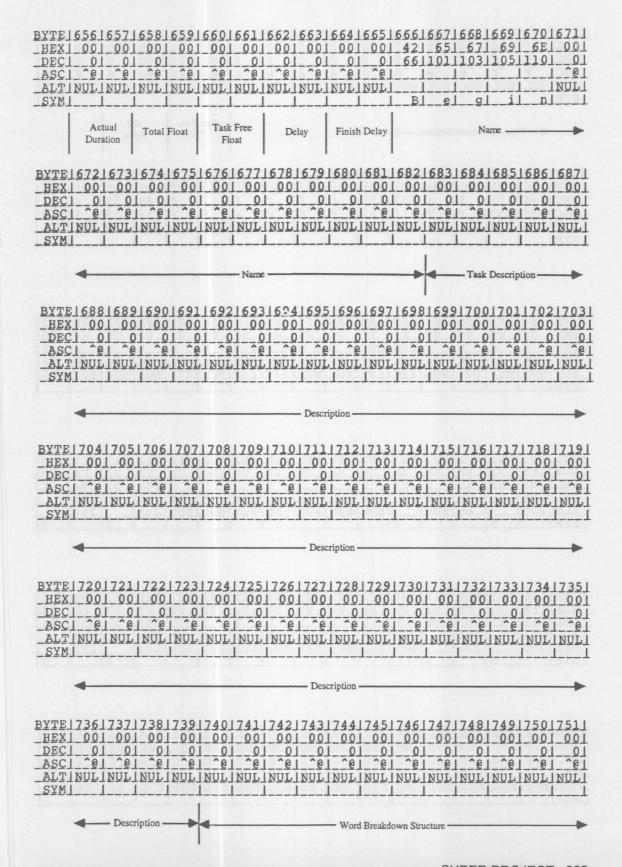








BYTE156 HEX1 C DEC1 ASC1 C ALTINU SYM1	01561 01_00 01_0 01_0 01_0 01_1	15621563 1_001_00 1_01_0 1_01_0 1_01_0 1_01_0	15641565 1_001_00 1010 1_^e1_^e 1NUL1NUL	15661567 1_001_00 1_01_0 1_^e1_^e 1NUL1NUL	15681569 1 A41 81 11641129 11641129 11641129	15701571 BE1 00 1901 0 1901 0 1901 0	15721573 1 081 00 1 81 0 1 1 6 1 BSINUL	157415751 BB 9F1 18711591 18711591 18711591 1
		End of Pr	oject Record	to es accust —	Task Record	190 Bytes	U	U
BYTE 57 HEX 0 DEC _ ASC ^ ALT NU SYM _	61577J 01_00J 010J @1_^@J LINULJ	5781579 _001_001 _01_01 _01_01 _01_01 NULINULI	580 581 -00 00 -01 0 -01 0 -01 0 NUL NUL	582 583 001 00 01 0 ^@1 ^@ NUL NUL	158415851 - 001 - 001 - 01 - 01 - 01 - 01 - 01 - 01 NULINULI	586 587 -00 -00 -01-0 -01-0 -01-0 NUL NUL	15881589 1 081 001 1 81 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	590 591 93 9F1 147 159 147 159 147 159
4	U	υ	υ	U	U	υ	U	υ
BYTE159 HEX1 0 DEC1 _ ASC1 ^ ALT1 B		15941595 C71 9F 1991159 1991159 11991159	15961597 1 001 00 1 01 0 1 01 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	598 599 E5 9F 229 159 229 159 229 159	00 00 0 0 ^@ ^@	6021603 -001-00 -01-0 -01-0	16041605 1_041_00 1_41_0 1_^D1_^@ 1EOTINUL	L_F11_331
4	U	υ	U	U	U	υ	Task Flags	U
DECI 1	81609 A1_00 010 J1_^@ F1NUL	16101611 271 00 391 0 1 0 NUL	612 613 01 00 11 0 A1 0 SOH NUL	6141615 081 00 81 0 21 20 11 20 BS NUL	16161617 1 001 001 1 01 01 1 01 01 1 01 01	618 619 EB 33 235 51 235 235 3	16201621 ED 33 2371 51 2371	162216231 F11_331 2411_511 24111 124111
The second secon	Coordinate t. BX Ctr.	X Coordinate Pert. BY Ctr.	Task ID Displayed	U	1st Hook to Show on Task Details	Task Early Start Date	Task Late Start Date	Task Early Finish Date
BYTE162 HEX1 F DEC124 ASC124 ALT124 SYM1	1]_33] 1]_51] 1]	01_0 01_0 NULINUL			16321633 1 001 001 1 01 01 1 201 201 1 NUL 1 NUL 1		2411	WNT WNT
	ask Late	Must Start Date	Must Finish Date	Actual Start Date	Actual Finish Date	Scheduled Start Date	Scheduled Finish Date	Planned Start Date
BYTE164 _HEX1_0 _DEC1 _ASC1_^ _ALT1NU _SYM1	61	6421643 _001_00 _01_0 _01_0 _01_0 NUL NUL	80 80 81 81 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3	6461647 _001_00 _01_0 _01_0 _01_0 _01_0 _NUL NUL	164816491 1 001 001 1 01 01 1 201 201 1 NUL NUL	6501651 001 08 01 8 01 1 NULL BS	1_001_00 1010 1_^@1_^@	165416551 L_051_001 L_51_01 L_6EL_01 LENOINULI
	Planned nish Date	Early Late Start Start Hr. Hr.	Early Late Finish Finish Hr. Hr.	1	Actual Actual Start Finish Hr. Hr.	Sched. Sched. Start Finish Hr. Hr.		Duration



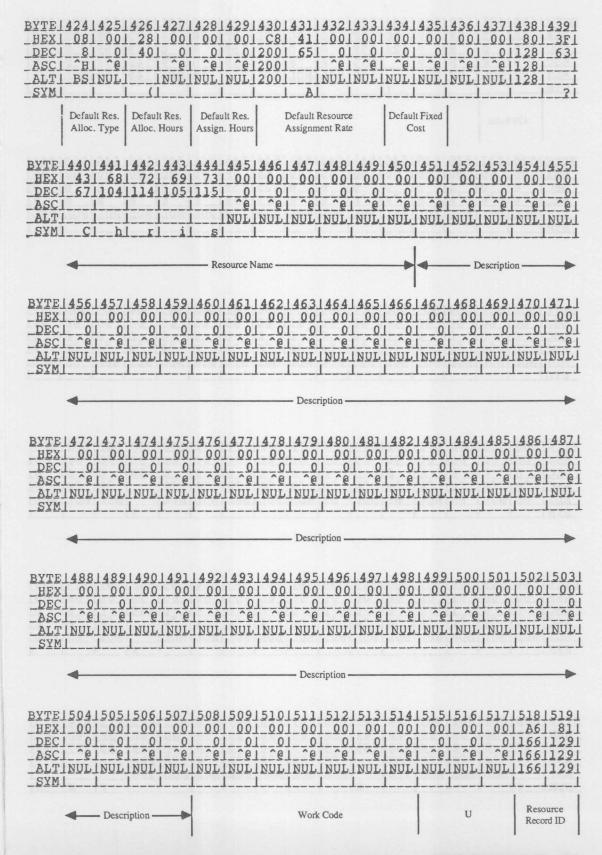
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■ Word Breakdown Structure	U U	U Task Rec.	190 Bytes
	9F 00 00 (159 0 0 159 ^@ ^@	.61	7801781178217831 -A81_9F1_001_001 16811591_01_01 16811591_2e1_2e1 16811591NUL1NUL1 1
	1_9F1_001_001_1 11591_01_012 11591_01_022	551_9F1_001_00 2911591_01_0 2911591_01_0	1_001_001_041_001 1_01_01_41_01 1_081_081_01_081
BYTE 800 801 802 803 804 HEX FF 33 0A 00 3F DEC 255 51 10 0 63 ASC 255 J 2 2 ALT 255 LF NUL 2 SYM 3 1 2	1_001_021_001 1_01_21_01 1_01_B1_01	08 809 8 0 8]1 08 00 00 00 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 0	F1 33 F4 33 241 51 244 51 241 1244 1
BYTE 816 817 818 819 820 	1 01 01 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	01 01 01 00 01 01 01 00 001 001 001 00	F4 33 FF 33 244 51 255 51 244 255
DECI_01_01_01_01_8 ASCI_01_01_01_01_1	1 01 81 81 1 001 081 081 0	100 100 100 100	0 1 9 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0

BYTE 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 9 HEX 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	T \n_T _61 _01
BYTE19601961196219631964196519661967196819691970197119721973197419 HEXI 081 001 871 9F1 081 001 BB1 9F1 001 001 001 001 081 001 931 DEC1 81 0113511591 81 0118711591 01 01 01 01 81 0114711 ASC1 ^H1 ^@113511591 ^H1 ^@118711591 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^H1 ^@114711 ALT1 BSINUL13511591 BSINUL118711591NUL1NUL1NUL1 BSINUL114711 SYMI 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9F1 591
BYTE19761977197819791980198119821983198419851986198719881989199019 HEXI 001 001 741 9F1 081 001 951 9F1 001 001 E51 9F1 001 001 001 DECI 01 0111611591 81 0114911591 01 0122911591 01 01 01 ASCI 01 01 11591 01 0114911591 01 0122911591 01 01 01 ALTINULINULI 11591 BSINUL114911591NULINUL122911591NULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI	100 100 100
BYTE199219931994199519961997199819991 01 11 21 31 41 51 61 HEXI 001 001 FB1 331 111 001 3F1 001 031 001 001 001 001 001 FB1 DEC1 01 012511 511 171 01 631 01 31 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 012411 ASC1 ^@1 ^@12511 1 ^O1 ^@1 1 ^@1 ^C1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@12411 ALTINULINULINULISTI 1DC11NULI 1NULIETXINULINULINULINULINULINULI2411 SYMI 1 1 31 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	_71 331 511 1 1 31
BYTE! 8! 9! 10! 11! 12! 13! 14! 15! 16! 17! 18! 19! 20! 21! 22! HEX! F7! 33! F8! 33! FD! 33! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00	
BYTE! 24! 25! 26! 27! 28! 29! 30! 31! 32! 33! 34! 35! 36! 37! 38! HEX! F8! 33! 00! 00! 00! 00! 08! 00! 08! 00! 00! 00	_8T

BYTE | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 128 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 |

ASCI ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@	
EXTEI152115311541155115611571158115911601161116211631164116511661 HEXI BEI 001 001 001 001 001 001 9C1 9F1 001 001 001 001 001 DEC11901 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 015611591 01 01 01 01 01 ASC11901 01 01 01 01 01 01 0115611591 01 01 01 01 01	1671
ALT11901NUL1NUL1NUL1NUL1NUL1NUL115611591NUL1NUL1NUL1NUL1NUL1NUL1 SYM1	NUL1
BYTE 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 HEX 74 9F 00 00 00 00 00 76 9F 00 00 E5 9F 00 DEC 116 159 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 118 159 0 0 0 229 159 0 ASC 159 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 159 0 0 0 229 159 0 ALT 159 NUL NUL NUL NUL NUL 159 NUL NUL 229 159 NUL SYM t	1_001 1_001
BYTE!184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 HEXI 001 001 001 801 FF! 331 0C1 001 5D1 001 041 001 081 001 001 DECI 01 01 01128 255 51 12 01 93 01 4 01 8 01 01	100
ASC1_01_01_01_12812551	T NNTT 6T
BYTE 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 EXI F8 33 FE 33 FC 33 FF 33 00 00 00 00 00	T8 _01 _00T
BYTE12161217121812191220122112221223122412251226122712281229123012 -HEXI_FBI_331_FCI_331_001_001_001_081_081_081_081_001_001_00	001
DEC 251 51 252 51 0 0 0 0 8 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 ASC 251 1252 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	T 6T 01

HEXI 001 001 DECI 01 01 ASCI 01 01 ALTINULINULI SYMI 1 1	01 01	TT				NTTNTTTT - 01 - 01 - 01 - 01 - 01 - 01 - 01 - 01	11 MDF1WDF1 6161 0101
BYTE 344 345 HEX A6 81 DEC 166 129 ASC 166 129 ALT 166 129 SYM	AAI 001 1701 01 1701 01	4813491 081 001 81 01 ^H1 ^@1 BSINUL1	BOJ 9FJ 176]159] 176]159]	35213531 001 001 01 01 ^01 ^01 NULINULI	_00 _001 _01 _01 _01 _01	35613571 081 001 81 01 181 181 BSINULI	35813591
Resource Resource	170 Bytes	U		U		υ	
BYTE 360 361 1 HEXT 001 001 DECT 01 01 ASCT 01 01 ALTINULINULI SYMT 1		6413651: 001 001 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 ULINULII	36613671 001 001 01 01 ^@1 ^@1 NUL1NUL1	36813691 _001_001 _01_01 _01_01 _01_01	370 371 E5 9F 229 159 229 159 229 159 	37213731 _001_001 _01_01 _01_01 _01_01	37413751 _001_001 _01_01 _01_01 _01_01 NULINULI 1_1
	U	U		Ţ	J	U	
BYTE13761377. HEX1 001 00. DEC1 01 0. ASC1 01 0. ALTINULINUL SYMI 1	1_001_001_ 1_01_01_ 1_01_01	_01 _01 _01 _01	382 383 00 _00 010 010 010 010	001_001 0101 0101	001_001 0101 0101	011_001 _11_01 _A1_^@1	0101 0101
	U	U		Resource Flags	First Hook to Show	Internal Resource #	s
BYTE13921393 HEXI 081 00 DECI 81 0 ASCI 11 10 ALTI BSINUL SYMI 1	1 JHT JGT 1 81 0T 1 081 00T	9613971 081 001 81 01 281 01 281 01 BSINULI	3981399 _081_00 810 _^H1_^@ _BSINUL	14001401 081 001 81 01 ^H ^@1 BSINUL	40214031 001 001 01 01 01 01 01 01 NULINULI	_01_01 _01_01	T0_T
М	т	w	тн	F	s	8th Day	Default Res. Assign. Pri.
BYTE14081409 HEXI 001 00 DECI 01 0 ASCI 01 0 ALTINULINUL SYMI 1	1410141114 1 001 001 1 01 01 1 201 201 1 201 201 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 4 3 01 00 1 0 ^A ^@ 0H NUL	4141415 00100 010 010 NUL_NUL	41614171 001 001 01 01 01 01 01 01	41814191 001 001 01 01 01 01 01 01	42014211 001 001 01 01 21 201 NULINULI	42214231 781 001 1201 01 1 201 1
υ	Cost Accrual Method	# Resource Units		Resource cheduled	# Calendar Ho	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Default Res. Alloc. Type



BYTE 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 531 532	_0101 _001_001
BYTE 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 549	01 01 01 01
BYTE1552155315541555155615571558155915601561156215631564156515 HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00	
BYTE 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 5 HEXI	
BYTE1584158515861587158815891590159115921593159415951596159715 HEX1 001 001 011 001 001 001 001 001 001 0	9815991 081_001 _8101 _H101 BSINUL1 11
BYTE 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 6 HEX 28 00 00 00 028 41 00 00 00 00 00 80 3F DEC 40 01 01 01200 65 01 01 01 01 01 01 28 63 ASC 1	1416151 4D1_611 771_971 11 11

BYTE | 616 | 617 | 618 | 619 | 620 | 621 | 622 | 623 | 624 | 625 | 626 | 627 | 628 | 629 | 630 | 631 | SYMI rl kl l BYTE | 632 | 633 | 634 | 635 | 636 | 637 | 638 | 639 | 640 | 641 | 642 | 643 | 644 | 645 | 646 | 647 | SYMI BYTE16481649165016511652165316541655165616571658165916601661166216631 BYTE16641665166616671668166916701671167216731674167516761677167816791 BYTE16801681168216831684168516861687168816891690169116921693169416951 SYMI Resource 170 Bytes Record ID BYTE16961697169816991700170117021703170417051706170717081709171017111 HEXI 001 001 001 001 081 001 B01 9F1 001 001 761 9F1 001 001 001 001 _ALTINULINULINULI BSINULI17611591NULINULI ___11591NULINULINULINULINULI

BYTE17121713171417151716171717181719172017211722172317241725172617271 _HEX1_001_001_001_001_001_001_E51_9F1_001_001_001_001_001_001_001_001 _01 _ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULI22911591NULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI BYTE | 728 | 729 | 730 | 731 | 732 | 733 | 734 | 735 | 736 | 737 | 738 | 739 | 740 | 741 | 742 | 743 | _ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULIETXINULINULINULI BSINULI BSINULI BYTE17441745174617471748174917501751175217531754175517561757175817591 BYTE17601761176217631764176517661767176817691770177117721773177417751 _HEXI_011_001_001_001_001_001_001_001_001_781_001_081_001_281_001 _ALTISOHINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI INULI BSINULI BYTE17761777177817791780178117821783178417851786178717881789179017911 HEXI 001 001 C81 411 001 001 001 001 001 801 3F1 541 6F1 6D1 001 _ALTINUL|NUL|200| _ INUL|NUL|NUL|NUL|NUL|NUL|128| BYTE17921793179417951796179717981799180018011802180318041805180618071 _SYM1_-1_31__1_1_1 | | | | | | | |

_HEX1_001_001_ _DEC10101_ _ASC1_^@1_^@1	001_001_001_001 01_01_01_01_01 001_001_0	111111111	01010101 01010101 001001001001	_0101 _0101
_HEXI_001_001 _DEC10101 _ASC1_^@1_^@1		18301831183218331 1 001 001 001 001 1 01 01 01 01 1 21 21 21 21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	NUL	1_01_01 1_01_01 1_01_01
BYTE18401841 _HEX1_001_00 _DEC1010 _ASC1_^@1_^@	1842184318441845 1_001_001_001_00 10101010 1_^@1_^@1_^@1_^@1_^	1846184718481849 1 001 001 001 00 1 01 01 01 0 1 01 01 0 01 0 1 1 01 01 0 1 1 1 1	1850185118521853 1 001 001 001 00 1 01 01 01 0 1 01 01 01 0 1 01 01 01 0 1 01 01 01 01	1_001_001 10101 10101
_HEX1_001_001 _DEC10101 _ASC1_^01_^01		1862186318641865 1_001_001_001_00 1_01_01_01_0	1866186718681869 A81 811 681 00 168112911041 0 16811291 1 ^@	187018711 1_041_001 14101
_HEX1_031_001	081 001 951 9F 81 011491159 ^HJ ^@11491159	1878187918801881 1 001 001 001 001 1 01 01 01 01 1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 1NUL1NUL1NUL1NUL	Assignment Record 104 Bytes 104 Bytes 104 Bytes 104 Bytes 105 Byte	7 7 7 7 6 1 1 8 1 0 1 1 0 8 1 0 0 1
Resource Assignment Resource ID BYTE 888 889 HEX 7C 9F DEC 124 159 ASC 1159 ALT 159 SYM 11	890189118921893 081 001 871 9F 81 011351159 ^H1 ^@11351159 BSINUL11351159	U 18941895189618971 1_001_001_E51_9F1 1010122911591 1_^@1_^@122911591 1NUL1NUL122911591	NNT	1_001_001 1_01_01 1_021_001
U	U	U	U	U

BYTE19041905 _HEX1_001_00 _DEC1010 _ASC1_^@1_^@ _ALTINULINUL _SYM11	00 00 01 0 02 0 04 0 05 0	19081909 1_001_00 1_01_0 1_^@1_^@ 1NUL1NUL	1_021_00	19121913 1 FB1 33 12511 51 12511 12511 12511 12511 13	252 252	19161917 1 FE 1 33 12541 51 12541 12541 12541 12541 136	191819191 1_FF1_331 12551_511 125511 125511 11_31
U		U	Assignment Flags	Start Date	Finish Date	Date	Date
BYTE19201921 -HEX1 001 08 -DEC1 01 8 -ASC1 01 1 -ALTINUL1 BS -SYM1 1	19221923 1 001 08 1 01 8 1 01 6 1 01 5 1 NUL1 BS	19241925 1_001_00 1_01_0 1_01_0 1_021_0	1_001_00	1_501_0	19301931 1_101_00 1_161_0 1_^P1_^@ 1DLEINUL	19321933 1_001_00 1010 1_^@1_^@ 1NUL1NUL	193419351 1_001_001 1_01_01 1_21_21 1NULINULI 11_1
Sched Ot. Hr. Sched Fin. Hr.	Late Start Fin. Hour Hour	Resource Assignment Total Float	Delay From Task Sched. Start	Priority	Hours to Work on This Task	Oversched. Hrs to Work on This Task	Actual Hrs. Worked on This Task
BYTE19361937 BEX1 781 00 DEC11201 0 ASC1 1 0 ALT1 INUL SYM1 x1	T _BT _0	19401941 1 001 00 1 01 0 1 201 20 1 NUL 1 NUL	T _ 6T _ 6	0 100 100	19461947 1_C81_41 12001_65 12001 12001	INDTINOT	195019511 1 001 001 1 01 01 1 201 201 1 NUL NUL 1
Resource A		Allocation Hours	Actu	aal Cost	Assignr	nent Rate	Assignment Fixed Cost
BYTE19521953 HEXI 011 00 DECI 11 0 ASCI AI 0 ALTISOHINUL SYMI I	19541955 1 001 00 1 01 0 1 ^@1 ^@ 1NUL1NUL	19561957 1 201 03 1 321 3 1 ^ 1 ^ C 1SPCIETX		1_201_03			196619671 1-001-001 1-01-01 1-01-01 1NUL1NUL1
A.F.C.	# Units of Resource Assigned	υ	Allocation of First Day of Res. Assign.	Allocation of Last Day of Res. Assign.	U	U	Res. Assign. Finish Delay
	FB 33 251 51 251	NUL	168 129 168 129	1 681 00 11041 0 1 1 @		1_021_00 1210 1_^B1_^@	
	U		Resource Assignment Record	104 Bytes			
BYTE 984 985 HEX AA 9F DEC 170 159 ASC 170 159 ALT 170 159 SYM	19861987 1 001 00 1 01 0 1 01 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	19881989 1 AAL 9F 11701159 11701159 11701159	1_001_00 1010 1_^01_^0		1_081_00 1810 1_^#1_^@	19961997 1 B01 9F 11761159 11761159 11761159	199819991 1_01_01 1_01_01 1_101_01 1_101_01 1_101_01

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BYTE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
 HEXI 9CJ 9F1 001 001 E51 9F1 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001
-SYMI_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}I_{--}
BYTEL 161 171 181 191 201 211 221 231 241 251 261 271 281 291 301 311
HEXI 761 9F1 021 001 F41 331 F81 331 F71 331 FD1 331 001 081 001 081
DEC | 118 | 159 | 21 0 | 244 | 51 | 248 | 51 | 247 | 51 | 253 | 51 | 0 | 81 0 | 81
ASC1 11591 B1 @12441 12481 12471 12531 1 @1 B1 @1
ALTI 11591STX1NUL12441 12481 12471 12531 1NUL1 BS1NUL1 BS1 SYM1 VI I I I 31 1 31 1 31 1 31 1 1 1 1
BYTEL 321 331 341 351 361 371 381 391 401 411 421 431 441 451 461 471
HEXI 001 001 001 001 321 001 281 001 281 001 001 001 781 001 081 001
                   OI OI OI OI 501 OI 401 OI 401 OI OI OI1201 OI 81 OI
^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I | ^@I | ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I
ALTINULINULINULI INULI INULI INULINULI INULI BSINULI SYMI I I I 21 I (1 I (1 I I I I I I I I I I I I
BYTEL 481 491 501 511 521 531 541 551 561 571 581 591 601 611 621 631
_HEX1_001_001_001_001_001_001_C81_411_001_001_001_001_011_001_A01_0F1
DECI 01 01 01 01 01 01 012001 651 01 01 01 01 11 011601 151
ASCI 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
ALTINULINULINULINULINULINUL12001 INULINULINULISOHINUL11601 SII
SYMI I I I I I A I
BYTEL 641 651 661 671 681 691 701 711 721 731 741 751 761 771 781 791
HEXI 201 031 201 031 201 031 201 031 001 001 001 001 001 001 F41 331
DECI 321 31 321 31 321 31 321 31 01 01 01 01 01 01 012441 511

ASCI ^\1 ^CI ^\1 OI ^\1 
_ALTISPCIETXISPCIETXISPCIETXISPCIETXINULINULINULINULINULINULI2441_
BYTE! 801 811 821 831 841 851 861 871 881 891 901 911 921 931 941 951
<u>HEXI 001 001 A81 811 681 001 021 001 021 001 081 001 C71 9F1 001 001</u>
ALTINULINUL|168|129| INULISTX|NULISTX|NUL| BS|NUL|199|159|NUL|NUL|
                                                                    hl_
 SYMI
                                          Resource
                                        Assignment
                                                                  104 Bytes
                                           Record
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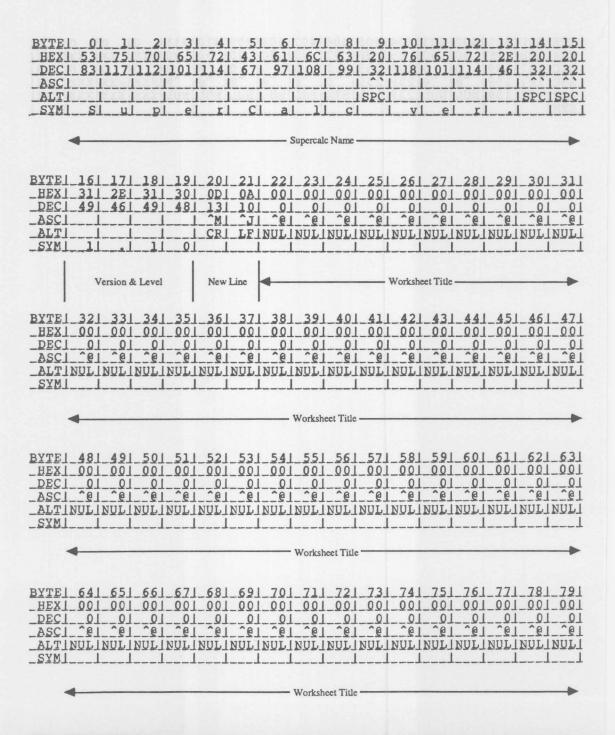
BYTE | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 142 | 143 | 142 | 143 | 142 | 143 | 143 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 |

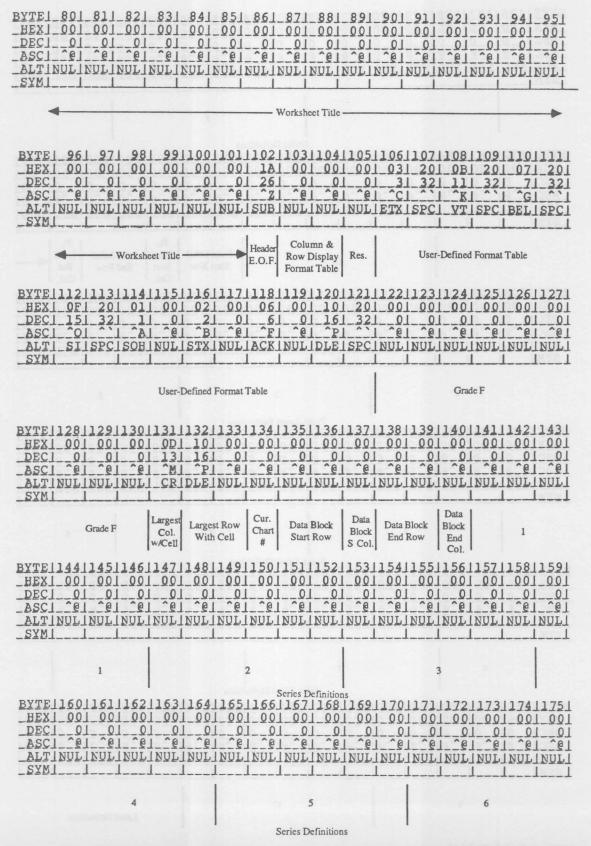
> Resource Assignment Record

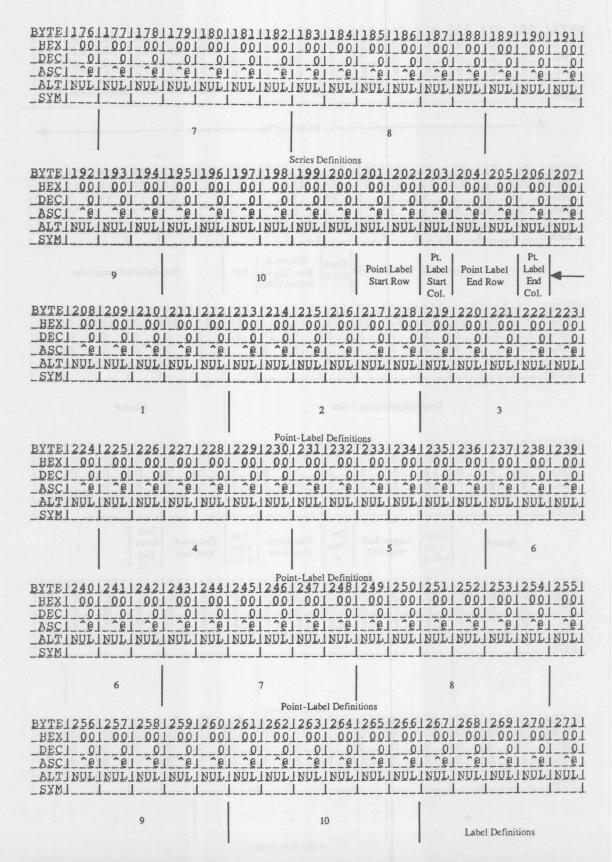
BYTE|192|193|194|195|196|197|198|199|200|201|202|203|204|205|206|207| 104 Bytes BYTE | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | HEX! 001 001 001 001 CEI 9F1 001 001 D91 9F1 001 001 E51 9F1 001 001 DEC| 0| 0| 0| 0|206|159| 0| 0|217|159| 0| 0|229|159| 0| ASC| ^@| ^@| ^@| ^@|206|159| ^@| ^@|217|159| ^@| ^@|229|159| ^@| 01 ALTINULINULINULINULI2061159INULINULI2171159INULINULI2291159INULINULI BYTE12241225122612271228122912301231123212331234123512361237123812391 HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 AAI 9FI 021 001 EDI 331 F11 331 _ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI17011591STX1NUL12371___12411___1 SYMI I I I I I I I I I I I I I 31__1_31 BYTE12401241124212431244124512461247124812491250125112521253125412551 _HEX1_ED1_331_F11_331_001_081_001_081_001_001_001_001_321_001_281_001 DEC12371 5112411 511 01 81 01 81 01 01 01 01 501 01 401 01 ASC12371 12411 1 01 1 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 BYTE12561257125812591260126112621263126412651266126712681269127012711 _HEX1_001_001_001_001_781_001_081_001_001_001_001_001_001_001_C81_411 BYTE12721273127412751276127712781279128012811282128312841285128612871 HEXI 001 001 001 001 011 001 001 001 201 031 201 031 201 031 201 031 _ALTINULINULINULISOHINULINULINULISPCIETXISPCIETXISPCIETXISPCIETXI

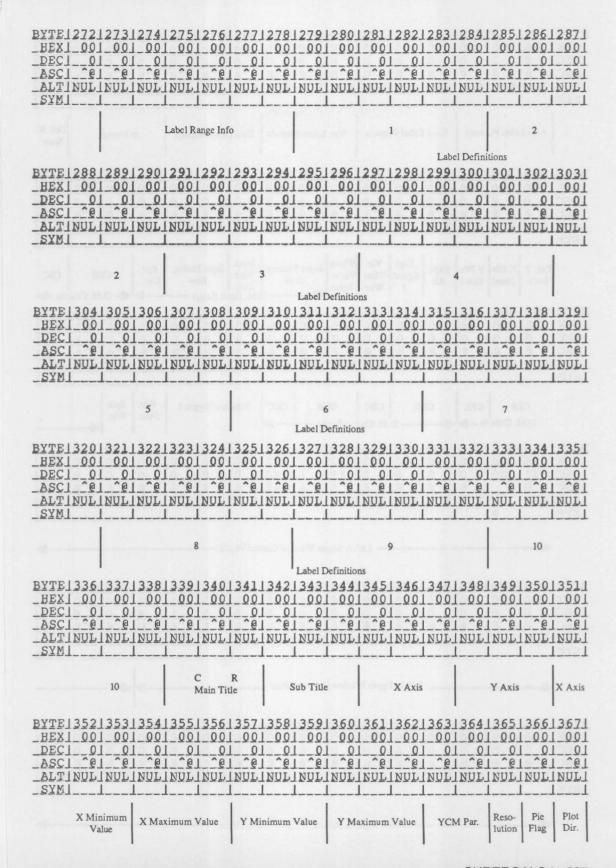
BYTE12881289 _HEX1_001_00 _DEC1010 _ASC1_^01_^0 _ALTINULINUL _SYM11	1_001_001_001_00 10101010 1_^@1_^@1_^@1_^@	EDI 331 001 001 2371 511 01 01 2371 1 21 28	116111291_341 1161112911_0 116111291INUI	01_031_001 013101 @1_^C1_^@1 L1ETX1NUL1 _111
BYTE13041305	1306130713081309		Link Record ID 34 Bytes 314 315 316 31	Link From Task ID#
HEXI 041 00 DECI 41 0 ASCI DI 0 ALTIEOTINUL SYMI I	08 00 93 9F 8 01 47 159 18 12 147 159 BS NUL 147 159	NATINATINATINATI 61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61		FINDFINDFI 6T _6T _6T 0T _0T _0T
Link to Task ID #	υ	υ	υ	U
BYTE 320 321 -HEX 9C 9F -DEC 156 159 -ASC 156 159 -ALT 156 159 -SYM	1322132313241325 1_081_001_871_9F 181011351159 1_^H1_^@11351159 1_BSINUL11351159 1111	326132713281329 - 001 001 E51 9F1 - 01 012291159 - 01 012291159 NULINUL12291159	1 001 001 001 0 1 01 01 01 01 1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^	61
U	υ	υ	Link Flags Link Lead Lag Duration	
BYTE 336 337 HEX Al 81 DEC 161 129 ASC 161 129 ALT 161 129 SYM I	1338133913401341 1 221 001 011 00 1 341 01 11 0 1 1 21 21 20 1 1 1 21 20 1 1 1 1 1	342 343 344 345 031 001 001 00 31 01 01 01 0 ^C1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ETX NUL NUL NUL	116811591 ^@1 ^	61 _61 _61 01 _01 _01 01 _001 _001
Link Record ID	34 Bytes			
	116811591 OL O	D9 9F 00 00 217 159 01 0 217 159 01 0		01_E51_9F1 0122911591 @122911591
BYTE13681369 _HEX1_001_00 _DEC1010 _ASC1_^@1_^@ _ALT1NUL1NUL _SYM11	370 371 372 373 00 00 00 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	A1 81 22 00 161 129 34 0 161 129 1 ^@	1_011_001_021_0	
and the sale flat sub- sale sale sale sale sale		Link Record ID 34 Bytes		

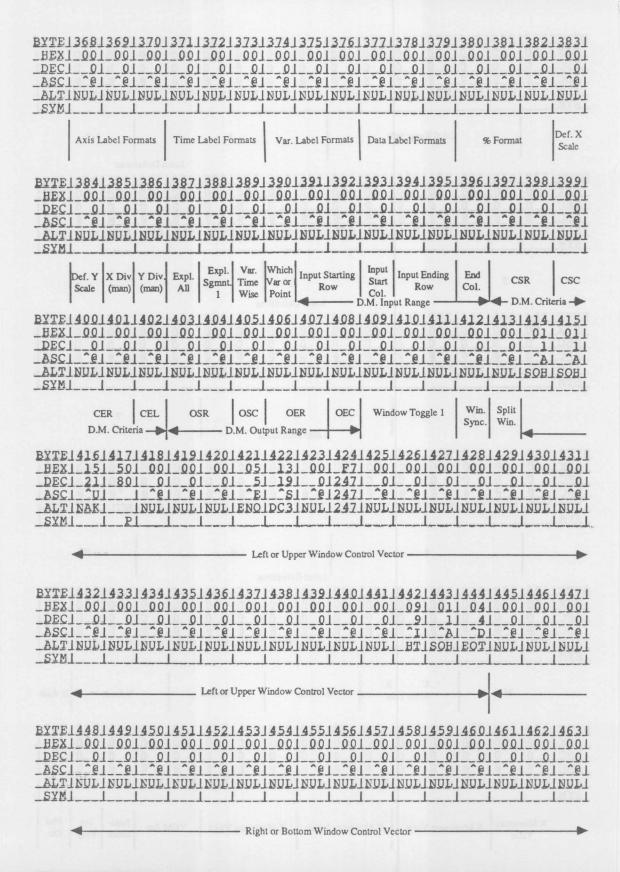
SuperCalc4 Sample File

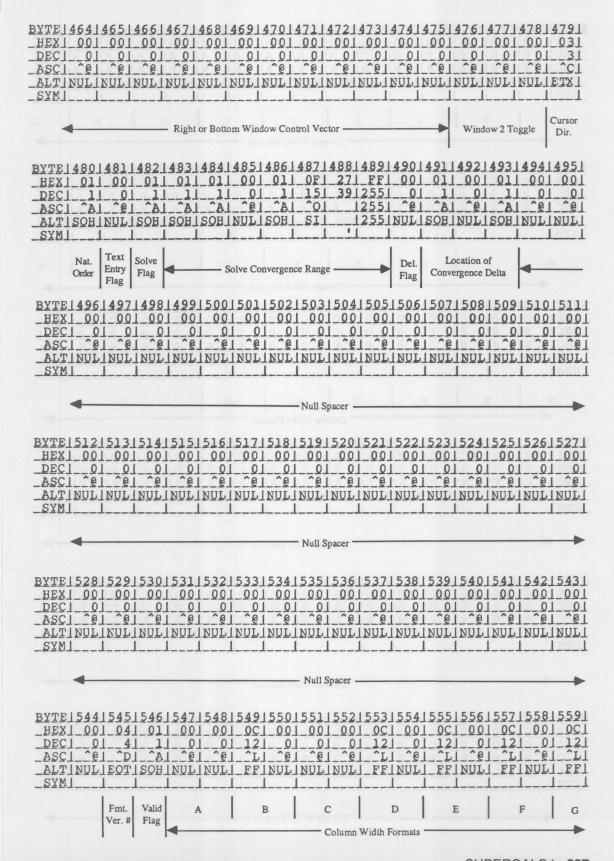


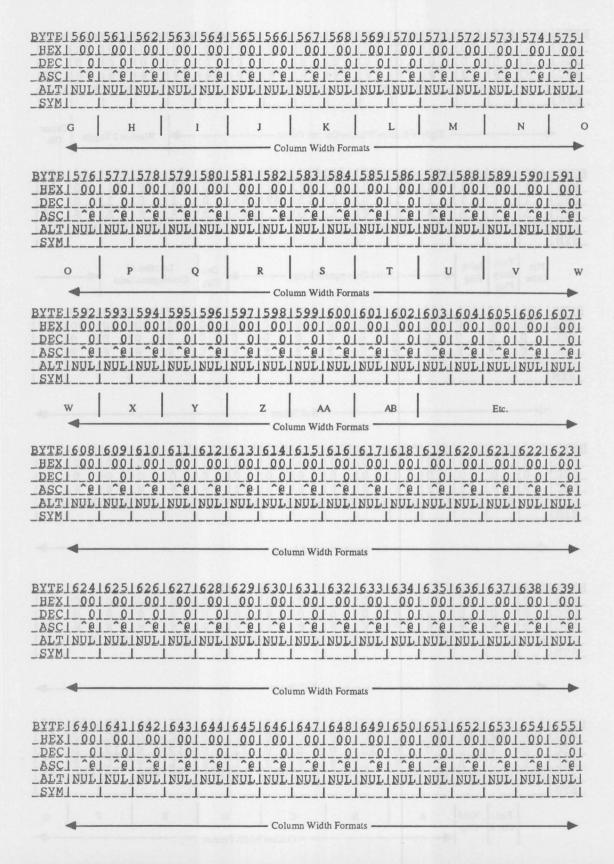


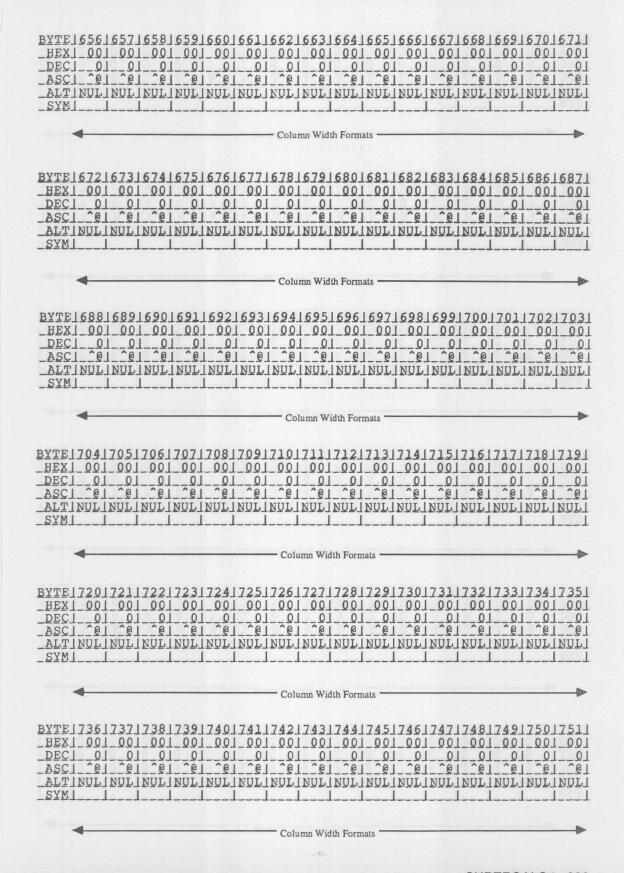


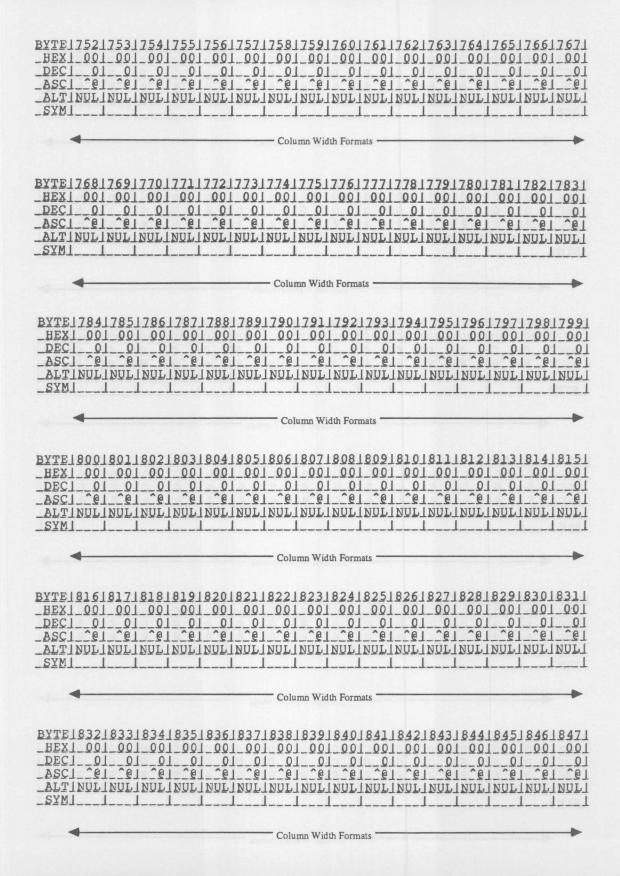


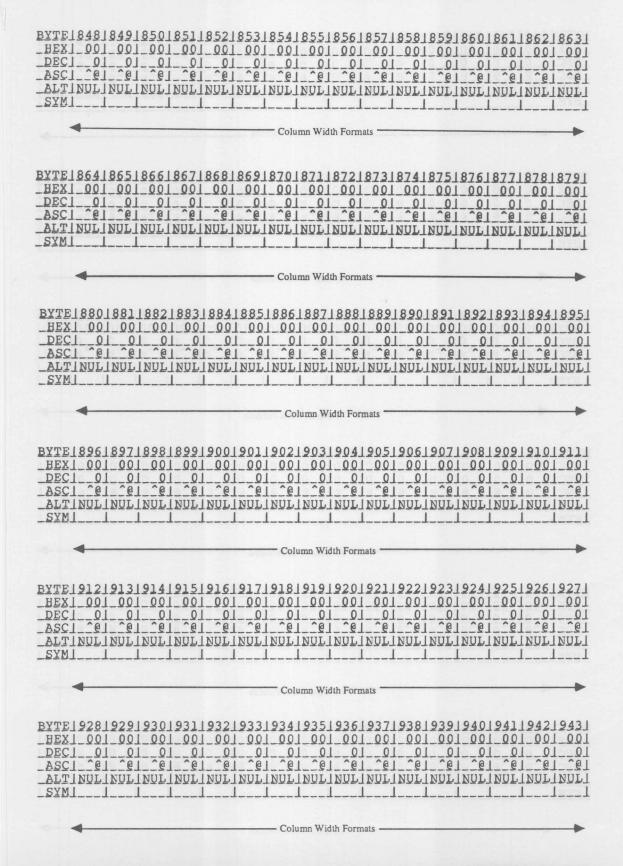


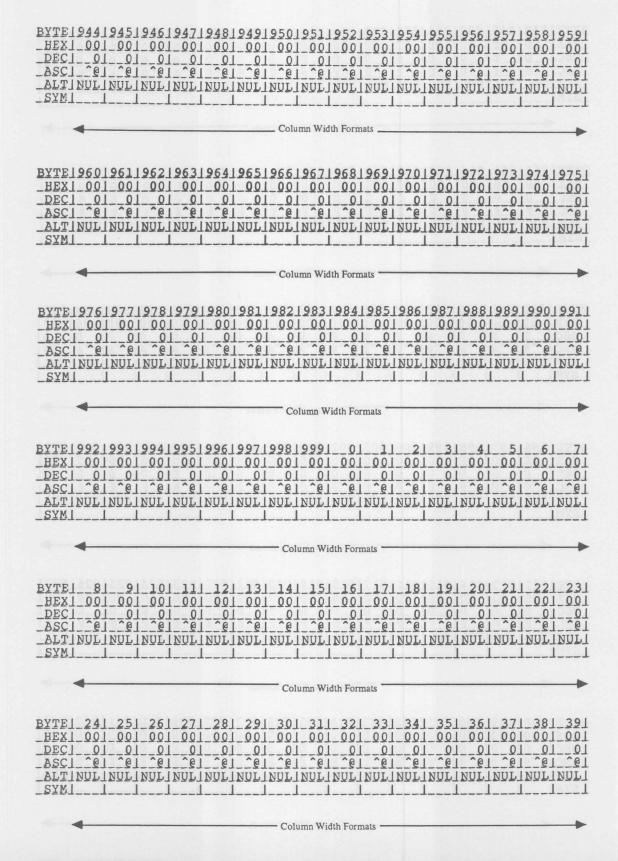


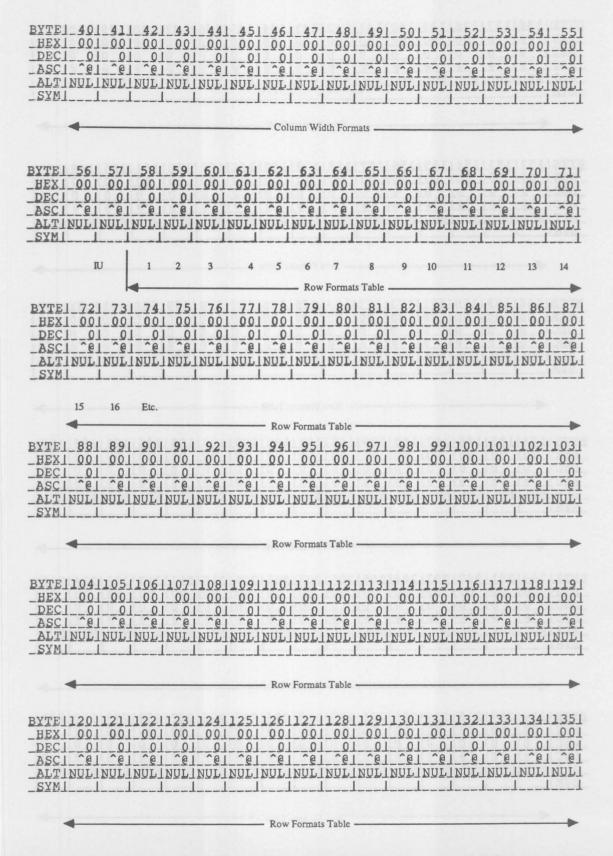


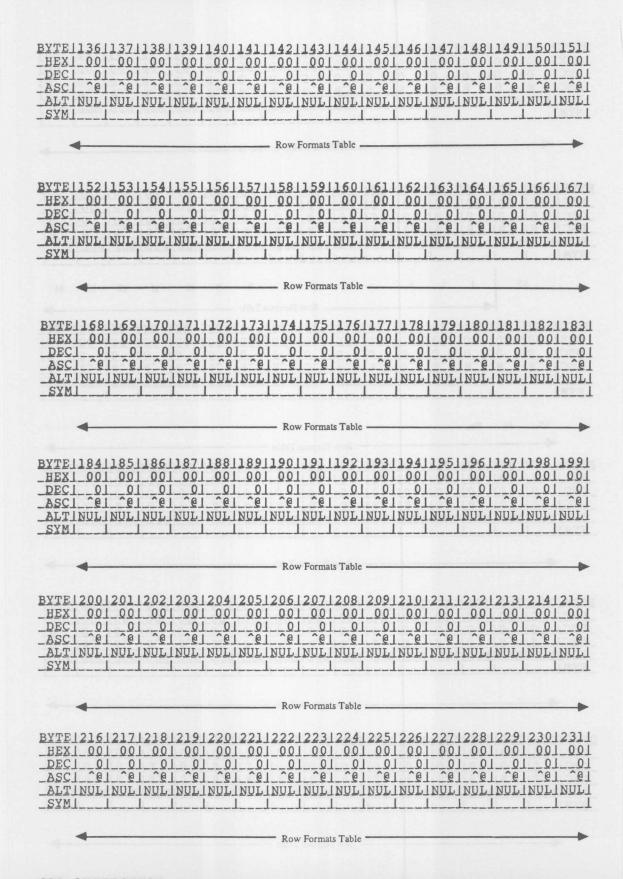


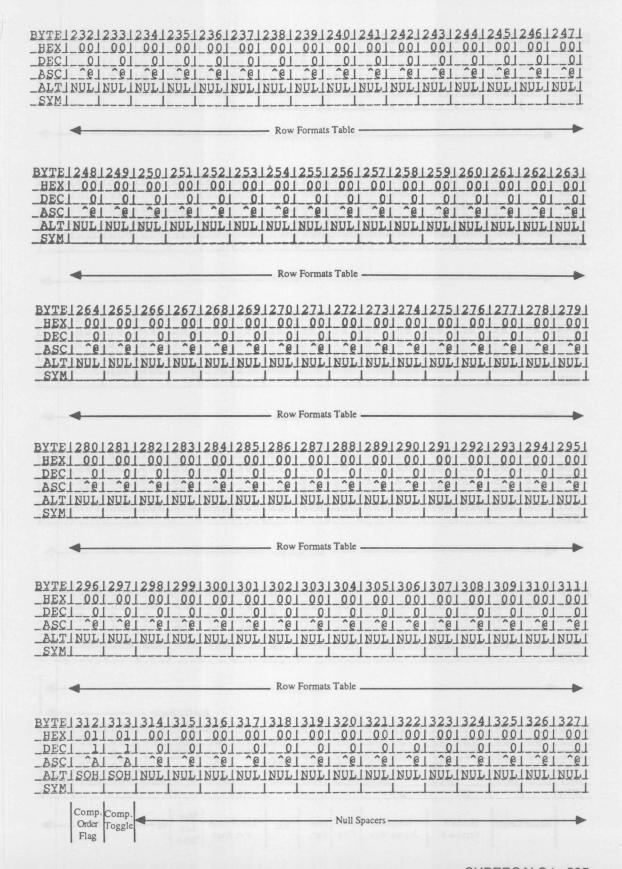


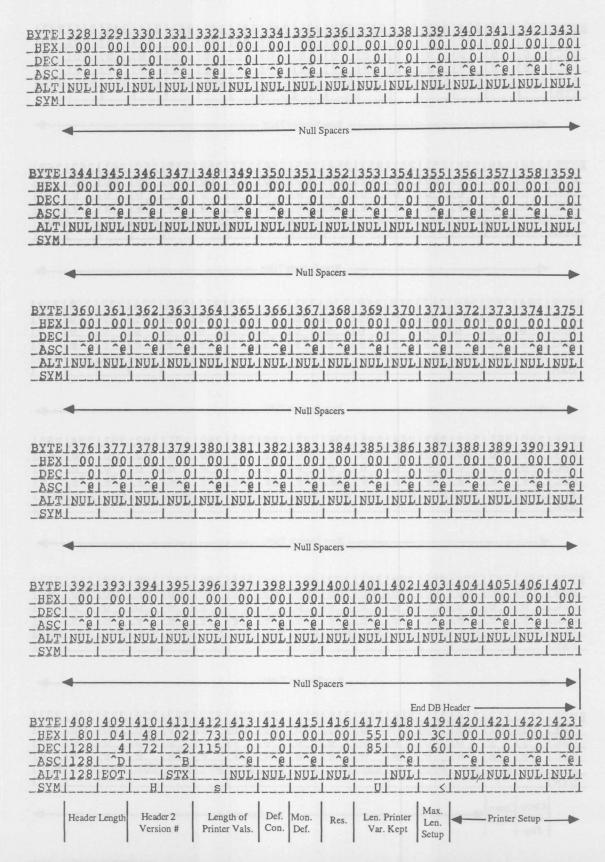


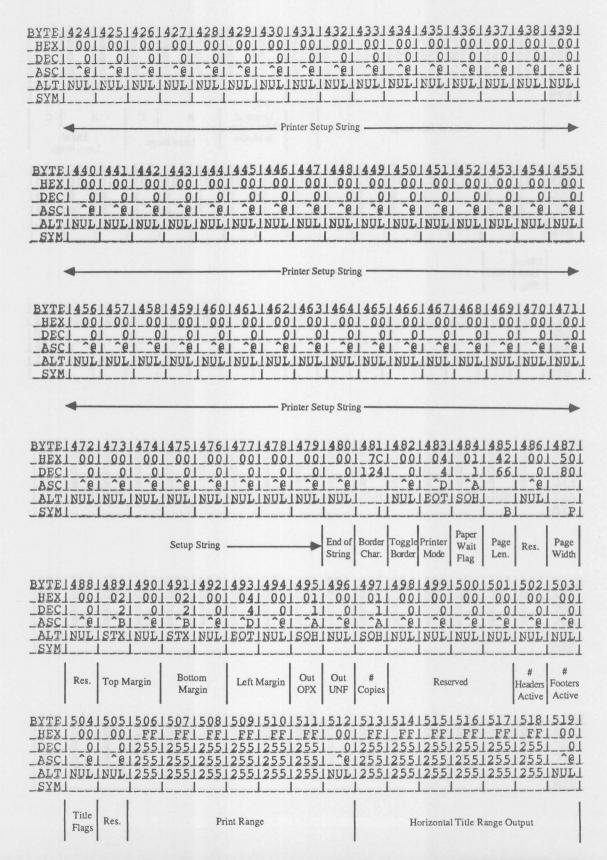












BYTE | 520 | 521 | 522 | 523 | 524 | 525 | 526 | 527 | 528 | 529 | 530 | 531 | 532 | 533 | 534 | 535 | SYMI Length of C Other Values Vertical Title Range End of in Header Learn Range Learn Range BYTE | 536 | 537 | 538 | 539 | 540 | 541 | 1542 | 1543 | 1544 | 1545 | 1546 | 1547 | 1548 | 1549 | 1550 | 1551 | ^e1 ^e1 SYMI 1 Global Label Res. Flag BYTE 1552 1553 1554 1555 1556 1557 1558 1559 1560 1562 1563 1564 1565 1566 1567 1 SYMI I I I I I I I BYTE 1568 1569 1570 1571 1572 1573 1574 1575 1576 1577 1578 1579 1580 1581 1582 1583 1 _ALT | NUL | BYTE | 584 | 585 | 586 | 587 | 588 | 589 | 590 | 591 | 592 | 593 | 594 | 595 | 596 | 597 | 598 | 599 | 01 SYMI BYTE | 600 | 601 | 602 | 603 | 604 | 605 | 606 | 607 | 608 | 609 | 610 | 611 | 612 | 613 | 614 | 615 |

BYTE 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631
HEXT 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
DECI 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
ASCI ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@
TELINATINATINATINATINATINATINATINATINATINAT
<u>SYMIIIIIIIII</u>

BYTE 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 6	4316441645164616471
HEXT 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00	001 001 001 001 001
DECI 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	01 01 01 01
ASCI ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@	UIT INUIT INUIT INUIT INUIT I
SAMI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	ODINODINODINODI

BYTE164816491650165116521	65316541655165616571658165916601661166216631
HEXT 001 001 001 001 001	001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001
_DEC101010101	
SYMI I I I I I	

BYTE16641665166616671668166916701671167216731674167516761677167816791
HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
DECI 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
ASC1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@
_ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL
_SYM1111111111111

BYTE16801681	1682168	316841	6851686	6871688	1689169	016911692	1693169416951
HEX1 001 00	1_001_0	01_001	001 00	_001_00	1 001 0	01_001_00	1 001 001 001
_DEC1010	1_01_	01_01	01_0	01_0	1_01_	01_01_0	1 01 01 01
ASCIeIe	T	6T _6T			T	97	T 6T 6T 6T
ALTINULINUL	INULINU	LINULI	NULINUL	NULINUL	INULINU	LINULINUI	INULINULINULI
SYM11	11			1	11		111

BYTE16961697169816991700170117021703170417051706170717081709171017111
HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
_DEC1010101010101010101
ASC1010101010101010101
_ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL
SYMI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

BYTE1808180918101811181218131814181518161817181818191820 HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00	61
	01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
BYTE1840184118421843184418451846184718481849185018511852 HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00	01
BYTE1856185718581859186018611862186318641865186618671868 HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00	01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
BYTE1872187318741875187618771878187918801881188218831884 HEX1 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 0	01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 001 001 001

BYTE19041905190619071908190919101911191219131914191519161917191819191
HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
DECI 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
_ASC1
ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL
_SYMIIII

BYTE 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 BYTE! 16| 17| 18| 19| 20| 21| 22| 23| 24| 25| 26| 27| 28| 29| 30| 31| BYTE 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 BYTE! 481 491 501 511 521 531 541 551 561 571 581 591 601 611 621 631 HEXI 001 001 001 241 001 ABI 001 001 201 421 4D1 2F1 421 441 2F1 591 DEC| 0| 0| 0| 36| 0|171| 0| 0| 32| 66| 77| 47| 66| 68| 47| 89| ASC| ^@| ^@| ^@| | | ^@|171| ^@| ^@| ^!| | | | | | | | | | | ALTINULINULI INULI 1711NULINULISPCI 1 SYM | | | \$ | | | | B | M | / | B | D | / | Y | BYTEL 641 651 661 671 681 691 701 711 721 731 741 751 761 771 781 791 DEC1 891 891 891 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 681 681 451 ASC1 1 1 1 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 1 1 1 ALTI SYMI YI YI YI I I I I I I I DI DI -I BYTEL 801 811 821 831 841 851 861 871 881 891 901 911 921 931 941 951 HEXI 4D1 4D1 4D1 2D1 591 591 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 SYMI MI MI MI -I YI YI I I I I I I I I I I I I

BYTE! 961 971 981 991100110111021103110411051106110711081109111011111
HEXI 001 001 441 441 2D1 4D1 4D1 4D1 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001
DECI_01_01_681_681_451_771_771_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01
ASC1_01_01_1_1_1_1_1_1_01_01_01_01_01_01_01
_ALTINULINULI
_SYM111_D1D11M1M1111111111

BYTE 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124	125112611271
HEX! 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 4D1 4D1 4D1 2D1 591 591	001 001 001
DECI 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 771 771 451 891 891	the same entry maps draw drive origin origin drives drives dright drips
ASCI ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I	
ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULI 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	NOTINOTINOTI
SYMI I I I I I MI MI MI -I YI YI	

BYTE 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143	
HEX! 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00	
DEC1_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_771_77	
ASC1 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _0	
ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL	
SYMII_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I	

BYTE114411451	1461147	114811491	150 151	152 153	15411551156	1157115811591
HEX1 441 2F1	591 59	1001 001	100 100	001 001	001 001 00	1 001 001 001
DECI_681_471	891 89	10101	0101	0101.	01 01 0	1 01 01 01
ASCI I I		T-J6T-J6T				T
ALTI		INULINULI	NULINULI	NULLNULL	NULINULINUL	INDITIONTINOTI
SYMI DI /I	YIY					111

BYTE 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207
HEX! 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
DECI_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_681_681_461_771_771
ASC1 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _6
SYMI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

BYTE 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 2	2212231
HEX! 2E! 59! 59! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 0	001_001
DEC 46 89 89 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	_0101
THE LANGE LA	TIL INIII. I
SAMI I AI AI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	TATINATI

В	YTE 12	241	2251	226	1227	228	1229	230	231	2321	233	2341	2351	2361	2371	2381	2391
200	HEX1_	131	011	00	03	20	L_QB]	20	07	201	OF	201	011	001	021	100	061
	DECI	191	_11	0	13	1_32						1_321		01	21	01_	_61
-	ASCI_	ÎSI.	LAT		LC_	1	LK			1777		11	A_		BI		FI
_	ALTID	C31	SOHI	NUL	ETX	SPC	L_VT	SPC	BEL	SPC	SI	SPCI	SOH	NUL	STXI	NATI	ACKI
-	SYMI	1.					l	L	l								

BYTE12401241124212431244124512461247124812491250125112521253125412551
HEXI 001 101 201 FF1 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 0
DECI_01_161_3212551_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01
ASC1 ^01 ^P1 ^\12551 ^01 ^01 ^01 ^01 ^01 ^01 ^01 ^01 ^01 ^0
_ALTINULIDLEISPC12551NULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI
SYM1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

BYTE12881289129012911292129312941295129612971298129913001301130213031 HEXI 001 001 001 FFI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
BYTE 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 HEX 00 00 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00
BYTE 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 HEX 00 00 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00
BYTE1336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 HEX1 001 001 001 FF 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
BYTE13521353135413551356135713581359136013611362136313641365136613671 HEXI 001 001 001 FFI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
BYTE 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 HEX 001 001 001 FFI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00

BYTE13841385138613871388138913901391139213931394139513961397139813991
HEXI_001_001_001_FF1_001_001_001_001_001_001
DECI_01_01_012551_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01
ASC1 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _0
ALTINULINULINUL12551NULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI
\underline{SYM}

_HEXI_001_001_001 _DEC1_01_01_01 _ASC1_^@1_^@1_^@1	000101 010101 01001001	
HEXI 001 001 00 DECI 01 01 0 ASCI 01 01 0	1_001_001_001 1_01_01_01 1_^@1_^@1_^@1	
HEXI 001 001 00 DECI 01 01 0 ASCI 01 01 0	1 01 01 00 1 01 01 0 1 01 01 0 1 01 01 0	
HEXI 001 001 00 DECI 01 01 0 ASCI 01 01 0	1_01_01_00 1_01_01_0 1_01_01_0	15341535153615371538153915401541154215431 1 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 1 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e
	1_001_001_001 1_01_01_01_01	15501551155215531554155515561557155815591 1 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 1 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 INULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI
BYTE 56 0 561 1562 HEX 03 00 00 DEC 3 01 0 ASC C C C C C C C C C	156315641565 1_001_001_03 1_01_01_3 1_01_01_3 1_021_021_0 1NUL1NUL1ETX 111	1 341 801 97112111091101111011161 321 651
308 SUPERCALCA		

HEXI 6E DECILIO ASCI	1577 1_61 1_97	6C	79	73	69	1 73	1 20	1 57	1 6F	1 72	1 6B	1 73	1_68	1_65	1_65
ALTI	.1 .1a]	y		l	1	LSPC.	l lW	1	l	1	1	1	1	1
SYTE 592 HEX 74 DEC 116 ASC ALT SYM t	1_00	NUL 100 100 100	031 31 ^C1 ETX1	0] 0] 0]	_01 _1 _^A SOH	L_00] L_0] L_^@]	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	02 2 1 ^B STX	22 34	3D 61	3D 61	3D 61	1_3D 1_61 1	1_3D 1_61 1	1_3D 1_61 1
YTE1608 HEXI 3D DECI 61 ASCI ALTI SYMI =	1_3D	_3DJ	_3D1	_3D]	3D 61	L_00 L_^@J	L_00 L_0 L_^@	33 51	L_00] L_^@] LNUL	20 32	57. 87.	6F 111	1_72 1114 1	L_04 L_4 L_D LEOT	L_00 L_0 L_^@

BYTE16401641164216431644164516461647164816491650165116521653165416551
HEXI 3D1 3D1 3D1 001 001 201 571 6F1 721 001 001 021 001 001 011 221
DEC 61 61 61 0 0 32 87 111 114 0 0 2 0 1 34
ASC111^@1_^01_^11111111111
ALTI I INULINULISPCI I INULINULISTXINULINULISOHI I
SYM1 =1 =1 =1 1 1 W 0 r1 1 1 1 "1

			666166716681669167016711
_HEX1_4C1_6F1_611_	6E1_201_411.	6D1_741_001_6E1	611 6C1 011 001 021 401
_DECI_7611111_9711	101 321 651	10911161011101	97 1 1 0 2 6 4 1
_ASC11_1_1_		1 1 ^01 1	
_ALT11_1_1	ISPCII	I INULI I	ISOHINULISTX
SYMI LI OL al	_nA	ml tl l nl	al 11 1 61

BYTE 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 HEX 01 02 00 00 00 00 00 C0 B2 40 00 00 34 38 30 DEC 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	_301 _481 1
BYTE 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 HEXI 001 461 311 361 001 001 291 001 001 031 001 001 011 221 491 DECI 01 701 491 541 01 01 411 01 01 31 01 01 11 341 731 ASCI ^61 1 1 ^61 ^61 ^61 ^61 ^61 ^61 ^61 ^61 ^61 ^61 ^61 ALTINUL 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7031 _6E1 1101 1 1
BYTE 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 HEX 74 65 72 65 73 74 00 34 38 30 01 00 03 40 00 DEC 116 101 114 101 115 116 01 52 56 48 1 01 3 64 01 ASC	_021 21 _^B1
BYTE!720!721!722!723!724!725!726!727!728!729!730!731!732!733!734! HEX! AE! 47! E1! 7A! 14! AE! C7! 3F! 00! 00! 2E! 31! 38! 35! 00! DEC!174! 71!225!122! 20!174!199! 63! 0! 0! 46! 49! 56! 53! 0! ASC!174! 1225! 1 TI174!199! 1 Cel Cel I I I Cel ALT!174! 1225! 1DC4!174!199! INULINUL! I I INULI SYM! GI J ZI I I ?! I I I 8! 5! I	_461 _701 1
	7511 _501 _801

BYTE1736173717381739174017411742174317441745174617	4717481749175017511
HEXT 311 361 001 001 291 001 001 041 001 001 011 3	221_4D1_6F1_201_501
DECI 491 541 01 01 411 01 01 41 01 01 11 3	341_7711111_321_801
ASCI I I	
ALT11INULINULIINULIEOTINULINULISOH1	
SYMI 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	"1 M1 01 1 P1

BYTE17521753175417551756175717581759176017611762176317641765176617671
_HEX1_6D1_741_001_001_001_601_311_381_011_001_041_401_011_021_8F1_C21
DEC 109 116 01 01 01 96 49 56 11 0 4 64 1 2 143 194
ASCIII^@I^@IIIAI^@I^DII^AI^BI14311941
ALTI INULINULINULI I ISOHINULIEOTI ISOHISTXI14311941
_SYMI_mI_t _1 _1 _8 _ _ _ _

BYTE1768176917701771177217731774177517 HEX1 F51 281 5C1 D71 651 401 001 001 DEC12451 401 92121511011 641 01 01 ASC12451 1 12151 1 1 01 01 ALT12451 1 12151 1 INULINULI SYMI 1 (1)1 1 e1 @1 1	7617771778177917801781178217831 311 371 341 2E1 371 331 001 361 491 551 521 461 551 511 01 541 -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
DECI 01 01 411 01 01 51 01 01	011 221 501 651 721 691 6F1 641 11 341 801101111411051111111001 A1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	051 401 001 011 001 001 001 001 51 641 01 11 01 01 01 01 CEL 1 01 AL 01 01 01 01
BYTE 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 8 HEX 001 001 421 401 001 001 331 361 DEC 01 01 661 641 01 01 511 541 ASC ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1	001_001_001_071_001_001_021_221
BYTE1832183318341835183618371838183918 HEXI 2DI 2DI 2DI 2DI 2DI 2DI 2DI 2DI DECI 451 451 451 451 451 451 451 451 ASCI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	4018411842184318441845184618471 2DI 2DI 2DI 2DI 2DI 001 331 001 451 451 451 451 451 01 511 01 1 1 1 201 1 201 -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
BYTE1848184918501851185218531854185518 HEXI 201 571 6F1 721 011 001 071 001 DEC1 321 87111111141 11 01 71 01 ASC1 ^1 1 1 1 A1 ^61 ^61 ^61 ALTISPC1 1 1 ISOHINULIBELINULIN SYMI 1 WI 01 r1 1 1 1	001_021_221_2D1_2D1_2D1_2D1_2D1 _0121_341_451_451_451_451_451_451 _018111111

BYTE. _HEX. _DEC. _ASC. _ALT. _SYM.	1_2D 1_45 1	2D 45	_2D	1_2D	1 <u>2</u> D 1 <u>4</u> 5 1	L_2D L_45 L	L_2DJ L_45J LJ	2D 45	L_00 L_0 L_0 LNUL	L_33 L_51 L	_00J	_20 _32 _^`.	_57J _87J	6F)	72	021 21 3B1 STX1
_HEX _DEC _ASC	1_00 1_0 1_^@ 1NUL	L_07. L_7. L_^G.	1_00 1_0 1_^@	1_00 1_0 1_^@	1_02	L_22 L_34 L	1_2D	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D	1_2D	1893 1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D.	1895] 1_2D1 1_451 11 11
BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	2D] [_45]		_2DJ _45J	00	1_33 1_51 1	0] 0] 	_201	_57 _87	6F]	_72J 114] J	_03 3 _^C _ETX	00 0 0	07J 7J ^GJ	00_ 0 	_00 0 _^e	021
BYTE _HEXJ _DECJ _ASCJ _ALTJ _SYMJ	_221 _341 1	9131 _2D1 _451 1 1	9141 _2D1 _451 1 1		_2D _45 		_2D1		_2D1	2D] 45]			_2D1	_2D1 _451	001	331
_DECJ	001 01 01	_201 _321 1	_571	931 _6F 111	_72 114 	_041 _41 _^D1	100_ 100_ 100_	_071 71 _^G1	100_ 10 10	9371 _001 _01 _01 _01 NUL1	_021 _21 _^B1	9391 _221 _341 1	_2D1	_2D1	_2D1	9431 _2D1 _451 1 1
BYTE1 HEXI DECI ASCI ALTI SYMI	944] 2D] 45] -]	9451 2D1 451 1	9461 2D1 451 1	9471 2D1 451 1 1	_2D1.	9491 2D1 451 -1	2D1.	9511 2D1 451 1	2D1 45J	9531 001 01 01 01 01 NUL1	331 511	9551 _001 _01 _01 _01 NUL1	201 321 ^`1	9571 571 871 1 1		

DECI_51	01_071_ 0171_ 01_^G1_	_0101_ _0101_ _001_001_	021_221 _21_341 _B11	2D 2	819691 2D1_2D1 451_451 1 11	_2D1_	2D1 21 451 41	ST-SBT	97419 _2D1_ _451_ 111111	TAT
their Ball with that sale there sale have not a	77197819 2D1 2D1 451 451 1 1 1 -1 1	27919801. 2D1_001. 451_01. 1_^@1. 1_NUL1.	331 00 511 0 1 ^e	1_201_ 1_321_	841985 571 6F 871111 W1o	1_72] 114]]	061_0	01_07J 017J @1_^GJ	0T	0T 0T
BYTE199219 HEX1 021 DEC1 21 ASC1 BI ALTISTX1 SYM1 1	221_2D1_	2D1_2D1	2D1 2D	L_2DL_ L_45L_ LL	01 1 2D1 2D 451 45 1 1	2D1 451 1 1	2D1_2	415J D1.2D1 51.45J J	_2D] _45]	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR
DECI 511 ASCI I	_91_101 001_201 _01_321 ^@1_^1 ULISPC1 11		l_^G lbel	1_001_ 101_ 1_^@1_	161_17 071_00 _71_0 ^GI ^@ ELINUL	T _0T T _0T	021_2 _21_3 ^BI	01_21] 21_2D] 41_45] _1] _1]	_2D1	_231 _2D1 _451 1 1
BYTE 24	2D1_2D1	2D1 2D1	291 30 2D1 2D 451 45 1	1_2D1_ 1_451_ 11_	2D1_2D 451_45 	NUL _ 0 _ 0 1	331_0 511 1_^		_571 _871 1	6F1 1111 1
DECI1141 ASCI I	HT _6T 8T _0T 8T _00T	431_441_ 071_001_ _7101_ ^G1_^01_ ELINULIN1_	451_461 001_021 _0121 _012B1 _01_1STX1	221	481_491 2D1_2D1 451_451 1 1			2D1	_2DJ	_551 _2D1 _451 1 1

BYTE1 561 571 HEX1 2D1 2D1 DEC1 451 451 ASC1 1 1 1 ALT1 1 1 1 SYM1 -1 -1	2DJ 2DJ 2DJ 45J 45J 45J	611 621 631 001 331 001 01 511 01 ^@1 1 ^@1 NUL1 1NUL1	201 571 6F 321 871111 -^\1 1 SPC1 1	1_721_091 11141_91 1_1_1_11	691 701 711 001 071 001 01 71 01 ^e1 ^G1 ^e1 NULIBELINULI
BYTE1 721 73 HEXI 001 02 DECI 01 2 ASCI 01 B ALTINULISTX SYMI 1	1 221 2D1 2D1 1 341 451 451 1 1 1	771 781 79 2D1 2D1 2D 451 451 45 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	45 45 4 	DI 2DI 2DI	
BYTE1 881 89 HEX1 001 33 DEC1 01 51 ASC1 01 ALTINUL1 SYM1 1 3	00 20 57 01 32 87 00 32 87 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	6F1 721 0A 111111141 10 1 1 1 1	_00 _07 _0 0 _7 _	01_001_021 010121 01_^@1_^B1	
BYTE:104:105 HEX! 2D! 2D DEC! 45! 45 ASC! ALT! SYM! -! -	1_2D1_2D1_2D1		2D1 2D1 21	01 001 331 51 01 511 1 ^01 1	001 201 571 01 321 871 01 21 1 NULISPCI 1
BYTE 120 121 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 12 12 12 12 12	08 00 07 11 0 7 ^K ^@ ^G YT NUL BEL	00100102] 01012] _^e1_^e1_^B1	221 2D1 2I 341 451 45	D1_2D1_2D1	_2D1_2D1_2D1
BYTE 136 137 -HEX 2D 2D -DEC 45 45 -ASC - - -ALT - -	138 139 140 20 20 20 20 20 20 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 4	2D1 001 331 451 01 511	001 201 57 01 321 87 201 21 NULISPCI	5114711481 71 6F1 721 7111111141 -1 -1 -1 11 -1 -1	149 50 51 OCI OOI O7 12 OI 7 ^LI ^@I ^GI FFINULIBELI

BYTE 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162	
BYTE 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 HEX 2D 00 33 00 20 57 6F 72 00 00 DEC 45 0 51 0 32 87 11 11 14 0 0 ASC ^@ ^@ ^\	1 081 001 501 011 221 501 1 81 01 801 11 341 801 1 ^H1 ^@1 1 ^Al 1
BYTE 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 HEXI 6D 74 20 4E 6F 00 2D 2D 2D 2D DEC 109 116 32 78 111 0 45 45 45 45 ASC	1 2D1 011 001 081 001 181
BYTE 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 HEX 01 221 491 6E1 741 201 501 641 001 20 DEC 11 341 73 11 01 161 321 80 100 01 45 ASC AI 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2D 2D 2D 2D 02 00 45 45 45 45 45 2 0
BYTE 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 HEXI 08 00 00 01 22 50 72 63 20 50 DEC 8 0 0 1 34 80 114 99 32 80 ASC ^H ^@ ^B ^A ALT BS NUL NUL SOH SYM	1_641_001_2D1_2D1_2D1_2D1 1100101_451_451_451_451 11_001111
BYTE1232123312341235123612371238123912401241 HEX1 2D1 031 001 081 001 001 011 221 521 65 DEC1 451 31 01 81 01 01 11 341 821101 ASC1 1 C1	1 6D1 611 691 6E1 201 421 11091 97110511101 321 661 1 1 1 1 1 1SPC1 1

HEXI 611 6C DECI 971108 ASCI I	1 001 2D1 041 1 01 451 41 1 201 1 2D1	_001_081_001	001 011 22 01 11 34 ^@1 ^A1	12591260126112621263 1 491 6E1 741 201 74 1 73111011161 321116 1 1 1 1 SPC1 1
	1_441_611_741 1_681_9711161 111	651 001 051 1011 01 51 1 01 E1 1 NULIENOI	01 81 00 01 81 00	
HEX1 431 20	1 741 6F1 201 111611111 321 1 1 1 1SPC1		651 001 061	01 81 01 01 21 ^@1 ^H1 ^@1 ^@1 ^B1
	1 61 69 64 1 97 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	201 741 6F1 32111611111 ^`1 1 1	201 441 611	
	1 571 6F1 721 1 87111111141 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	001_001_091 010191 010111 NULINULI_HT11	001_001_021 _01_01_21 ^@1_^@1_^B1	
BYTE 328 329 HEX 2D 2D DEC 45 45 ASC ALT	1_2D1_2D1_2D1	2D1 2D1 2D1	2D1 001 331 451 01 511	

_HEX1_011_0 _DEC1_11_	01 01 01 01 0 01 91 01 0 01 091 001 0	01_021_221_2 01_21_341_4 01_B11_ ULISTX11_	DI 2DI 2DI 2D	135513561357135813591 1_2D1_2D1_2D1_2D1_2D1 1_451_451_451_451_451 1111 1111
HEXI 2D1 2	D1 2D1 2D1 0	01_331_001_2 01_511_01_3 011_01_^	0 57 6F 72 2 87 111 114 	2 0 9 0 0 ^B ^@ ^ 0 ^@ STX NUL HT NUL NUL
BYTE1376137 HEXI 021 2 DECI 21 3 ASCI BI ALTISTXI SYMI I	21 2D1 2D1 2	DI 2DI 2DI 21 51 451 451 4. 1 1 1 1	3138413851386 D1 2D1 2D1 2D 51 451 451 45 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1387 388 389 390 391 1 2D 2D 2D 2D 00 25 45 45 45 0 1 1 1 1 2 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
_HEXI_33I_0 _DECI_51I _ASCII_^	01_201_571_6 01_321_87111 @1_^`11 LISPCI1_	FI 721 031 0 111141 31	01 091 001 00 01 91 01 0 01 ^1 ^e1 ^e	
_HEX1_2D1_2	D1_2D1_2D1_2	D1 2D1 2D1 2I	DI 2DI 2DI 001	41914201421142214231 331 001 201 571 6F1 511 01 321 8711111 1 201 21 1 1 1 INULISPCI 1 1
_HEX1_721_04 _DEC111414 _ASC11_1	11 001 091 0 11 01 91 11 01 11 0	01 001 021 22 01 01 21 34 91 01 B1 DINULISTXI	1_2D1_2D1_2D1	43514361437143814391 2D1 2D1 2D1 2D1 2D1 451 451 451 451 451 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

BYTE14401441 -HEX1 2D1 2D -DEC1 451 45 -ASC1 1 -ALT1 1 -SYM1 -1 -	1_2D1_2D1_2D 1_451_451_45 1111	1_001_331_00 1_01_511_0 1_081_1_0		F1_721_05 1111415 _11_6	
BYTE14561457 HEX1 001 02 DEC1 01 2 ASC1 ^@1 ^B ALTINULISTX SYM1 1	1 221 2D1 2D 1 341 451 45 1 1 1	1_2D1_2D1_2D	1_2D1_2D1_2 1_451_451_4 111	614671468 D1 2D1 2D 51 451 45 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	man, steen, steen, drive, steen, steen, steen, steen steen steen steen steen
HEXI 001 33 DECI 01 51 ASCI 01	00 20 57 0 32 87 0 1	6F 72 06 11111114 6 	1 001 091 0 1 01 91 1		111
BYTE 488 489 HEX 2D 2D DEC 45 45 ASC ALT SYM -1 -1	1_2D1_2D1_2D	1_2D1_2D1_2D.	2D 2D 2I 45 45 4 	01 001 33 51 01 51 1 01	1 001 201 571 1 01 321 871 1 01 01 1 1 1 NULISPCI 1
BYTE15041505] HEX1 6F1 72] DEC11111114 ASC1 1 1 ALT1 1 1 SYM1 01 11	07 00 09 7 0 9 G 0 1 BEL NUL HT	509 510 511 001 00 02 001 01 2 01 01 2 01 01 01 5TX	1 221 2D1 2I 1 341 451 4 1 1 1	21_2D1_2D	2D 2D 2D 45 45 45
BYTE 520 521 _HEX 2D 2D _DEC 45 45 _ASC	_2D1_2D1_2D1	_2DI_00I_33 _45I_0I_51 1	001_201_57 01_321_87 _^@1_^1 NULISPC1	1 6F1 72J 111111114 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	081 001 091 81 01 91 -^H1 ^@1 ^II BSINUL! HTI

BYTE 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548	8 549 550 551 D 2D 2D 2D 5 45 45 45
DECI 451 01 511 01 321 871111111141 01 01 101 641 ASCI 1 01 1 01 1 1 1 1 01 01 11 1 1	41565156615671 01 011 001 001 01 11 01 01 01 A1 01 01 01 A1 01 01 LISOHINULINULI
	0 0A 80 01 0 10 128 1 @ ^J 128 ^A
BYTE1584158515861587158815891590159115921593159415951599 HEXI 031 001 001 001 001 001 801 521 401 001 001 2B1 23 DECI 31 01 01 01 01 011281 821 641 01 01 431 4 ASCI ^CI ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I1281 I 1 ^@I ^@I 1 ALTIETXINULINULINULINULI1281 I INULINULI I SYMI I I I I RI @I I I +1	81_421_331_2A1
	01_201_021_001 21_3212101 `1_^`1_^B1_^@1
	01_001_2B1_421

BYTE 632 633 634 635	6361637163816391	64016411642164316441645164616471
HEXI 351 2D1 421 311	311 001 2FJ 311	321 031 001 0A1 801 011 021 EC1
DECI_531_451_661_491	491 01 471 491	-
_ASC11_1_1_1		1 ^C1 ^@1 ^J11281 ^A1 ^B12361
_ALT1111	INUL111.	LETXINULI LF11281SOH1STX12361
SYMI 51 -1 BI 11	111/111.	21111

BYTE 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663	3.1
HEX 51 B8 1E 45 5B B2 40 00 00 2B 42 33 2D 43 31 32	.1
DEC 81 184 30 69 91 178 64 01 01 43 66 51 45 67 49 49	Ī
ASCI 11841 ^ 1 1 12781 1 ^ 01 ^ 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
SYM OI E I E I L E B 31 - I C 1 I E E E E E E E E E	1
	-

BYTE 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679
HEX! 001 2F1 311 321 041 001 0A1 801 011 021 001 001 001 001 001 801
DEC 0 47 49 50 4 0 10 128 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 128
ASC ^@ ^D ^@ ^J 128 ^A ^B ^@ ^@ ^@ ^@ ^@ ^@
ALTINULI I IEOTINULI LF11281SOH1STX1NULINULINULINULINUL11281
<u>SYMI / 1 2 </u>

BYTE16801681168216831684168516861687168816891690169	116921693169416951
HEXI 521 401 001 001 2B1 421 311 311 001 311 311 0	01_2F1_311_321_051
DEC 82 64 01 01 43 66 49 49 01 49 49	01_471_491_50151
ASCI 1 1 ^@1 ^@1 1 1 1 1 ^@1 1 1 ^	@111_^E1
ALTI I INULINULI I I INULI I INU	LlIIENOI
SYMI RI @I I I + I BI 1 I 1 1 1 1 1	1_/1_11_21_1

BYTE169616971698169917001	70117021703170417051	706170717081709171017111
_HEXI_001_0A1_801_011_021	1E1 851 EB1 511 B81	2E1 591 401 001 001 2B1
_DECI01_10112811121	30113312351 8111841	461 891 641 01 01 431
ASCI^@I_^JI128I_^AI_^BI	_^_11331235111841	11111
_ALTINUL1_LF11281SOH1STX1	RS113312351 11841	IINULINULII
_SYMIIII	111011	+1

BYTE17121713171	4171517161717	171817191720	1721172217231724172517261727	1
_HEX1_431_311_3:	11_001_311_31	1_001_2F1_31J	1 321 061 001 0A1 801 011 021	1
_DEC1_671_491_43	to the same and sub-same and all sub-same and all	01_471_491	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	1
_ASC111		16111	1^FI^@I^JI128I^AI^BJ	1
_ALT111	TNATITITIES	TNATT - 1	<pre>1lackinuli_LFil28isObisTXi</pre>	1
_SYMIClll:	111_1	.1/1	1_2111	1

BYTE17281729173017311732173317341735173617371738173917401741174217431
HEXI 8F1 C21 F51 281 5C1 D71 651 401 001 001 2B1 451 311 311 2B1 461
_DEC1143119412451_401_92121511011_6410101_431_691_491_491_431_701
ASC1143119412451
_ALT11431194124511121511INULINULI11111
SYM1 1 1 (1 \1 e1 e1 e1 1 1 + E1 1 1 + F1

BYTE 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 75	91
HEX! 311 311 001 311 321 001 001 0B1 401 001 011 001 001 001 001 0	01
DEC 49 49 0 49 50 0 0 11 64 0 1 0 0 0 0	LQ
ASC1 1 1 ^@1 1 1 ^@1 ^@1 ^K1 1 ^@1 ^A1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1	61
ALTI 1 INULI 1 INULI VTI INULISOBINULINULINULINULINU	LI
<u>SYMI 11 11 1 11 21 1 1 1 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 </u>	_1

BYTE 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 7	70177117721773177417751
	OBI 801 011 031 9A1 E31
-F-71-71-71-71-71-71-71-71-71-71-71-71-71-	1111281 11 3115412271
ASCI ^@I _@I _I ^@I _ I ^@I _ I ^AI ^@I _ ALTINULINULI	VT 128 SOH ETX 154 227
ALTINULINULI INULINULI INULI ISOBINULI	フラフラミス T ボス ボ T ボ マ ボ T テ ス プ T デ カ ナ T

BYTE17761777177817791780178117821783178417	851786178717881789179017911
HEX1 EF1 F11 9C1 1C1 521 401 001 001 2B1	. B - Z - L L - L L
DEC1239124111561 281 821 641 01 01 431 ASC1239124111561 ^\1 1 1 ^@1 ^@1 ^	401_681_491_491_421_361_661
ALT 239 241 156 FS	
SYMI I I I RI @I I +I	(D 1 1 * \$ B

BYTE 792 793 794 795	1796179717981799180018011802180318041805180618071
_HEX1_241_341_291_2F	31 32 00 20 20 20 20 02 00 0B 80 01
_DEC1_361_521_411_47	1 491 501 01 321 321 321 321 21 01 1111281 1
ASCI I I I	
SYM1 \$1 41)1 /	

BYTE1808180918101811181218131814181518161817181818191820182118221823	3.1
HEXI 021 841 A11 FBI 5FI 1BI 921 591 401 001 001 2BI 241 421 241 35	Li
DECI_21132116112511_951_2711461_891_641_01_01_431_361_661_361_53	L
ASC1_B11321161125111_1146111_0e1_0e1111	1
ALTISTX1132116112511	1
SYM111111Y1@11+1_\$1_B1_\$1_5	1

BYTE 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 8 HEX 2D1 42 31 32 00 29 03 00 0B 80 01 02 66 000 00	631_381_B11
BYTE 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 8 HEX! FC! F4! B1! 40! 00! 00! 2B! 44! 31! 31! 2D! 43! 31! DEC 252 244 177 64! 0! 0! 43! 68! 49! 49! 45! 67! 49! ASC 252 244 177 100 1	53185418551 321_001_001 5010101 1_^@1^@1 1NUL1NUL1 _211
BYTE 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 868 868 868 869	621 401 001
DECI 01 431 691 491 491 431 661 491 501 01 01 411 51	85188618871 001_0B1_801 _01_111281

BYTE187218731874187518761877187818791	88018811882188318841885188618871
HEXI 001 2B1 451 311 311 2B1 421 311	321 001 001 291 051 001 0B1 801
DECI01_431_691_491_491_431_661_491	501 01 01 411 51 01 1111281
ASC1 ^@1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
_ALTINUL11111	INULINULIIENOINULI_YTI1281
SYMI + E 1 1 + B 1	2

BYTE1888188918901891189218931894189518961897189818991900190	1190219031
HEXI 011 021 511 931 F31 D81 691 601 691 401 001 001 2B1 4	61_311_311
DECI_11_21_81 147 243 216 105 _96 105 _64 _01_01_43 _7	01-491-491
ASCI ^AI ^BI 1147124312161	
ALTISOHISTXI 1147124312161 I I INULINULI I	
	E14141

BYTE19041905190619071908190919101911191219131914191519161917191819191
HEXI 2BI 431 311 321 001 001 291 061 001 0BI 801 011 021 8FI C21 F51
DECI_43I_67I_49I_50I_0I_0I_41I_6I_0I_11I128I_1I_2I143I194I245I
ASCIIII^@I_^@II_^FI_^@I_^KI128I_^AI_^BI143119412451
ALTI I INULINULI IACKINULI VT11281SOH1STX1143119412451
-SYMI + I - CI - 2I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I -

BYTE 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934	9351
HEXI 281 5C1 D71 751 401 001 001 2B1 451 311 321 2B1 461 311 321	001
DECI 401 92121511171 641 01 01 431 691 491 501 431 701 491 501	01
ASCI 1 12151 1 1 01 01 1	61
ALT 1215	דתעצ

BYTE 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942	1943194419451946194719481949195019511
HEXI 001 291 001 001 0C1 401 00	1 011 001 001 001 001 001 001 081 401
DECI 01 411 01 01 121 641 0	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 64
	I AI EI EI EI EI EI EI EI III I ROLLI
SYMI I) I I I I QI	

BYTE 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967
HEX 00 00 33 00 31 01 00 00
DECI 01 01 511 01 491 11 01 1211281 11 31 831 91158116411771
ASCI ^01 ^01 1 ^01 1 ^01 1 ^01 ^01 ^111281 ^A1 ^C1 1 ^11158116411771
ALTINULINULI INULI ISOHINULI FF11281SOHIETXI 1 HT1158116411771
SYMI 3 1

BYTE 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982	15831
HEX! B7! 51! 40! 00! 00! 2B! 28! 44! 31! 32! 2A! 24! 42! 24! 34	11_291
DEC 183 81 64 01 01 43 40 68 49 50 42 36 66 36 52	1_411
ASC 183 ^@ ^@	· i i
SVM O 0 0 1 + (D 1 2 * \$ B \$ 4	11
	1

BYTE19841985198619871988198919901991199219931994199519961997199819991
HEXI 2F1 311 321 001 201 201 201 201 021 001 0C1 801 011 021 CB1 7B1
DEC 47 49 50 0 32 32 32 32 2 0 12 128 1 2 203 123 ASC
ASCI I I 1 00 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
SYMI /I 11 21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

BYTE1 01 11 21 31 4	1 51 61 71 81	91 101 111 121 131 141 151
		241_421_241_351_2D1_421_311
		361 661 361 531 451 661 491
	and the part of th	!!!
	1	\$1 B1 \$1 51 -1 B1 11

HEX1		1_291 1_411 11	_031_ _31_ _^C1_		1 80 1128 1128	_01 1 _^A	_02] _2] _^BJ	771 1191	2D 45	131	1_96J 1150J 1150J	_201 _321	1411	_B1 177 177
BYTE!_ HEX!_ DEC!_ ASC!_ ALT!_ SYM!_	641_0	101	_2B1_	361_37 441_31 681_49 	1_32J 1_50J 1J	2D1 451	_431 _671 1	_311.	33J 51J	NUL]	100	_451 _291 _411 1 1	041 41 ^D1	_471 _001 01 _^@1 NUL1 1
DECI_ASCI_	481_49 0C1_80 121128 ^L1128 FF1128	1_011	02] 2]] ^B]	771_F6 191246 1246 1246	1_7 <u>0</u> 1 11	_4B1 _751 1	_271 _391 1	2A1 4211	6B1	_401 _641 1	NNTT 6T 0T 00T	_611_ _001_ _01_ _01_ _01_ _11_		_631 _451 _691 1 1 E1
BYTEL (HEXL : DECL : ASCL : ALTI : SYMI :	311_32	1_2B1 1_431 11	421 :	581_69 311_33 491_51 113	INDT1 I 6 I I _ 0 O I	NUTT -61 -01	291 411 1	_731_ _051_ _51_ _^E1_ ENOIN	_01 _00T	_^LI	801 1281 1281	771 011 11 ^AI SOHIS	021 21 ^BJ	791 9B1 1551 1551 1551
BYTE] SYMI	281_CD 401205 _1205	1_971	F61_2 2461_4 2461_4	841_85 2D1_73 451115 	1_401 1_641 11	100	0T 0T	2B1	461	311	_321	2B1		
BYTEI 9 HEXI 3 DECI 5 ASCI ALTI SYMI		_01_ _01_	291 0	01101 61_00 61_0 F10 KINULI	0C1 121 ^L1	801 1281 1281	011 11 ^AI	021	EB1 351 351	511 811:	B81	1E1 3011	851_ 331_ 331_	611

BYTE 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 111	7111811191120112111221	12311241125112611271
HEX1 801 401 001 001 2B1 4	51 311 331 2B1 461 311.	331_001_001_291_001
	91 491 511 431 701 491	511_01_01_411_01
ASC11281 1 ^@1 ^@1 1	_111	
ALT11281INULINULII		INULINULIINULI
<u>SYM1 </u>	E 1 3 + F 1	3111

BYTE 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140	141114211431
HEX! 001 0D1 401 001 011 001 001 001 001 001 001 101 401	001 001 341
DEC 0 13 64 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 64	0101_521
ASCI ^@I ^MI ^@I ^AI ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^PI I	
ZAWI I I 6 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	NOTINOTI I

BYTE 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157	115811591
HEXI 001 311 011 001 0D1 801 011 031 2D1 E51 F81 0B1 381 51	1_511_401
DECI 01 491 11 01 1311281 11 31 45122912481 111 561 81	1_811_641
ASC1 ^@1	11
ALTINULI ISOHINULI CRI128ISOHIETXI 12291248I VTI I	11
SYM1 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 81 0	1 01 61

BYTE 160 161 16	211631	16411651	1661167	11681169	11701171	1172117	3117411751
HEX1 001 001 2	B1_281	441_311	331 2A	also was also also was also allo		1_291_2	F1_311_321
DECI 01 01 4	31_401	681 491	511_42	1_361_66	1_361_52	1_411_4	71-491-501
ASCI 101 101				 			
CAMI I I I	+1 (1	DI 11	31 *	I SI B	1 \$1 4	1)1	/1 11 21

BYTE/176/177/178/179/180/181/182/183/184/185/186/187/188/189/190/191/
HEXI 001 201 201 201 021 001 001 801 011 021 F11 9F1 F21 451 801
DECI_01_321_321_321_21_01_1311281_11_21241115912421_6911281
ASCI ^@I ^`I ^`I ^`I ^`I ^BI ^@I ^MI128I ^AI ^BI24111591242I 1128I
ALTINULISPCISPCISPCISTCISTXINULI CRI128ISOHISTXI241I159I242I 1128I
SYMI_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I_I

BYTE 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 20	312041205120612071
HEXI 5DI 5AI 401 001 001 2BI 241 421 241 351 2DI 4	21 311 341 001 291
DECI 931 901 641 01 01 431 361 661 361 531 451 6	61 491 521 01 411
ASC1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
ALTI I INULINULI I I I I	_111NUL11
SYMI 11 21 @1 1 1 +1 \$1 B1 \$1 51 -1	BI1I4I11I

BYTE120812091210121112	12 213 214 215 216 217 218	21912201221122212231
_HEX1_031_001_0D1_801_0	011 021 F71 621 6B1 951 AAL	
_DEC13101_1311281	11 212471 981107114911701	A
ASCI CI CI MI1281	<u>^Al_^Bl2471ll14911701</u> .	
_ALTIETXINULI_CRI1281S	OHISTX12471 1 114911701	II77IINULINULI
SYMI		

BYTE 224 225 226 J	22712281229123012	311232123312341	23512361237123812391
HEX 2B 44 31	331 2D1 431 311	ي بؤرب حكة الكان نميه عليه علك مكان بسيد الليه كانه حكة حيث المن كانه.	
_DECI_431_681_49	511 451 671 491	o aller alle suche auch sans sinn alle suche sunn sann aller aute sann auffi dille aute a	
_ASCIII		a comparative con com allo colo com cont allo colo con cont allo colo	^DI ^@I ^MI1281 ^AI
_ALTII		INULINULII	EOTINULI_CR11281SOHI
SYMI +1 DI 1	31 -1 CI 11	4111	

BYTE12401241124	2124312441	24512461247	1248124912501	2511252	2531254125	551
_HEX1_021_871_B	41_A11_A81	611 E91 71	1 401 001 001	_2B1_45	311 331 2	2BI
	XTWXWTWXX T		de same alle salle sale same same alle sale same same alle sale		491 511 4	431
ASCI^BI135118	0116111681	12331	TT-J6T-J6T			1
_ALTISTX1135118	0116111681	12331	IINULINULI			
_SYMII_I_		al_l_g	1 61 1	E	11_31_	_±1

BYTE125612571	25812591260126112	2621263126412651	26612671268126912701271
HEX1 421 311	341 001 001 291	051 001 0D1 801	011 021 971 D01 491 A9
DECI_661_491	521_01_01_411	51 01 1311281	
ASCI I I			^AI ^BI15112081 1169
ALTI	INULINULII	ENOINULI_CR11281	SOHISTX 151 208 1169
SYMI BI 11	4111		

BYTE1272127312741275127612771278127912801281128212831284128512	8612871
HEXI_561_C51_791_401_001_001_2B1_461_311_331_2B1_431_311_341_9	100 100
DECI_86 197 121 _64 _0 _0 _43 _70 _49 _51 _43 _67 _49 _52 _	01 01
ASC11197111_^@1_^@1111111	J6T J6T
_ALT11197111NUL1NUL11111111N	DITINGTI
SYM1 V1 1 y1 01 1 1 +1 F1 11 31 +1 C1 11 41	

BYTE 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 HEX 001 2B 45 31 34 2B 46 31 34 001 001 29 001 DEC 01 43 69 49 52 43 70 49 52 01 01 41 01 ASC ^61 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_001_0E1_401 101_141_641
BYTE 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 HEX 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 14 40 00 00 35 DEC 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 64 0 0 53 ASC ^e ^A ^e ^e ^e ^e ^e ^e ^T ^e ^e ALT NUL SOH NUL NUL NUL NUL NUL DC4 NUL NUL SYM 5	1_001_311_011 101_4911 1_^@11_^A1 1NUL11SOH1
BYTE 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 HEX 00 0E 80 01 03 45 35 11 04 2A E9 50 40 DEC 0 14 128 1 3 69 53 17 4 42 233 80 64 ASC 0 N 128 A C 00 D 1233 ALT NUL SO 128 SOH ETX	1 001 001 2B1 1 01 01 431 1 01 01 1
DECI 401 681 491 521 421 361 661 361 521 411 471 491 50	1 001 201 201 1 01 321 321 1 01 01 01 1 01 01 01 1 01 1 1 1 1 1
	1381138213831 1 C51 5A1 401 11971 901 641 11971 1 1 11971 1 1
BYTE 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 HEX 001 001 281 241 421 241 351 2D1 421 311 351 001 291 DEC 01 01 431 361 661 361 531 451 661 491 531 01 411 ASC ^e1	031 001 0E1

BYTE 400 401 40 HEX 80 01 01 00 DEC 128 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	02 B8 F9 33 2 184 249 51 ^B 184 249	5C1 941 B81 B 9211481184117 11481184117 11481184117	301 401 001 00 61 641 01 0 61 1 21 2	1 2B 44 31 1 1 43 68 49 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	431 311 351 001	00 29 04 0 0 41 4 ^e ^D ^	0 0E 80 01 0 14 128 1 @ ^N 128 ^A	1_021_D81_011 121216111
HEXI A61 291 DEC11661 4111 ASC11661 11	721 1 1	00 00 2B 4 01 01 43 6 ^@ ^@	51 311 341 2F 591 491 521 43 1 1 1 1	31_421_311_351
HEXT 001 001	I ^EI ^@I ^NJ	801 011 021 4		61 5D1 3B1 801 01 931 5911281 01 1 11281
HEXI 401 001 DECI 641 01	_6111	34 2B 43 3 52 43 67 4 	11 351 001 00	01 291 061 001 01 411 61 01 01 1 1 F1 0
HEXI 0EL 801 DECJ 1411281	^Al ^Bl _ l	33 33 33 4 51 51 51 7 	DJ 8BJ 401 00	01_001_2B1_451 01_01_431_691 01_^@11_1

BYTE 496 497 498 499 500	501150215031504150515061	50715081509151015111
HEXI 311 351 2B1 461 31	351 001 001 291 001 001	OF1_401_001_011_001
DECI 491 531 431 701 49	-XXTXTXTZZZZZZ-	
_ASCIIII	1 _61 _61 _1 _61 _61	OI INULISONINULI
ALTI I I I I I I		
-516111511E11	211	

BYTE 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 5	2615271
HEX! 001 001 001 001 001 181 401 001 001 361 001 311 011 001	0F1_801
DEC 0 0 0 0 0 24 64 0 0 54 0 49 1 0 0 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	15/128/
<u> </u>	ST 128
ALTINULINULINULINULICAN INULINULI INULI ISOBINULI SYMI I I I I E I I E I I E I I I I I I I I	

BYTE 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542	5431
HEX! 011 031 D71 D01 BB1 501 811 7F1 501 401 001 001 2B1 281 441	311
DEC 1 3 215 208 187 80 129 127 80 64 0 0 43 40 68	491
ASC1 ^A1 ^C1215120811871 11291 ^?1 1 1 ^@1 ^@1 1 1 1	
SYM	11

BYTEI	5441	5451	5461	5471	5481	5491	550	551	15521	553	1554	1555	1556	1557 I	5581	5591
HEXI	351	_2AJ	241	421	241	341	29	2F	31]		00	20	1_20	201	201	_021
_DEC_I	531	_42	_361	-661	_361	_521	_41	47	491	- X- X	10 1 ^a	32	1_32_	321	321	21
ALTI	1		1	1	1	1					NUL	SPC	SPC	SPCI	SPCI	STXI
SYMI	_51	*	\$]	BI	\$1	41)		1	2						

BYTE 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 57	415751
	01_2B1
DECI 01 1511281 11 21 7111801 471 11 551 471 911 641 01	01_431
ASCI ^@I ^OI1281 ^AI ^BI 11801 I ^AI ^@I ^	611
ALTINULI SI1128 SOBISTXI 11801 ISOBI I I INULINU	4

BYTF15761577157815791580158115821583158415851586158715881589159015911
HEXI 241 421 241 351 2D1 421 311 361 001 291 031 001 0F1 801 011 021
DECI 361 661 361 531 451 661 491 541 01 411 31 01 1511281 11 21
ASCI _ 1 _ 1 _ 1 _ 1 _ 1 _ 1 _ 1 _ 1 _ C1
ALTI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
SYMI \$1 B1 \$1 51 -1 B1 11 61 1)1 1 1 1 1 1

BYTE1592159315941595159	61597159815991600160116	02160316041605160616071
HEXI E71 3A1 2F1 801 D	71 4B1 B01 401 001 001	2B1 441 311 351 2D1 431
_DEC12311_581_471128121	51 7511761 641 01 01	431 681 491 531 451 671
□むちメイをスキナー・・ナー・オキネイをキ	51 11761 1 ^@1 ^@1	
ALT12311 1128121	51 1761 1891	
SYM11:1/11_		

BYTE 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 62	216231
HEX! 31! 36! 00! 00! 29! 04! 00! 0F! 80! 01! 02! 0E! F6! D4! 7	DI_8CI
DEC 49 54 0 0 41 4 0 15 128 1 2 14 246 212 12	
ASCI ^@ ^@ ^D ^@ ^O 128 ^A ^B ^N 246 212	
ALTI I INULINULI IEOTINULI SII128 SOHISTXI SO1246 1212	more rather diffit well rather each
SYMI 11 61 1 1)1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111

BYTE162416251	626162716281	629163016	3116321633	1634163516	361637163816391
HEX1 431 7A1	401 001 001	2B1_451	311_351_2B	1_421_311_	361_001_001_291
DECI_6711221	641 01 01	431 691	491 531 43	1 661 491	541 01 01 411
_ASC11_1					101011
ALTI 1 1	INULINULI				INULINULII
SYMI CI ZI		+1E1_	11_51_+	1_B1_11_	_61111_

BYTE1640164:	1164216431644	164516461647	164816491650	1651165216531654	16551
HEX1 051 00	01_0F1_801_01	1 021 D01 28	861 FE1 43	A11 831 401 00	1001
	01 1511281 1				1 01
ASCI TEL TE	91 ^011281 ^A	1_^B12081	13412541	116111311 1 ^0	T6T
ALTIENOINUI	LI SI11281SOH	ISTX12081	13412541	116111311 INUL	INULI
SYMI			1 1 C	1 1 61	11

BYTE1656165716581	659166016611662	1663166416651666	166716681669167016711
_HEXI_2BI_461_311	351 2B1 431 31	361 001 001 29	1_061_001_0F1_801_011
_DECI_431_701_491	531 431 671 49	1 541 01 01 41	
ASC111		T	1^F1_^@1_^O11281_^A1
_ALTII		lINULINULI	IACKINULI_SI11281SOH1
_SYM1+1F111	51+1C11	[611)	111

BYTE167216731674167516761677167816791680	16811682168316841685168616871
HEXI 021 ECI 511 B81 1E1 851 611 901 40	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
DECI_212361_8111841_3011331_9711441_64	
	1616111
ALT STX 236	TNOTINOTI T T T T T
<u>SYM1 </u>	1 1 +1 E1 11 61 +1

BYTE 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703
HEX! 461 311 361 001 001 291 1A1 1A1 1A1 1A1 1A1 1A1 1A1 1A1 1A1 1
DECL 701 491 541 01 01 411 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 2
ASCI ^@ ^@ ^Z ^Z ^Z ^Z ^Z ^Z ^Z ^Z ^Z
ALTI INULINULI ISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBI
SYMI FI 11 61 1)1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

BYTE 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 72	17171817191
HEXI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1A	IAL_IAL_IAL
DEC 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	261_261_261
ASCI ZI	IR I SUR I SUR I
SYM	

BYTE17201721172217231724172517261727172817291730173117321733173417351
HEXI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1A
DECI 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261
ASC1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z
ALTISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUB
SYMI

BYTEL 01 01	0101	01 0	1 01 01	01 01	01 01	01 01 01 01
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						XXX XXX
SYMI						

Volkswriter 3 Sample File

YTEL	_01	11	2_	3_	4_	51	61	7_	81	9		_11	1_12		_14]	
HEX1.	2EI	_2EI	_4Cl	41	591	_4F1	_55]	_541	_201	_33		_20	L_OD_	LAQ_	_201	_20
DEC1.	461	461	_761	65	891	_791	_851	_841	321	_51	32	_32	1_13	10]	_32	_32
ASCI.		1											L_^MJ	LJ_		
ALTI		1	1						SPCI		SPC	SPC	L_CR_	LF	SPC	SPC
SYMI		1	L	A	Y_	01	U]	Tl	1	3						
													1		1	
					Layou	at for Th	is Docu	ment					New	Line		
YTEL	_16		1_18	alle some diffit eller e			1_22						1_28			
HEXT	_20	_20	1_20	1_20	1_20	1_20	1_20	1_20	1_20	1_20		1_20		1_20.	1_20.	
DECT	_32	_32	1_32	1_32	1_32		1_32	1_32.	1_32	1_32				1_32.	1_32.	1_3.
ASCI			1	1	1	1_^`	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
	SPC	SPC	SPC.	ISPC	ISPC.	ISPC	ISPC.	ISPC	ISPC	ISPC	ISPC	ISPC	ISPC.	ISPC.	ISPC.	LSP.
SYMI			L	1	1	1	L	L	L	l	J	1	J	1	l	1
YTEI	321	331	341	35	361	371	381	391	401	41	42	43	1 44	451	461	47
HEXI	201	201	201	10	1 12	541	68		201	47	65	74	74	791	73	6:
DECI	321	321	321	16	18	841			321	71	the commander and the	116	1116	h ann als alls ad	115	
ASCI	~ ~ ~			^P	^R		ادددد	Leve	~~~		1 ab 32 ab 3			ل طد الاحد ا		
	SPCI	SPCI	SPCI		DC2				SPCI				1	388		
SYMI	5577	5577	1	242		TI	h	el	1	G	e	t	t	V	s	k
×241.																
				Begin Block	Bold											
YTE1.	481	491	_50]	51	1_52]	531	_54]	55]	_561	_57_	58	59		61	_62	
HEXT.	737		_67]	20	41	641	_64	_72]	651	_73_	73	12.	1_11	_07	14	
DECT	777	1141	103	_32	65	1001	רעעב	1777	1011	113	TTT3	18.	1-17-		20	_ <u>_</u>
ASCI.				CDC								LDC2	IDC1		DCA	
ALTI.				SPC								DC2	IDC1	BEL	DC4	L_CI
SYM1.	<u>u</u>	rl	g]		L_A_	<u>d</u>]	<u>d</u>]	rJ	el	S_	<u>s</u> _		1			
												Bold Off	End Block	Center	End Para- graph	New Line
YTE1.	641	_651	_66	67	1_68]		_70_	_71	_72]	_73		the many makes makes as		1_77	78	
HEXT.	LAQ	_0DT	_0AJ						_631	_6F	1_72	65	1_20	61	6E	_6
DECI				1_70_	[111]	1171	114	115	_99]	111	1114	101	1_32	1_97]	110	110
ASCI.	J_	M_	<u></u>		ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ				1		L		1_^			L
ALTI.	LEI	_CR_	_LF]			1						L	ISPC			L
SYMI.	1			F	0	ul	rJ	S		0_	Lr	e	1	L_aJ	n	L
	1															

BYTE! 80! 81! 82! 83!	841 851 861 871	881 891 901 911	921_931_941_951
HEXI 201 731 651 761	651 6E1 201 791	651 611 721 731	201_611_671_6F1
DEC 32 115 101 118 ASC ^	10111101 3211211.	1011 97111411151	321 97110311111
ALTISPCI I I	I ISPCI I		PCI I I I
		el al rl sl	

BYTE! 961 971 981 9	9110011011102	1103110411051106	T
_HEX1_201_6F1_751_7.	21 201 661 61	1 741 681 651 72	1_731_201_621_721_6F
_DEC _32 111 117 11	41_3211021_97	1116110411011114	11121 351 8811141111
_ASCIII	I CDC I		I ISBCI I I
ALTISPCI I I	rl fl a	l tl bl el r	I si i bi ri o

BYTE 112 113	1141115111611171118	1119/120/121/122/123	11241125112611271
HEX1_751_671	681 741 201 661 6F	h	1_6E1_201_741_681
_DEC 117 103	10411161 3211021111	1114111611041 351111	11101 32111611041
ASCI I I	ISPCI	I I ISPCI	I ISPCI I I
SYMI ul gl	bl tl l fl o	lrltlbllo	

1	BYTE!1	281	1291	1301	1311	1321	133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	11401	141	11421	1431
	HEXI	691	731	ODI	OAI	_63]	6F	6E	1_74	69	6E	65	6E	74	2C	201	611
	DEC 11	051	1151	_131	101	_991	111	110	1116	1105	1110	1101	110	116	44	1_321.	971
	ASCI_			M_													
	SYMI		1	-CRT	_ <u></u>	1	0	l	1 +	l	l		n	+ 1		I SECT	a l

BYTE 144 145 1	46 147 148 149	115011511152	11531154115	5 156 157 158 159
_HEX1_201_6E1_	651 771 201 6E	611 741 69	1_6F1_6E1_20	1 201 631 6F1 6E1
DECI 32111011	01 11 3 35 11 0	2711161105	111111101-44	1 351 331111111101
ALTISPCI	I ISPCI	ll	l	ISPCI I I
SYMI I nI	el_wl_l_n	l_al_tl_i	l_ol_nl_	

BYTE116011611162116311641	16511661167	116811691170	171 172 173 174 175
HEXI 631 651 691 761 651	641 201 69		1 401 691 621 651 721
_DEC1_99 101 105 118 101	1001 321105		1_7611051_98110111141
ASCIIII		11^`1_^_	111
ALTI I I I	I_SPCI	ll^`l_^ LISPCI_US	

BYTE11761177	11781179118011811	182 183 184 185 186	118711881189119011911
_HEX1_741_79		_2	51_641_691_631_611_741
_DEC11161121		11011001_321100110	1110011051 991 9711161
ASCII	1111		
ALTI	LUSIISPCII	IISPCII	
SYMI_tl_y	LL11	nldlldls	el dl il cl al tl

HEX 65 64 20 74 6F 0D 0A 74 68 65 20 70 72 6	
一行気引 T 一天 3 T 一 5 3 T 一 5 3 T 一 5 3 T 一 5 3 T 一 5 3 T 一 5 3 T 一 5 3 T 一 5 3 T ー 5	F1_701_6F1
DEC 101 100 32 116 111 13 10 116 104 101 32 112 114 11	1111511111
ASCI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	
ALTI I ISPCI I CRI LFI I ISPCI I I	

HEXI 731 691 741 691 6F1 6E1 201 741 681 611 741 201 611 6C1 6C1 20	SYTE 208 209 210	211 212 213 214 215 2	16 217 218 219 220 2	2112221223
<u> </u>				6C1_6C1_20
ASC	DEC111511051116	PTXXTPPPTPXTTXXTPPXTP	041 9711161 321 9711	0811081 32
ALTI I I I I ISPCI I I ISPCI I I ISPC	ASCIII			
	ALTI	IISPCII		IISPC

BYTE12241225	1226122712281	229123012311232	123312341235	5 236 237 238 239
HEX1 6D1 65	1_6E1_201_611	721 651 201 63	1_721_651_61	1 741 651 641 201
DEC11091101	11101 321 971.	11411011_321_99	111411011_97	1116110111001_32
ASCI_I_	11_1			1111_^`]
ALTI	1 ISPC1 1	IISPCI	11	IIISPCJ
SYMI ml e	l nl l al	rl el l c	I rl el a	l tl el dl l

BYTE124012411	242124312441	245124612	47124812491	25012511252	21253125412551
HEX1 651 711	751_611_6C1	2E1 141	ODI_0AI_141	ODI OAL 41	SI_6FI_771_201
_DEC 101 1131	1171 9711081	461_201_	131 101 201	131 101 78	3111111191_321
_ASCII_I			^MI_^JI_^TI		1111
ALTI		IDC4I_	CRI_LFIDC41	_CRI_LFI	II_ISPCI
SYMI el gl	ul al 11				II_OL_WI_I

BYTE1256125712581259	12601261126212631	2641265126612671	2681269127012711
_HEX1_771_651_201_61	1_721_651_201_651	the state of the s	651 641 201 691
DEC 119 101 32 97	111411011 3211011	11011031 9711031	10111001 3511021
ALTI ISPC	I I ISPCI I		I ISPCI I
_SYM1_w1_e1_1_a	l_rl_el_l_el	nl gl al gl	el_dl_l_i

	1279128012811282128312841285128612871
	1 611 741 201 631 691 761 691 6C1 201
	1_9711161_321_9911051118110511081_321
ASC11^`11_^`11	
ALTI ISPCI ISPCI I	IIISPCIIIIISPCI
SYMI nl l al l gl rl e	laltllclilylilll

BYTE 288 289 290		129512961297129		130213031
_HEX1_771_611_721	2C1 201 741 65	1_731_741_691_6	E1_671_201_77	1_681_651
DEC[119] 97[114]	441 3211161101		011031-351118	110411011
ALTI I I	ISPCI	111		11
SYMI wl al rl	,l_l_tl_e	I sl tl il	nl_gl_l_w	l_bl_el

BYTE1304130513	06130713081309131	X-1-X-0-0-1-X-0-X-1-X-0-X-1-X-0-	4131513161317131813191
HEX1 741 681	651 721 201 741 6	81_611_741_0D1_02	AL 6EL 611 741 691 6F1
DEC1116110411	01 114 32 116 10	41_9711161_131_10	011101_971116110511111
ASCII_I_		_lllMl_^;	1111
ALTII_I_	IISPCII	_ll_CRl_LI	111
SYMI tl bl	el_rl_l_tl_	bl_al_tll_	I nl al tl il ol

BYTE1320132113221	3231324132513261	327132813291330	33113321333133413351
_HEXI_6EI_20I_6FJ	721 201 611 6E1	791 201 6E1 61	741_691_6F1_6E1_201
_DEC[1101_32[111]	1141 321 9711101	1211_3211101_97	1161105111111101 321
ASCII^`II			
_ALTIISPCII	ISPCII_I	ISPCII	IIISPCI
SYMI nl l ol	rl l al nl	yll_nl_a	tlilolnl

BYTE133613371338	1339134013	41134213431	3441345134613	471348134913	5013511
HEX1_731_6F1_20	1_631_6F1_	6E1_631_651	691 761 651	641 201 611	6E1_641
DEC 115 111 32	1_99111111.	101_9911011	1051118110111	001-321-9711	1011001
ALTI I ISPC	11_			ISPCI	
SYM1 sl ol	1clol	nl_cl_el	il vl el	dl l al	nl_dl

BYTE 1352 1353 1354 HEX 20 73 68	1135513561357	7135813591360		3641365136613671
DECJ 3211151111	EL_201_641_65 LL_3211001101	51 641 691 63 1110011051 99	1_611_741_65] 1_9711161101	1_641_201_631_611 11001_321_991_971
ALTISPCI I	1_^`11		ļļļ	
SYMI I SI C	1 dl e	ddic	l_al_tl_el	dll cl_al

	_6E	1_20	1_6C	1 6F	1 6E	1373 1_67 1103	1_0D 1_13	0A 1 10	65	6E	64	75	1_72	1_65	1_2E	1_20
ASC		1	1	1	1	1	L_^M_						L	<u></u>	J	1
ALT		SPC	$\frac{1}{1}$	1	1		L_CB_	LE	e	ln	l]	l u	l			ISPC
SYMJ	ln.	1	14	10	1n	lg_				L#J	10_	LU_		Le	J	1
BYTE HEX				1387 1_20		1389 1_72		1391 1_20		1393 1 65		1395 1_20				1399 1_61
DEC		1_87	1101	1-32	1_97	1114.	1101	1_32	1109	1101	1116	1_32.	1111	1110	1-32	1_97
ASC		1	1	ISPC	1	1		ISPC		1	1	ISPC	1	1	ISPC	1
SYM		I W	1e		1_a	l_r				e	l_t		1_0	1n	-	1 5
ASCJ	_32		1_72 1114 1			1_74 1116 1	32	_62 _98				1_6C 1108			1_69 1105 1	
ALT] SYMJ	SPC	lg	lr	е	a		LSPC_	Lb]	a	t	<u>t</u> _	1_1	Lе	l_f	i	15
SYMJ BYTEJ HEXJ DECJ	416 6C	1417	1 <u>418</u> 1_20	1419	1420 1_66	1_t	1422	1423	424	1425	1426 1 20	1427	1428	1429	1430 1_2E	143
SYMI SYTE HEXI DECI ASCI	416 6C 108	1417	1418 1_20 1_32 1_^_	1419 1_6F	1420 1_66	1421 120 132	1422	1423 1_68	424	1425 1 74 1116	1426 1 20 1 32 1 ^	1 4 27 1_77	1428	1429	1430 1_2E 1_46	1431 1_2(1_3;
SYMJ BYTEJ HEXJ DECJ	416 6C 108	1417	1418 1_20 1_32 1_^_1	1419 1_6F	1420 1_66 1102 1	1_t	1422	1423 1 68 1104	424 61 97	1425 1 74 1116	1426 1 20 1 32 1 2 1 SPC	1 4 27 1_77	1428 1 61 1 97 1	1429 1_72 1114 1	1430 1_2E 1_46	143; 1_2(1_3; 1_^
SYMI BYTE HEX DEC ASCI ALTI SYMI	416 6C 108 1 1 20 32 SPC	1417 1.64 1100 1 1d	1418 1_20 1_32 1_2 1SPC 1	1419 1_6F 1111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1420 1.66 1102 1 1f	1421 120 132 1-2 1SPC 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2	1422 174 1116 1 t	1423 1 68 1104 1 b	424 61 97 a 440 0D 13 ^M	425 74 116 	1426 1 20 1 32 1 2 1 SPC 1 1442 1 63 1 99	1427 1-77 1119 1	1428 1 61 1 97 1 a 1 a 1444 1 6D 1109	1429 1.72 1114 1 1r	1430 1 2E 1 46 1 1 20 1 32 1 20 1 32 1 SPC	1433. 1_201 1_3; 1 1SP0 1
YTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	416 6C 108 1 1 20 32 SPC	1417 1.64 1100 1 1d 1433 1.57 1.87 1W	1418 1_20 1_32 1_2 1SPC 1 1_65 1_01 1 1e	1419 1_6F 1111 1 1 1 1 1 1	1420 1.66 1102 1	1421 120 132 1-2 1SPC 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2	1422 1.74 1116 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1423 1 68 1104 1 0 b 1 65 1 101 1 e	424 61 97 	1425 174 1116 1 0A 1 0A 1 10 1 LF 4571 651	1426 1 20 1 32 1 32 1 SPC 1 63 1 99 1 63 1 99 1 63	1427 177 1119 1	1428 1.61 1.97 1	1429 1.72 1114 1 1r	1430 1_2E 1_46 1 1 1 1_20 1_32 1_2 1_SPC	143 1_2 1_3 1 1SP 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

SYMI of I diel di il claf thell al l plof ri

BYTE146414651466146714	4681469147014711	4721473147414751	4761477147814791
		_741_681_611_741	201_661_691_651
	32111111021 321		_321102110511011
_ASCIIII			
_ALT1111S	SPC11ISPC1		SPCII
SYMI tl il ol nl		tlblaltl	l_flilel

BYTE 480 481	482148314841	48514861487	148814891490	14911492149	3149414951
HEXI 6C1 641		731 201 61			C1_201_721
DEC110811001	441 321 971	1151_321_97.	T	X	3211141
ASCII_I			1-2-11	ļļļ	100011
ALTI	ISPCII	ISPCI	ISPCI	 	ISPCII
SYMI II di		sll_a	III	l_nl_al	111

BYTE14961497149814	991500150115021503150	415051506150715081509151015111
HEXI 651 731 741	691_6E1_671_0D1_0A1_7	01 6C1 611 631 651 201 661 6F1
_DEC 101 115 116 1	05111011031 131 10111	211081 971 9911011 32110211111
_ASCIII		
ALTI		_llllspclll
SYMI el si ti	_ilplglll	pl ll al cl el l fl ol

BYTE1512	1513	15141	515151	515171	5181519	1520152	1152215231	524152515	2615271
_HEX1_72	21_20	1_741.	681 6	1 731	651_20	1_771_6	81_6F1_201	681 651	721_651
_DECI114	1_32	11161	104111	111151	1011_32	1119110	411111_321	104110111	1411011
_ASCI	1	11.		11		11	111		
_ALTI	ISPC.	11.		11	ISPC	11	1ISPCI		
SYMI_r	1	1_t1	_bl	ol_sl	el	1W	1 01 1	<u>bl</u> el	rl_el

BYTE1528152915301	53115321533153415	351536153715381	53915401541154215431
_HEXI_201_671_611	761 651 201 741	581_651_691_721	201_6C1_691_761_651
_DECI_3211031_971	11811011 32111611	041101110511141	3211081105111811011
ASC1^`11			
_ALTISPCII	IISPCII		SPCII_I_I
SYMI I al al	VI el I tl	hl el il rl	I 11 il vI el

BYTE15441545]	154615471548		1552155315541	55515561557155815591
_HEX1_731_201 _DEC11151_321	1_741_681_61 111611041_97	_74 _20 _74 116 _32 116	1_68]_61]_74] 1104]_97]116]	201 6E1 611 741 691 3211101 97111611051
ASCI I SPCI		I ISPCI	 	SPCI I I I
SYMI sl J	tl bl a	t t	l hl al ti	l nl al tl il

DECL	<u>6F</u>	1_6	EJ.	20	1	6D	6	91	67	1_	68	_7.	41	5681 0D1 131	_QA	L	6CJ 6CJ 1081	_6	91	_76	51.	65	L	2E 46	1_	20
ASCI			1.	- * * .	1_			1		1	737	ado ado .		_^M]			لــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		77		1		Ī	_3⊻.	1	~ .
ALTI.		L		SPC.	1			1		1_		L		CRI		1_			_1.		1.		1		15	SPC
SYM1.	0_	L!	L.		1	m		11.	g	1_	_hJ		ţ].			1_	_11		11.		7.1.	e	1_		1_	
YTE HEX			-	578										584 6C												
DEC	_32	-		116			110	5]	11	51.	32	1_5	7.	108	111	61	111	111	23	10	1]	11	61	104	41	101
ASC ALT		1			15	SPC	1	ا_		1	SPC	1				-1		1					-1		1	
SYM		1	II	t	I		Î	iJ		sI.		1	aJ	1		ŧΪ	0	1	g		e		tl	}	Ic	
YTE HEX DEC	1_72	112	20	1_66	51.	69	1_7	14.	1_7	41	_69	1_1	SE.		1_2	01	_61	1	6E		4	1_2	LO		LO	_7
ASC	-	ISI	00		1.		1			-1		1			I ISP	,1		1				LCD	7			
SYM		TER			EL	i	1	t		t]	i	1	n	l g		77		1	n	1	d	ISP	الح			
YTE	608	160	91	610	16	511	161	21	61:	31	514	161	.5.1	616	161	7.1	618	162	.9	62	0.1	62	11	622	12	623
HEX J	6F	1_7	10	_65	1	72	1_2	LO		41	68	1_6		616	1_2	10		1_5	551	_2	01	_6	41	622 _6E	13	_25
HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ	6F	1_7 111 1	21	101	11	72	1_2 1_3 1_^ 1SP	0 2 1	110	41. 51. 1.	68	1_6 1_9 1	7]	74 116	1_2: 1_3: 1_^: 1SP(21.	_77 119	111	55]	_2 _3 ^	0 2 1 1	10	41 01 1	_6E	1777	_32
YTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	6F	1_7	10	101	1	72	1_2 1_3 1_^ 1SP	0 2 1	110	41	68	1_6 1_9 1		74 116	1_2: 1_3: 1_^: 1SP(21.	_77	111	55]	_2 _3 ^	0 2 1 1	10	41	_6E	13	_32
HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ SYMJ YTEJ HEXJ DECJ	6F 111 	162	01 21 1 1 1 21 51 81	626 626	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	72 14 	1_2 1_3 1_^1 1SP 1	0] 2] 2] 2] 2]	629	919 11 21 21 21	68 104 b	1_6 1_9 1 1 1_0 1_1	31 31 31 31	74 116 t 632 _1A _26	1_2! 1_3: 1_2: 1_SP! 1	01 21 1 C1 1 31 61	77 119 	163	65] [1] [85]	5P	01 21 1 21 21 21	63:	41 01 -1 -1 d1	638 55	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ SYMJ YTEJ HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ	624 -74 116	162	01 21 -1 -1 -1 -1 81 41 -1	626 626 69	16	72 114 	1_2 1_3 1_^ 1SP 1 1_2 1_4 1	0] 2] C] E] 6]	629	910	68 104 b	163	31 31 31 31	74 116 -t	1 2 1 3 1 1 SPO 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	01 21 1 C1 1 31 31 61	77 119 	163	85J 135J 135J	63 5 8	01 21 C1 C1 91 91	63:	41 01 -1 -1 d1 71 F1 91 -1	638 -55 -85		
HEXJ DECJ ALTJ SYMJ YTEJ HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ	624 -74 116	162	01 21 1 1 1 21 51 81	626 626	16	72 14 	1_2 1_3 1_^ 1SP 1 1_2 1_4 1	0] 2] C] E] 6]	629	910	68 104 b	163	31 31 31 31 31 31	74 116 -t	1 2 1 3 1 1 SPO 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	01 21 1 C1 1 31 31 61	77 119 	163	65] [1] [85]	63 5 8	01 21 1 C1 -1	63:	41 01 -1 -1 d1	638 -55 -85	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
HEXJ DECJ ALTJ SYMJ YTEJ HEXJ DECJ ASCJ	624 -74 116	162	01 21 -1 -1 -1 -1 81 41 -1	626 626 69	16	72 114 	1_2 1_3 1_^ 1SP 1 1_2 1_4 1	0] 2] C] E] 6]	629	919 21 21 21 21 21	68 104 b 630 0D 13 ^M	163	311 311 311 311 311 311 311	74 116 -t	1 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	01. 21. 1. C1. 31. 31. 31.	77 119 	163	85J 135J 135J	63 5 8	01 21 C1 C1 91 91	63:	41 01 -1 -1 d1 71 F1 91 -1	638 -55 -85		
HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ SYMJ YTEJ HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ SYMJ	654 -74 116 	1_7 111 1 1 1_6 1_10 1 1 1	01 21 1 1 21 21 21 21 81 41 1 1 1	626 626 69 105	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	72 114 	_2 _3 _5 _5 _5 _5 _5 _5 _5	8J EJ 6J 	623 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	910 41 01 F1 41 01 F1	68 104 	163 103 103 104 111 1111	311 311 311 311 311 311 311 311 311 311	632 1A 26 2Z SUB	1 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	01 21 21 21 31 61 21 31 41 81		163	35] e] 35] A]	2 3 SP 63 5 8	2J 2J 2J 2J 2J 2J 2J 2J 2J 2J 2J 2J 2J 2	63: 41 -72	41 01 11 11 12 13 14 14 14 15 16 16 16 17 16 17 16 17 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	638 555 85		20 32 5PG 54 84
HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ SYMJ VTEJ HEXJ DECJ ALTJ SYMJ VTEJ HEXJ DECJ	6244 74116 	1.7 111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	01 21 1 1 21 21 21 21 81 81 41 -1 -1 b1	626 626 69 105	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	72 14 	_2 _3 _3 _5 _5 _5 _5 _5 _5	81 E1 61 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	623 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	910 41 01 F1 41 01 F1	68 104 	163 103 103 104 111 1111	27] 27] 27] 28] 21] 26]	74 116 116 26 27 SUB 2 Con	1 2 1 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	01 21 21 21 31 61 21 31 41 81		163	35J 135J 135J 14J	2 3 SP 63 5 8	01 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	63: 41 -72	41 01 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	638 55 85		20 32 5PC 54 84
HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ SYMJ YTEJ HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ SYMJ	6244 74116 	1.7 111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	01 21 1 1 21 21 21 21 81 41 1 1 1	626 626 69 105		72 114 	1 62 1 62 1 2 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8J EJ 6J 	623 12 20 20 Par.	911 51. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	68 104 	163 103 111 1111 1111 1111 1111	27 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	632 1A 26 2 SUB 2 Con	1 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	01 21 21 21 31 61 31 61 21		163	35J 35J 35J 35J 35J 35J 35J 35J 35J 35J	2 3 SP 63 5 8	01 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	63: 41 -72	41 01 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	638 55 85 85 12 26		20 32 SPC

BYTE | 656 | 657 | 658 | 659 | 660 | 661 | 662 | 663 | 664 | 665 | 666 | 667 | 668 | 669 | 670 | 671 |

HEXI | 1A| | 1A|

BYTE | 672 | 673 | 674 | 675 | 676 | 677 | 678 | 679 | 680 | 681 | 1682 | 683 | 684 | 1685 | 686 | 687 |

HEXI | 1A| | 1

BYTE17521753 HEXI 1A1 1A DECI 261 26 ASCI 2I 2 ALTISUBISUB SYMI 1	17541755 1A1 1A 261 26 21 2 SUB SUB 1 1 1	1 1A1 12 1 261 26 1 21 2]_26]]_27]	1AJ 26J 2J	1A1 261 21	7611 1A1 261 271 SUB1	1A] 26] 22]	_1A] _26] _21	1A1 261 ^Z1	7651 1A1 261 221 SUB1	1A1 261 21	7671 _1A1 _261 _^Z1 SUB1
BYTE17681769 _HEX1_AA1_03 _DEC11701_3 _ASC11701_^C _ALT11701ETX _SYM11	1_021_0; 1_21_;	31 11 C1 ^A1 ^	01_011 0111 01A1	7751 _001 _01 _01 NUL1	776] _08] _8] _BS]	777 42 66	778 06 6 ^F	17791 1_001 101 101 101	780 0A 10 10	1781 1 00 1 0 1 0 1 NUL	1782 1 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 NUL	17831 1_011 111 121 121
Length of Record	Version # Layou	Avail.	Reserved		Printer Code	LPP	LPI	Extra Space	CHR	Rese	erved	L Border
BYTE17841785 -HEX1 001 00 -DEC1 01 0 -ASC1 01 0 -ALTINULINUL SYM1 1	17861787 1_001_00 1_01_0 1_01_0	0 100 10	01_011 0111 0121_^A1	7911 _001 _01 _01 _01 NUL1	7921 _011 _11 _^A1 _SOH1	793J _00J _0J _0gJ _NULJ	794 _01 _1 _^A _SOH	7951 061 61 2F1 ACKI	796J _3CJ _60J	_00]	00」	7991 _031 _31 _^C1 ETX1
	Reserved		nate	Printer Reset Flag	Reform	Res.	Forms	Next Page		Rese	erved	
BYTE 800 801 HEXI 03 00 DECI 3 0 ASCI CI C ALT ETX NUL SYM 1	18021803 1_3F1_00 1_6310 11_0 11NUI 1?1	01_01_	01_ 41 1 01_651	01 01 001	100 10 10	_00]	FA 250 250	1_001 1_01 1_021	812 _5CJ _92J	813 _2D _45	_2DJ	_2D1
Reserved	Justify Prop		Reserved				rgin Len.	-		- Ruler		-
BYTE 816 817 HEX! 231 2D DEC! 351 45 ASC! 1	18181819 1_2D1_2I 1_451_45	DI_2DI_2		8231 2D1 451	824J _2DJ _45J	2D	2B	2D1	2D	2D.	2D	18311 2D1 451
_ALT11 _SYM1#1=	ll	11	-11. -11.	1	l L=		J	l l				
4				— Rul	er 							-
BYTE 1832 1833 HEXI 2DI 2D DECI 451 45 ASCI 1 ALTI 1	1_2D1_2I		D1_2D1	8391 2D1 451	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2BJ	844 _2D _45	_2DJ	_2DJ	
SYM11	1=1=	:1=1:	-1=1.		l	=J		±	=_	=		=_I

BYTEL _HEXL _DECL	2D1	2D	2D1	2DI	2DI	2DI	2D	2D1	_2D1	_2DJ	_201	777	8601 _2D1 _451	- PAT	-75T	-PAT
ASCI ALTI SYMI	l l l			l l	 1		l l				 			 	1	
	•							— Ru	ler 							-
BYTEI _HEXI _DECI _ASCI	_2BJ	_2D	1_2DJ	_2DJ		_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ		_2DJ		_2D	_2DJ	_2D1
ALTI _SYMI	±	L	l		 J			J	LJ		<u>e</u>				i===i	
BYTE J _HEX J _DEC J _ASC J	_2D _45	1_2D	1_2D	_2D	_2D	2D	_2B_	1_2D	1_2D	_2D	1_2D	_2D	L_2D.	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D1
_ALT] _SYM]		l	l l=.	L	<u>=</u> .	l	l	l l=.	l	L	l l=	l l=	l	l	l	ll l=l
BYTE LEX LESS LESS LESS LESS LESS LESS LESS	_2B _43	1 2D 1 45 1	1_2D	_2D	2D 45	1_2D 1_45	L_2D L_45 L_	1_2D 1_45 1_	1_2D 1_45 1	L_2D L_45	1_2B 1_43 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	
BYTEJ HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ SYM	2D 45	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2 <u>D</u> 1_45 1	2D 45	2B 43	2D 45	2D _45 	1_2D 1_45 1	L_2D L_45 L	2D 45	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	L_2D L_45 L	1_2B 1_43 1	_2D _45
LHENL			A						.							
BYTEL HEXL DECL ASCI	_2DJ	_2D	1_2DJ	_2D1	_2DJ	_2D]	_2DJ	_2D]	_2B1	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2D]	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	2D1
ALTI _SYMI		J							+				-	-		

ECI		9451 2D1 451	94619 2B1 431	2D1_ 451_	2DI	2D1_	2D1	2D1 451	2DI	201	25419 2D1 451	ZDT-	LEDI.	- 45T		2D. 45.
SCI_ LTI_ YMI_			 ±							1.				1		=
HEXT TET		1_2D		_2DJ	_2DJ		_2B		_2DJ	_2D		_2D	L_2D.	1_2D	1_2D	1_2
ASCI ALTI SYMI]]		 =]		L	l l	 =	L	 	 	L L L
NYTEL HEXI DECI	_2B	1_2D		1_2D	1_2D_	_2D_	_2D	1_2D	_2D_	1_2D	1_2B	1_2D.	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D.	1_2
ASCI ALTI SYMI	±	 	<u> </u>	l l L=	l l L=	l l l=.	l l l=	l l l=	l L L=	l l=	L L L±.	L L=	 	 	1 1=	
HEX	_2D	1_20		1_2D	1_2B	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_20		1_2
HEX	L_2D L_45	1_20	1_2D			1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_20	1_2B	1_2 1_4 1
HEXIDEC ASCIALTISYMI	_2D _45 	1 45	01_2D 01_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2B 1_43 1 1 1+	1_2D 1_45 1 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1=	1_2D 1_45 1 1=	1_2D 1_45 1 1=	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2B 1_43 1 1±	1_2
HEX DEC DEC ASC ALT	L_2D L_45 L_2D L_2D L_45	1 2 2 4 5 1 4	21 2D 51 45 1	2D 45 	1 2B 1 43 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1 1 1_2D 1_45 1	1 2D 1 45 1 1 1 2D 1 45 1	2D	2D 45 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1 1 1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1 1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1 1 1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1 1_2D 1_2D 1_45 1	1 2D 1 45 1	1_2B 1_43 1 1 1±	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
HEXIDEC ASCINE HEXIDEC ASCINE	2D 45	1_2 <u>1</u> 1_45 1 1_2 <u>1</u> 1_2 <u>1</u> 1_2 <u>1</u> 1_2	21_2D 51_45 1 1 21_2D 51_45	_2D _45 	1_2B 1_43 11 1+ 1_2D 1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1 1 1_2D 1_45 1 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1 1 1_2D 1_45 1 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1 1 1_2D 1_45 1 1	1_2D 1_45 11 11 1_2B 1_43 11	1_2D 1_45 1 1 1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1=	1_2D 1_45 1 1 1_2D 1_45 1 1	1_2D 1_45 1 1 1_2D 1_2D 1_45 1	1 2D 1 45 1	1_2B 1_43 1 1± 1_22 1_2D 1_45 1	1_2

BYTE1 _HEX1 _DEC1 _ASC1 _ALT1 _SYM1	_401 _2D1 _451 1 1	_411 _2D1 _451 1 1	_421 _2D1 _451 1 1	_431 _2D1 _451 1	441 2D1 451 1	451 451 451 1	_461 _2B1 _431 1 1	_471 _2D1 _451 1 1	_481 _2D1 _451 1	491 2D1 451 1	_501 _2D1 _451 1 1	511 2D1 451 -1	52J 2DJ 45J J J	_531 _2D1 _451 1 1	_541 _2D1 _451 1	_551 _2D1 _451 1 1
BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	_2BJ _43J	_57] _2DJ _45J	_58J _2DJ _45J J	_59] _2D] _45]]	2D 45	02 2 ^B	06 6	1_01 1_1 1_^A	L_00 L_0 L_^@		0 ^@	00 0 0	00	1_00 1_0 1_^e	L_00 L_0 L_^e	
						1st P. Top Mar.	P. Border Mar.	-			-	Reserved	ı—			-
BYTE _HEX _DEC _ASC _ALT _SYM	0] 0] 0]	00_ 0J 0]	00]	100_ 10 10 19^_	00	00 0 0	L_00 L_0 L_^@	L_00 L_0 L_^@	L_00 L_0 L_^@	L_00 L_0 L^@	00	00	01 1 1 ^A	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1 00 1 0 1 ^@	1_001
	-					— Res	erved —					-	Avail.	4-	Reserve	d-
														1		
BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	08 8 1 ^H BS	42	06 6 2F ACK	01	_0A _10 _^J	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1_00 10 1_^@	1_01 1_1 1_^A	10 1^@	1_00 1_0 1_^e	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1_00 1_0 1_^@	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1_00 1_0 1_^@	I_01 I_1 I_^A	1_01
HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM BYTE HEX DEC ASC	08 8 ^H BS 01 01 ^A SOH	42 66 B	06 6 7F ACK	1 01 1 1 1 2A 1 SOH	108 3C 60	1 00 1 0 1 2 1 NUL 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0	1 00 1 0 1 0 1 NUL 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	1_01 1_1 1_^A 1SOH 1	1 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 NUL 1 03 1 3	00 00 00 00 11 11 13 00 00 00 00	00 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 3 1 63	00 00 00 10 10 10 10 10	00 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	1 00 1 0 1 0 1 NUL 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	1 01 1 1 1 A 1 SOH 1 1 1 8 1 41 1 65	1_001 101 1261 1NUL1 11 101 101 101 101

BYTE11361137 HEXI 2D1 2D DEC1 451 45 ASC1 1 ALT1 1 SYM1 -1 -	1_2B1_2D1	_2D1_2D1_2	12 143 144 2D 2D 2D 2D 45 45 45 45 -1 -1 -1	1_2D1_2D1_	2D1_2D1_2	9 150 151 D 2D 2D 5 45 45 - - - - - - -
BYTE 1152 1153 HEXI 2DI 2I DECI 451 45 ASCI I ALTI I	DI_2DI_2BJ	2D1 2D1 2 451 451 4	58 159 160 2D 2D 2D 45 45 45 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -	1 2D1 2D1 1 451 451 1 1 1 1	2D1_2D1_2	5 166 167 D1_2D1_2D1 5 _45 _45 -111 -11
BYTE 168 169 HEX 2D 21 DEC 45 49 ASC	D1_2D1_2D1	1_2D1_2D1_	2D1_2D1_2B 451_451_43 11	31_2D1_2D1.	2D1_2D1_2	
BYTE11841185 HEX1 2D1 2F DEC1 451 47 ASC1 1 ALT1 1		2D1_2D1_2	9011911192 2D1 2D1 2D 451 451 45 -1 -1 -1	1_2D1_2D1	2D1_2D1_2	7119811991 D1_2B1_2D1 51_431_451 _111 _111
BYTE12001202 _HEX1_2D1_2I _DEC1_451_45 _ASC11 _ALT11 _SYM11		2D1 2D1 3 1 451 451 4 1 1 1	2D1_2D1_2E 451_451_43 11	31_2D1_2D1	2D1 2D1 2 451 451 4	3121412151 D1_2D1_2D1 51_451_451 _111 _11
BYTE12161217 HEX1 2D1 2D DEC1 451 45 ASC1 1 ALT1 1 SYM1 -1 -	1_2B1_2D1	2201221122 2D1 2D1 2 451 451 4	D1_2D1_2D	1 2D1 2D1 1 451 451 1 1 1	2D1 2B1 21 451 431 4	

BYTEL _HEXL _DECL _ASCL _ALTL		_2D1	_2D1	_2DJ		_2DJ	_2BJ	2391 _2D1 _451	_2D1	_2DJ	_2D1	2431 _2D1 _451	_2DJ	245 2D 45	_2DJ	_2DI
SYMI		i==i	.=_=i	=	[=]		±]	=]	=1	==	i=J	=]		l=.	[-]	1
BYTE1 _HEX1 DEC1		1_2DJ	_2DJ	2D	_2DJ	_2D	_2D	1_2D	_2D	_2D	1_2B	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D.	1_2D	L_2DJ
ASCI ALTI SYMI		IJ IJ	 		l] l]	l		l l	L L	L L	ļ		I I	I	 	
BYTEJ _HEXJ _DECJ _ASCJ	_2D _45			1_267 1_2D 1_45	1_2B	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D.	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D.	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2B	1_2D]
_ALT]	=	l=.	l=.	l=.	l	l=.	i=.	i	I	i=	I=.	i=	L=	1=	1±.	l
BYTE] _HEX_I _DEC_I	_2D _45	1_2D		1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2B	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2DJ
_ASCI _ALTI _SYMI		i	 	L L=.	l	 	l L=	l l	l lt	l	 	I I=	 	 	I	II
BYTE L HEXI DEC L	_2D _45	1_2D_	1_2B	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D.	1_2D	1_2D.	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2B	1_2D	1_2D	1_2DJ
_ASCI _ALTI _SYMI		L	l l±	 	i	l l=	L L=	l l l=	i i	L L=	 	l l	l l±	1 1	I	lJ lJ
BYTE1.											322J 2DI					3271 2DI
DECI ASCI ALTI			_ 4 51								451					_451 1

BYTE 328 329 330	331 332 333	133413351336	33713381339	13401341134213431
HEXI 2BI 2DI 2D	1_2D1_2D1_2D1			1_2D1_2D1_2D1_2D1
_DEC1_431_451_45	1_451_451_451	1_451_451_45	451 431 45	1_451_451_451_451
_ASCIII		ļļ		
ALTI	ļļļ			<u> </u>
_ <u>SYM1±1=1=</u> .	1=1=1=1	=_=		1=1=1=1

BYTE134413451	34613471348	134913501351	135213531354	135513561357135813591
_HEX1_2D1_2D1	2D1 2D1 2B	der same dill hitte seder som dill hitte seder som dill hitte s	ale was die die ook oor die die ook oor die die o	1_2D1_2D1_2D1_2B1_2D1
_DECI_451_451	_451_451_43	1_451_451_45	1 1 1	1_451_451_451_431_451
ASCII		l	l	1
_SYM111		ii	ii	

BYTE136013611	3621363	3641365	13661367	13681369	13701371	137213	73137413751
HEXI 2DI 2DI	2D1 2D	2D1_2D		1_2B1_2D			021_061_011
_DEC1_451_451	451 45	451 45	1_451_45	L-25-L-25.			21 61 11 ^BI ^FI ^AI
ASCI I I				 		1 15	BI FI VI
SYMI -I -I		-1 -		+1 -		1	



BYTE1 _HEX1 _DEC1 _ASC1 _ALT1 _SYM1	_03] 3] _^C	01 01 01	_3FJ _63J	NUL 1 - 01 - 001	001 L0	_001	_65	NUL 0] 0]	NUL 00 00	_00J _0	_FA 250 250	0 0 ^@_	_5C _92	L_2DJ L_45J L	L_2D	_2DT
BYTE HEXI DEC ASC ALT SYM	_2D _45	1_2D	_2D	_2D	2D_ 45_ L	1_2B 1_43 1	L_2D. L_45. L	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	L_2D L_45 L	1_2B 1_43 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D.	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D1 1_451 11
BYTEI _HEXI _DECI _ASCI _ALTI _SYMI	_2D	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2D]	_2D	2D	1_2D	1464 1_2D 1_45 1 1	_2D	L_2D L_45 L		L_2D L_45 L	1_2D	_2D	1_2D1
BYTEL HEXI DECI ASCI ALTI SYMI	_2D	1_2DJ	_2D	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2D	_2D	1_2D	1480 1_2D 1_45 1 1	_2D	_2D	1_2D	_2D	1_2D	_2D_	14871 1-2D1 1-451 11 11
BYTEJ _HEXJ _DECJ _ASCJ _ALTJ _SYMJ	_2B _43	1_2D 1_45 1	_2D	_2D	2D 45	L_2D L_45 L	_2D	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2DJ 1_45 1	L_2D L_45 L	1_40 1_64 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2F	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D1
BYTE1 _HEX1 _DEC1 _ASC1 _ALT1 _SYM1	_2D	_2D1	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2B _43	2D 45	2D1 -451	513 _2D _45 	_2DJ	2D 45	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	5191 _2D1 _451 1 1

BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT	2B 43	1_2D		1523 1_2D 1_45	1_2D	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	2B	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	_2DJ	1_2D1
SYM		l	l	l	l=.	[]	l	L=J			L±	l=.	i=.	1	L	l=1
BYTE HEX	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2B.	1_2D	1_2D.	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2B	1_2DJ
DEC ASC ALT SYM	l	I	I	I	I	l	l	l	l	I		I	<u> </u>	I	I	LJ
BYTEI _HEXI _DECI _ASCI	_2D _45					_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2BJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2D	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2D1
_ALTI _SYMI		ij							1 						=	1
BYTE J HEX J DEC J ASC J	_2D _45						1574 L_2D L_45					1579 1_2D 1_45				1583J 1_2DJ 1_45J
ALT]		ii i=	[] [±]	 	ii	[] []	 =	ii			 	ii	l	ij	[] []	
BYTE] _HEX] _DEC] _ASC]	_2D	_2DJ	_2D]	_2D	_2D	_2DJ	_2B	_2D	_2DJ	_2DJ	2D	2D	_2D	_2DJ	_2DJ	2D1
_ALT] _SYM]		j j											l	[] []		
BYTEL HEXL DECL ASCL	_2B1	_2D1		_2D1	_2D1	6051 _2D1 _451	_2D1	_2DJ	2D1	2D1	2B1	2D1	_2DJ		_2DJ	6151 _2D1 _451

BYTE1 _HEX1 _DEC1 _ASC1 _ALT1 _SYM1	2D.I	2D1	2D1	_2D1	_2B1	_2D1	_2DJ	_2D1	_2D1	_2DJ	_2D1	_2D1	_2DJ	_2D1	_2B1.	6311 _2D1 _451 1 1
BYTE_HEX_DEC_ASC_ALT_SYM	_2D _45	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D 1_45 1	2D 45	1_2D 1_45 1	L_2D L_45 L	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2B_ 1_43_ 1	L_2D L_45 L	1_2 <u>D</u> 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	
BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	_2DJ _45J	_2DJ	_2BJ		_2DJ	_2DJ		_2DJ		_2D	1_2DJ	_2DJ	_2B	1_2D 1_45 1	16621 1_2D1 1_451 11	
BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	2D 45	_2D	_2DJ	2D	2D 45	L_2D L_45 L	L_2B L_43	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	2D 45	1_2D	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2DJ	_2D1
BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	2B 43	2D 45	_2DJ	_2D	2D 45	_02 2 _^B STX	_06 6 _^F	1_01 1_1 1_^A	L_00] L_0] L_^@]	00 0 _^@	1_00 1_0 1_^e	1_00 1_0 1_^@	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1_00 10 1_^@	1_00J	01 01
BYTE1 _HEX1 _DEC1 _ASC1 _ALT1 _SYM1	T8 T0 T0 T00	T8	0T 0T 00T	T00_ T00_ T00_	01 01 01	01 01	00_	L_00_L L0J 01	100_ 10 19^	00_	L_00] L0] L_0]	LQQ_ LQ LQ LQ	000	L_00] L_0] L^0	0T	100_ 100_ 100_

BYTE | 840 | 841 | 842 | 843 | 844 | 845 | 846 | 847 | 848 | 849 | 850 | 851 | 852 | 853 | 854 | 855 |

HEXI | 1A| | 1A|

BYTE19041905190619071908190919101911191219131914191519161917191819191
HEXI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1A
DECI_261_261_261_261_261_261_261_261_261_261
ASC1_21_21_21_21_21_21_21_21_21_21_21_21_21
_ALTISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUB
_SYMIIIIIII

WordPerfect Sample File

BYTE			12_		4	51	6]		8	9]				_131	_141	_151
_HEX.	1_C3		1_2A		L_C3	9D1	_541	68	65	201	_471	65	74	741	791	_731
DEC.	1195			31	1 <u>95</u> 1195	1571	_84]	1747	101	1_321	_71	101	116	1161	777	1151
_ASC	1195	I		US						SPCI						
_ALT	and the same of	רואהדי. רואה	*	 -		7777	T	h	e		G	e	t	tl	VI	sl
_51E.	1	L						At-			21					BT
	Center Text	Betw. Marg.	Center Col. 42	Start w/ Col. 31	Center Text	Bold On										
BYTE	1_16	1_17	1_18	1_19		1_21	_22.	1_23	1_24	1_25	1_26	1_27.	1_28			
HEX		1_75	1_72	1_67	1_20	1_41	64					1_73.	1_9C	1_83		LAQ_L
DEC	1_98	1117	1114	1103	1_32	1_65	100	1100	1114	1101	1115	1115	1156.		1_10	
_ASC		1	1	1	1	1	L	I	ļ	ļ		l	1156	1131	L_J_	LJI
ALT		ļ	ļ	ļ	ISPC.	1				ļ			1156	1131	LE_	LEI
_SYM	1_b	1u	1r	lg	1	1_A	Ld.	ld	1r	1e	LS.	<u>s</u>	1	1	L	11
													Bold Off	End Ctr. Text	LF	LF
BYTE	1 32	1 33	1 34	1 35	1 36	1 371	38	1 39	1 40	41	42	43	1 44	1_45]	46	471
HEX					1 73						61		64		73	
DEC		1111	1117	A	1115	1 991	111		1101		97		1100		115	or many maller maller maller
ASC			1		1	1 1				1 ^ \				1 7 7		1
ALT			1	1	1			l		ISPC				SPC		
SYM	1F	1_0	<u>u</u>	L_r	1	Lc1	0	L_r	L_e	1	l_a	l_n	L_d		sJ	el
	1_48.				1_52											
HEX		1_65				1_651			1775	1_20	97	1 <u>67</u>	1_6F_		6F	751
	1118	1101	1110	1-32	1121	11011	_21_	1114	1115	1_32_	_21_	רקקדן	1444	1_32		7777
_ASC ALT		1	1	ISPC	1	11		1	1	LSPC			1	SPC		
SYM		1e	1n		l y	l_eJ	a	r	L s		l_a	l q	0		0	ul
_575	1X.	15	14	L	L	151		L	12.	L			1	L		
BYTE					1_68											
_HEX			1_66.	1_61		1_681					62		1_6F	1_75]		the sale sale
_DEC		1_32	1102	1_97.	1116	11041	101	1114.			_98	1114.	1111	11171	103	1041
_ASC		1	ļ			1			ļ	1	l	ļ	I			
_ALT		ISPC	<u></u>	ļ				ļ	ļ	ISPC.		ļ	ļ			
SYM	1r.	1	1f.	la.	1t.		e	II	s.	1	Lb_		10_	u	g_	b1

BYTEI. _HEXI. DECI	_801 _741	_ <u>81</u>	1_821 1_661 1021	_831 _6F1	_721	_741	_68]	_20]	_881 _6F1]]]]	_6EJ	_201	_741	681			_951 _0D1 131
ASCI			1				*737							777		T
_ALTI	1	SPC		1	1	1		SPC			SPC	1			11	CRI
_SYM1.			f1	01	rl	<u>t</u> l	bJ	LJ	01	nl			bl	i	L_sl	
BYTEI	96	97	1_98]	L_ 9 9J	100	11011	102	1103	1104	105	1106	11071	108	1109	11101	1111
HEXI	63	6F	1_6E	74	69	6EJ	_65	1_6E	1_741	_2C	1_20	1_611			1_651	
DECI	99	111	1110	116	105	1101	101	1110	1116	44	1_32	1_971	_32.	1110	11011	1191
_ASC1		L	11	LJ				1			1			1	11	1
ALTI		L						ļ			LSPC.		SPC.	1	11	1
SYMI	C	0	l_n	L	i	لما	e.	1_n	L		L	l_al		n	I_el	W_
_HEX _DEC _ASC	1_20 1_32 1_^_	1_6E 1110	1_61	1_74	1_69		1_6E	1_20	1_20 1_32 1_^`	1_63 1_99 1		1_6E		1_65	51126 51_69 11105	1_761
ALT	ISPC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ISPC.		1	1	1	1	1	11
SYM	1	1r	1a	1t	1i	1_0	1n	1	1	1_c	1_0	1_n	1c	16	<u>i</u>	Lvl
BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	L_65 101 	1_64 1100 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	1_69	L_6E L110 L	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	1_94 1148 1148 1148	1_4C 1_76 1	1_69 1105 1	1_62 1_98 1	1_65 1101 1	1_72 1114 1	L_74 L116 L	1_79 1121 1	1 95 1149 1149 1149	1_2C1 1_441 11
HEX _DEC_ _ASC_ _ALT_	1_65 101 	1_64 1100 1 1	1_20 1_32 1_^`. 1SPC	1_69 1105 1 1i	1_6E 1110 1 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	94 148 148 148 148 UL On	1_4C 1_76 1 1 1L	1_69 1105 1 1i	1_62 1_98 1 1b	1_65 1101 1 1e	1_72 1114 1 1r	1_74 1116 1 1t	1_79 1121 1 1y	1149 1149 1149 1149 UL Off	1_2C1 1_441 11 11
HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	1 65 1101 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_64 1100 1 1d	1_20 1_32 1_^`. 1SPC	1_69 1105 11 11	6E 1110 n	1_20 1_32 1_^_ 1SPC 1	94 148 148 148 148 UL On	1_4C 1_76 1 1 1L 	1 69 1105 1	1_62 1_98 1 1 1b	1_65 1101 1 1e	1.72 1114 1	1_74 1116 11 1t	1_79 121 1 1y	1149 1149 1149 UL Off	1_2C1 1_441 11 11 11
HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	1_65 101 	1_64 1100 11 1d	1_20 1_32 1 1SPC	1_69 1105 1 1 1i	6E 1110 n	1_20 1_32 1_^_ 1SPC 1	94 148 148 148 148 UL On	1_4C 1_76 1 1 1L 	1_69 1105 1 1i	1_62 1_98 1 1 1b	1_65 1101 1 1e	1.72 1114 1	1_74 1116 11 1t	1_79 121 1 1y	1149 1149 1149 1149 UL Off	1_2C1 1_441 11 11 11
HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM BYTE HEX	1 65 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_64 1100 11 1d	1_20 1_32 1_2 1SPC	1 69 1105 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 6E 1110 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	94 148 148 148 148 UL On	1_4C 1_76 1 1 1L 	1 69 1105 1	1_62 1_98 1 1 1b	1_65 1101 1 1e	1.72 1114 1	1_74 1116 11 1t	1_79 121 1 1y	1195 1149 1149 1149 UL off	1_2C1 1_441 11 11 11 1_741 11161
HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT	1 65 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 0 1 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	1 64 1100 1	1_20 1_32 1_2 1SPC	1_69 1105 11 1i 1i 164	1 6E 1110 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	UL On 1150 1 65 1101	1_4C 1_76 1 1 1L 1_51 1_64 1100 1	1 69 1105 1 1i	1_62 1_98 1 1 1b	1_65 1101 1 1e 1e	1 72 1114 1	1_74 1116 11 1t	1_79 1121 1 1y 1_57 1_64 1100 1	1195 1149 1149 1149 1158 120 1138 120 1158	1_2C1 1_441 11 11 11 1_741 11161
BYTE HEX DEC ASC	1 65 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 0 1 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	1 64 1100 1	1_20 1_32 1_2 1SPC	1 69 1105 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 6E 1110 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	UL On 1150 1 65 1101	1_4C 1_76 1 1 1L 1_51 1_64 1100 1	1 69 1105 1 1i	1_62 1_98 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_65 1101 1 1e 1_61 1_97 1	1 72 1114 1	1_74 1116 t t	1_79 1121 1 1y 1_57 1_64 1100 1	1195 1149 1149 1149 UL off	1 2CJ 1 44J 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
BYTE. ASC. ALT. SYM. BYTE. HEX. DEC. ALT. SYM. BYTE. HEX. DEC. ALT. SYM.	1144 1_20 1_32 1_2: 1_SPC 1_6F	1145 1	1146. 1162. 11162.	1_69 1105 11 11 164 1100 11 12	1_6E 1110 1 1 1 1 120 132 1^ 1_SPC 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1 1_64 1100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	_94 148 148 148 148 101 On 150 150 101 1	1_4C 1_76 1 1 1 1 1_64 1100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 69 1105 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_62 1_98 1 1 1b 1_63 1_99 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_65 1101 1 1e 1_61 1_97 1 1a	1.72 1114 1	1_74 1116 1 1t 15 1_01 1 1e	1_79 1121 1 1y 157 1_64 1100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1195 1149 1149 1149 1158 120 132 120 132 120	1_2C1 1_441 11 11 11 11 1_161 11 11 11 151
BYTE. LEX. LEX. LEX. LEX. LEX. LEX. LEX. LE	1144 1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1_6F	1145 1	1146. 1162. 1162.	1_69 1105 11 11 164 1100 11 12	1_6E 1110 1 1 1 1 1_20 1_32 1_^` 1_SPC 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1 1_64 1100 1 1d	_94 148 148 148 148 101 _0 _150 150 150 101 	1_4C 1_76 1 1 1 1 1_64 1100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 69 1105 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_62 1_98 1 1 1b 1_63 1_99 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_65 1101 1 1e 1_61 1_97 1 1a	1.72 1114 1	1_74 1116 1 1t 15 1_01 1 1e	1_79 1121 1 1y 157 1_64 1100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1195 1149 1149 1149 1158 120 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132	1_2C1 1_441 11 11 11 11 1_161 11 11 11 151
BYTE. ASC. ALT. SYM. BYTE. HEX. DEC. ALT. SYM. BYTE. HEX. DEC. ALT. SYM.	1144 120 132 132 132 132 132 132 131 144 120 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132	1145 1	1146. 1162. 1162.	1147. 1 64. 1100. 1 64. 1100. 1 64. 1100. 1 68. 1104. 1 68.	1148 120 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1 1_64 1100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	_94 148 148 148 148 101 _0 _150 150 150 101 	1_4C 1_76 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	69 1105 1	1_62 1_98 1 1b 1b 1_63 1_99 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_65 1101 1 1e 1e 13 13 1a 1a	1.72 1.114 1	1.74 1116 1t	1_79 1121 1 1 1 1 1 1 1_	1195 1149 1149 1149 1158 120 132 120 132 120 132 120 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132	1_2C1 1_44 11 11 11 11 1_151 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11

BYTE 1761 HEXI 6EI DEC 11101 ASCI 1	_201 _321 	741	681	611	_741 1161 1	_20J _32J	_61 <u>]</u> _97 <u>]</u>	6CI	_6CJ	_20	6D1	_65	L_6E 1110 L	1_20]	611
annualizati filibi mare male mare mane mane mare	SPCI	tl	h1	l		SPC	al	11			m	e			l al
_SYM1n1			DT	g1							L		L4.	1	191
BYTE 192	1931	1941	1951	196	11971	198	1199	12001	201	1202	12031	204	205	1206]	12071
HEX1 721		201	631	72	65	_61	1_74	65	64	1_20	65	_71	75	[61]	L_6CI
DECI1141	1011	321		114	1101	_97	1116	1101	100		1011	113	1117.	1_971	1081
ASCI I		^`\	1				L			1_^`			L		
ALTII	1	SPCI					1		Die control d'Ambre d'Ambre d'A	SPC			L		
SYMI rl	_el	1		r	L_e	a.	L	L_e_	_ d		L_e]	_g_	u	l_a	111
BYTE12081 HEXI_2E1	LAQ	_QA_	4E	6F	1_77	20	1_77	1 65	1_20	1_61	1_72	65	1_20.	1_65	I_6EI
DECI_461		to make differ and and		1111	1119	1_32	1119.	1707	1_32.	1_97.	11147	TOT	1-32.	1777	11101
_ASCII					ļ		ļ	ļ	1000	ļ			1000	ļ	
_ALTII	LEI	LF				LSPC	ļ		SPC	ļ			LSPC.		
_SYMIJ			L_N_	0	1W		1W.	<u>l_e</u>	L	1a	l_r	L_e	1	1e	1n1
BYTE1224J _HEXI_67J _DEC1103J _ASC1J	611	67	65	1_64 1100	1_20 1_32 1_^_	1_69 1105	1_6E 1110 1	1_20 1_32 1_^_	1_61 1_97 1	1_20. 1_32. 1_^:	1_67	1_72	1_65	1_61	12391 1_741 11161 11
HEXI 671 DEC11031 ASC1 ALTI	_61 _97 	67 103	_65 101	1_64 1100 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	1_69 1105 1	1_6E 1110 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	1_61 1_97 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	1_67 1103 1	1_72. 114. 	1 65 1101 1	1_61 1_97 1	1_741 11161 11
HEXI 67J DECI103J ASCI J ALTI J SYMI GJ	61 97 1 97 1 a	67 103 103 1 g	65 101 1 e	1 64 1100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1_69 1105 1 1 1i	1_6E 1110 1 1 1p	1_20 1_32 1_^`. 1SPC 1	1_61 1_97 1 1 1a	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1_67. 103 1g	1_72 1114 	1_65 1101 1 1e	1_61 1_97 1 1 1a	1_741 11161 11 11 11
HEXI 67J DEC1103J ASCI J ALTI J SYMI GJ BYTE1240J HEXI 20J	_61J _97J J J	67 103 103 1 g	1 65 1 101 1 e 1 243 1 76	64 100 d	1_20 1_32 1_^_ 1SPC 1	1_69 1105 1 1 1i	1_6E 1110 1 1 1 1 1 1 1_	1_20 1_32 1_^_ 1SPC 1	1_61 1_97 1 1a 1_a	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1_67_ 11_03_ 1 1 1g	1_72 1114 	1_65 1101 1 1e	1_61 1_97 1 1 1a	1_741 11161 11 11 11 151
HEX1 67J DEC1103J ASC1 J ALTI J SYM1 G BYTE1240J HEX1 20J DEC1 32J	_61J _97J J J	67 103 103 1 g	1 65 1 101 1 e 1 243 1 76	64 100 d	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1_69 1105 1 1 1i	1_6E 1110 1 1 1 1 1 1 1_	1_20 1_32 1_^_ 1SPC 1	1_61 1_97 1 1a 1_a	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1_67_ 11_03_ 1 1 1g	1_72 1114 	1_65 1101 1 1e	1_61 1_97 1 1 1a	1_741 11161 11 11 11
HEXI 67J DEC1103J ASCI ALTI SYMI gJ BYTE1240J HEXI 20J DEC1 32J ASCI ^)	_61J _97J J J	67 103 103 1 g	1 65 1 101 1 e 1 243 1 76	64 100 d	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1_69 1105 1 1i 1i 1_246 1_20 1_32 1_32	1_6E 1110 1 1 1 1 1 1 1_	1_20 1_32 1_^_ 1SPC 1	1_61 1_97 1 1a 1_a	1 20 1 32 1 ^` 1 SPC 1 250 1 2C 1 44	1_67_ 11_03_ 1 1g 1g 1_251_ 1_20_ 1_32_ 1_^`	1_72 1114 	1_65 1101 1 1e	1_61 1_97 1 1 1a	1_741 11161 11 11 11 151
HEX1 67J DEC1103J ASC1 J ALT1 J SYM1 GJ BYTE1240J HEX1 20J DEC1 32J ASC1 ^ J ALT1SPC	241 63 29	g 103 g 1242 69 105	243 118	1_64 1100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1_	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1_69 1105 1 1i 1i 1_20 1_32 1_^\	6E 1110 1	1_20 1_32 1_^\\\ 1_SPC 1	1_61 1_97 1 1 1a 1_249 1_72 1114	1_20 1_32 1_^\\ 1_SPC 1	1_67_ 11_03_ 1 1 1g	1_72 1]14 1252 -74 1116	1_65 1101 1 1e 1e	1_61 1_97 1 1a 1_a 1_54 1_73 1115	1_741 11161 11 11 11 151 1_741 11161 11
HEXI 67J DEC1103J ASCI ALTI SYMI gJ BYTE1240J HEXI 20J DEC1 32J ASCI ^)	_61J _97J J J	g 103 g 1242 69 105	65 101 -e	1_64 1100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1_	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1_69 1105 1 1i 1i 1_20 1_32 1_^\	6E 1110 1	1_20 1_32 1_^_ 1SPC 1	1_61 1_97 1 1 1a 1_249 1_72 1114	1_20 1_32 1_^\\ 1_SPC 1	1_67_ 11_03_ 1 1g 1g 1_251_ 1_20_ 1_32_ 1_^`	1_72 1114 	1_65 1101 1 1e 1e	1_61 1_97 1 1a 1_a 1_54 1_73 1115	1_741 11161 11 11 11 151
BYTE1240BYTE1240BYTE1240BYTE1240BYTE1256BYTE1256BYTE1256BYTE1256.	241J -63J -257J -6EJ	242 103 242 69 105	1243 176 118 129 129 129 129 129 129 129	1_64 1100 1 1d 1d 169 1105 1 1i	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1_69 1105 11 11 11 1_32 1_32 1_32 1_32 1	1_6E 1110 1 1 1 1 1 1 1_	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1 1_61 1_97 1 1 1 1 1 1_68	1_61 1_97 1 1a 1a 1_72 1_114 11 11	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1_250 1_2C 1_44 1	1_67_ 1103_ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1252 1252 174 1116 1116	1_65 1101 1 1e 1e 1_65 1101 1 1e	1_61 1_97 1 1 1a 1_254 1_73 1115 1 1 1 1 1 1 1_	1_741 11161 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
BYTE1240 DEC1103 ASCI ALTI SYMI 9 BYTE1240 DEC1 32 ASCI ^ \ \ ALTISPC SYMI BYTE12561 HEXI 691 DEC11051 ASCI _ J	241J -63J -257J -6EJ	242 105 105 258 67 103	243 -76 118 	1244 169 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105 110	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1 1_6C 1108 1 1_1_1	1_69 1105 11 11 11 1_32 1_32 1_32 1_32 1	1_6E 1110 1 1 1 1 1 1 1_	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1 1_61 1_97 1 1 1 1 1 1_68	1_61 1_97 1 1a 1a 1_72 1_114 11 11	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1_25 1_25 1_24 1	1251 1251 1 20 1 32 1 20 1 32 1 20 1 267 1 20 1 32 1 20	1252 1252 1-74 1116 1	1_65 1101 1 1e 1e 1_65 1101 1 1e	1_61 1_97 1 1 1a 1_254 1_73 1115 1 1 1 1 1 1 1_	1_741 11161 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
BYTE1240BYTE1240BYTE1240BYTE1240BYTE1256BYTE1256BYTE1256BYTE1256.	241J -63J -257J -6EJ	242 69 105 258 67 103	1243 176 118 129 129 129 129 129 129	1244 169 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105 110	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1246 1246 120 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132	1_6E 1110 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1 1_61 1_97 1 1 1 1 1_68 1104 1	1_61 1_97 1 1a 1a 172 1_114 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1 1_2C 1_44 1 1 1 1_266 1_72 1114	1251 1251 1251 120 132 1267 1267 120 132 1267	1252 1252 1-74 1116 1	1253 1-01 1	1_61 1_97 1 1a 1a 1_73 1115 1 1s	1_741 11161 11 11 11 11 1161 11 11 1161 11 1_161 11

BYTE1272127312741	27512761277127812791	28012811282128312	841285128612871
_HEXI_ODI_6EI_611		6F1_721_201_611_	6E1_791_201_6E1
_DECI_1311101_971	11611051111111101_321	***	1011211 3211101
ASC1^M111			11
_ALTI_CRII	111SPC1		1ISPC1I
_SYMII_nl_al	tlilolnll	olrll_al_	_nlyllnl

BYTE 288 289 290 29	9112921293129412	951296129712981	29913001301130213031
	SFI_6EI_201_731_0		6E1_631_651_691_761
DECI_971116110511	1111101 32111511		1101-331101110211181
_ASCIII			
_ALTIII	ISPCII	ISPC111.	
SYMI_al_tl_ll_	01n11s1	0116101	DI CI EI TI XI

BYTE 304	30513061307	3081309131	01311131	213131314	131513161	317131813191
_HEX1_651	641 201 61	6E1 641 2	01_731_61	1_201_64	1_651_641	691 631 611
DECI1011 ASCI	1001-321-97	11011001 3	21115111	11-351100	110111001	1051_991_971
ALTI	ISPCI	I ISP	CII	ISPCI	11	
SYM1_el	dl l a	_nl_dl_	l_sl_c	oll_d	l_el_dl	il cl al

BYTE13201321132	2132313241325132	261327132813291	133013311332133313341335
- 424-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-		SE1_201_6C1_6F1	to care with sain sain sain sain sain sain sain sain
_DEC 116 101 10.	01_321_991_9711	101-35110811111	rwwx~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
_ALTIII		ISPCI	
SYMI tl el	dl l cl al	nl 1 11 01	l_nl_gl_l_el_nl_d

BYTE 1336	1337	3381	3391	3401	3411	342	1343	1344	345	346	347	3481	349	13501	3511
_HEXI_75	1_72	651	_2EI	_20]	_20]	_57.	1_65		_61	_72]	65	_20]	_6D	65	_741
_DECI117	1114	1011	_461	_32	321	_87.	1101	32	_97_	114	101	32	109	101	1161
ALTI	1			SPC	SPC		1	SPC				SPC			
SYMI_u	1_r	_el				W	l_e		a_	r	e_		m	L_eJ	_t]

BYTE13521353135	413551356135713581	35913601361136213631364	1365136613671
		721 651 611 741 201 62	1 611 741 741
_DEC1_321111111		11411011 9711161 321 98	1_97111611161
ASCI^`II_	_111	1111_^`1	L I I SEAL
ALTISPCII	_ISPCIISPCII		
_SYM11_01	nll_gl	rl el al tl l b	l al tl tl

BYTE 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 HEX 6D 65 20 74 6F 20 64 65 64 69 63 61 74 65 20 61 DEC 109 101 32 116 111 32 100 101 100 105 99 97 116 101 32 97 ASC	DEC]	6CI	651	661	691	651	_6C1	_641	201	6F	661	201	741	68	011	_141	3831 _201 _321
HEX1 771 611 721 2E1 201 201 571 651 201 681 611 761 655 0P1 631 6F DEC[1191 971114 461 321 321 871101 3211041 971118 11011 131 991111 ASCI	ALTI			I	i	l el	l	l d	SPCI			SPC					
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APPENDIX C

FilePrint Utility Source Code

This program will print out the contents of a PC-DOS text file in the same format that this Reference Guide uses here. It is written in Turbo Pascal.

FilePrint asks for a file name, reads it, and prints the file. As written, it does no checking or error trapping. FilePrint is also limited in the size of the file it can print for two reasons: the byte numbers are integers, and there is about a 1:30 expansion ratio between the size of the file as it appears on disk, and the number of bytes FilePrint causes it to take up in memory. A 5000-byte file on disk can expand to over 150,000 characters in memory.

```
Program FilePrint (Input, Output);
{FilePrint Copyright 1985, 1986, 1987 by Jeff Walden.
                                                                           }
{All Rights Reserved, including those
{ of international copyright.
Const
  Maxarraysize = 47;
  NumberRecsPerLine = 15; {48 bytes displayed per screen}
  CtrlCodes =
                            33;
  EOM
Type
               = Boolean;
  Flag
  Character = String[1];
  CellString = String[3];
  RowName = String[4];
PathName = String[64];
  BigString = String[64];
              = ^DiskContents;
  BytePTR
  DiskContents = Record
                      ByteNum : Integer;
                      Value : Byte;
Prior : BytePTR;
Next : BytePTR;
                      Next
                    End;
  DisplayRec
                 = Record
                      ByteNum : Integer;
                      Value
                                        : Byte;
                      TwoValHexChar : CellString;
DecimalVal : Integer;
                      ASCII_Contents : CellString;
                      ALT_Display : CellString;
Symbol : CellString;
                    End;
  CTRLMnemonics = Record
                        Index : Integer;
                        Code : CellString;
                     End;
  Var {Global Variables}
     Display_Val_Array : Array [0..MaxArraySize] of DisplayRec;
     Control_Codes : Array [0..CtrlCodes] of CTRLMnemonics;
ActiveFile : PathName;
DiskFile : File of Byte;
Filehead : BytePTR;
     Filehead
Filetail
                       : BytePTR;
: BytePTR;
: BytePTR;
: ^Integer;
: Integer;
     Filepointer
     Newbyte
     Heaptop
                                                                    (continued)
```

```
Procedure Read_Disk(Currentfile : Pathname);
  Var
                  : Integer;
    i, j, n
                  : Integer;
    X
                  : Byte; to the second to the second second
    C
  Begin
    Mark (Heaptop);
    Filehead := NIL;
    i := 0;
    Assign (DiskFile, CurrentFile);
    Reset(DiskFile);
While NOT EOF(DiskFile) Do

Begin
Gotoxy(1,1);
Seek(DiskFile, i);
Read(DiskFile, C);
New(Newbyte);
Newbyte^.Bytenum := i;
Newbyte^.Value := C;
If Filehead = NIL Then

Begin
    Reset(DiskFile);
              gin
Filehead := Newbyte;
Filehead^.Prior := NIL;
            Begin
            End
         Else
           Begin
              Filetail^.Next := Newbyte;
Newbyte^.Prior := Filetail;
         Filetail := Newbyte;
Filetail^.Next := Nil;
i := i + 1:
                   {While NOT EOF}
    Close(DiskFile);
Write('File now closed - printing will begin.');
    Filepointer := Filehead;
  End; {Read_Disk}
Procedure Load_File;
  Begin
    Release (Heaptop);
    Write('Enter Filename: ');
    Read (Activefile);
    Read_Disk(Activefile);
  End;
Procedure INIT;
  Var
    i : Integer;
  Begin
    ClrScr;
    Mark (Heaptop);
    For i := 0 to 32 Do
```

```
Begin
                 With Control_Codes[i] Do
                          Index := i;
                     End; {With Control_Codes[i] Do}
                                {For i := 0 to 32 Do}
         Control Codes[33].Index := 127;
        Control_Codes[0].Code := 'NUL';
        Control_Codes[1].Code := 'SOH';
        Control_Codes[2].Code := 'STX';
Control_Codes[3].Code := 'ETX';
Control_Codes[4].Code := 'EOT';
Control_Codes[5].Code := 'ENQ';
Control_Codes[6].Code := 'ACK';
Control_Codes[7].Code := 'BEL';
Control_Codes[8].Code := 'BS';
        Control_Codes[7].Code := 'BEL';
Control_Codes[8].Code := 'BS';
Control_Codes[9].Code := 'HT';
Control_Codes[10].Code := 'LF';
Control_Codes[11].Code := 'VT';
Control_Codes[12].Code := 'FF';
Control_Codes[13].Code := 'CR';
Control_Codes[14].Code := 'SO';
Control_Codes[15].Code := 'SI';
Control_Codes[16].Code := 'DLE';
Control_Codes[17].Code := 'DLE';
       Control_Codes[16].Code := 'DLE';
Control_Codes[17].Code := 'DC1';
Control_Codes[18].Code := 'DC2';
Control_Codes[19].Code := 'DC3';
Control_Codes[20].Code := 'DC4';
Control_Codes[21].Code := 'NAK';
Control_Codes[22].Code := 'SYN';
Control_Codes[23].Code := 'ETB';
Control_Codes[24].Code := 'ETB';
Control_Codes[25].Code := 'EM';
Control_Codes[26].Code := 'SUB';
Control_Codes[27].Code := 'ESC';
Control_Codes[28].Code := 'FS';
Control_Codes[29].Code := 'GS';
        Control_Codes[27].Code := 'ESC';
Control_Codes[28].Code := 'FS';
Control_Codes[29].Code := 'GS';
Control_Codes[30].Code := 'RS';
Control_Codes[31].Code
        Control_Codes[31].Code := 'US';
         Control_Codes[32].Code := 'SPC';
        Control_Codes[33].Code := 'DEL';
                                {Procedure INIT}
    End;
Procedure Produce_Display_Val_Array;
    Var
        Lclpointer : BytePTR;
        i : Integer;
        ASCII_Contents : CellString;
        ALT_Display : CellString;
                                                                                                                             (continued)
```

```
Procedure HexIn CharOut (HexIn : Byte;
                     Var Charout : CellString);
 Begin {HexIn CharOut}
   Case Hexin of
     0..9: Str(HexIn:1,CharOut);
       10 : CharOut := 'A';
       11 : CharOut := 'B';
       12 : CharOut := 'C';
     12 : Charout := 'C';

13 : Charout := 'D';

14 : Charout := 'E';

15 : Charout := 'F';

Else Charout := 'X';
   End; {Case HexIn of}
 End: {HexIn CharOut}
Procedure Two Char Hex Convert (Hex Contents : Byte;
       Var Hex_As_String : CellString):
   i, j : Byte;
 i, j : Byte;
TempStr : CellString;
Begin {Two_Char_Hex_Convert}
   Hex_As_String := '';
   i := Hex_Contents;
  j := Hex_Contents;
   i := i DIV 16;
   j := j MOD 16;
   HexIn CharOut (i, Hex_As_String);
   HexIn_CharOut (j, TempStr);
   Hex_As_String := (Hex_As_String + TempStr);
  End: {Two Char Hex Convert}
Procedure Handle_Control_Codes (Hex_Contents : Byte;
                  Var ASCII Contents : CellString:
                       Var ALT_Display : CellString);
  Const
   Offset = 64:
 Begin {Handle_Control_Codes}
   ASCII_Contents := ('^' + (Chr(Hex_Contents + Offset)));
   Case Hex Contents of
     0..32 : ALT_Display :=
                    Control_Codes[Hex_Contents].code;
       127 : ALT_Display := Control_Codes[33].code;
      Else ALT Display := '!!!!';
   End; {Case Hex Contents of}
  End; {Handle Control Codes}
Procedure Handle_Printing_Chars (Hex_Contents : Byte;
                       Var ASCII_Contents : CellString;
                       Var ALT_Display : CellString);
  Begin {Handle_Printing_Chars}
   ASCII Contents := (' ' + (Chr(Hex Contents)));
   ALT_Display := ASCII_Contents;
  End; {Handle_Printing_Chars}
```

(continued)

```
Procedure Handle_HiBit_Chars (Hex_Contents : Byte;
                       Var ASCII_Contents : CellString;
                       Var ALT_Display : CellString);
  Begin {Handle_HiBit_Chars}
    Str(Hex_Contents:3,ASCII_Contents);
    ALT_Display := ASCII_Contents;
         {Handle_HiBit_Chars}
  Begin {Produce_Display_Val_Array}
LclPointer := Filepointer;
ASCII Contents := !!.
    ASCII_Contents := '';
    ALT_Display := '';
      For i := 0 to MaxArraySize Do
          With Display_Val_Array[i] Do
            If Lclpointer <> NIL Then
              Begin
                ByteNum := Lclpointer^.ByteNum MOD 1000;
Value := Lclpointer^.Value;
DecimalVal := Value;
                Two_Char_Hex_Convert (Value, TwoValHexChar);
                Case Value of
                  0..32,127 : Begin
                                Handle_Control_Codes (Value,
                                  ASCII_Contents, ALT_Display);
                                Symbol := ''; {ALT_Display;}
                              End;
                    33..126 : Begin
                                Handle_Printing_Chars (Value,
                                ASCII_Contents, ALT_Display);
                                Symbol := Chr(Value);
                              End;
                   128..255 : Begin
                                Handle_HiBit_Chars (Value,
                                 ASCII_Contents, ALT_Display);
                                Symbol := Chr(Value);
                              End;
                       Else
                              Begin
                                ASCII_Contents := '!!!!';
                                ALT_Display := '!!!!';
Symbol := '!';
                              End; {Else}
             End; {Case}
               Lclpointer := Lclpointer . Next;
              End
            Else
              Begin
                Bytenum := 0;
           Value := 0;
         TwoValhexChar :='XX';
               DecimalVal := 0;
             ASCII_Contents := 'XXX';
                ALT_Display := 'XXX';
                Symbol := '';
              End:
End:
               {Produce_Display_Val_Array}
                                                          (continued)
```

```
Procedure Printer_Dump;
    Const
      Pagewidth = 80;
Printlen = 55;
      VTABlen = 3;
      FF = #12;
CR = #13;
LF = #10;
    Var
      PCount, i : Integer;
      CurrPTR : BytePTR;
      Rowcount: Integer;
     Procedure VerticalTab;
       i : Integer;
      Begin
        For i := 1 to VTABlen Do
        Writeln(LST);
d;
      End;
     Procedure Underline;
      Const
       LLen = 70;
      Var
        i : Integer;
      Begin
        Write(LST, CR);
        For i := 0 to LLen Do
         Write(LST, '_');
      End;
     Procedure Dump_Array;
      Var
        i, k, j : Integer;
      Begin
        k := NumberRecsPerLine+1;
        For i := 0 to 2 Do
         Begin
           Write(LST, 'BYTE|');
           For j := 0 to NumberRecsPerLine Do
            Write(LST, Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].ByteNum:3,'|');
           Underline;
           Writeln(LST);
           Write(LST, 'HEX|');
           For j := 0 to NumberRecsPerLine Do
   Write(LST, Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].TwoValHexChar:3,'|');
           Underline;
           Writeln(LST);
                                      (continued)
```

```
Write(LST, 'DEC|');
        For j := 0 to NumberRecsPerLine Do
         Write(LST,Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].DecimalVal:3,'|');
        Underline;
       Writeln(LST);
       Write(LST, 'ASC|');
        For j := 0 to NumberRecsPerLine Do
         Write(LST, Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].ASCII_Contents: 3, '|');
        Underline;
       Writeln(LST);
       Write(LST, 'ALT|');
        For j := 0 to NumberRecsPerLine Do
         Write(LST,Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].ALT_Display:3,'|');
        Underline;
       Writeln(LST);
       Write(LST, 'SYM|');
        For j := 0 to NumberRecsPerLine Do
         If (Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].DecimalVal > 127) Then
           Write(LST, ' |')
         Else
           Write(LST, Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].Symbol:3,'|');
        Underline;
       Writeln(LST);
       Vertical Tab:
      End;
  End;
Begin {Printer_Dump}
 CurrPTR := Filepointer;
 Filepointer := Filehead;
 Rowcount := 0;
 PCount := 1;
 While (Filepointer . Next <> NIL) Do
     Produce_Display_Val_Array;
      Vertical Tab;
     Write(LST, Activefile, ' Page#', PCount);
     VerticalTab;
      Dump_Array;
      PCount := PCount + 1;
      For i := 0 to MaxArraySize Do
        If (Filepointer . Next <> NIL) Then
         Filepointer := Filepointer . Next
      Else
          Filepointer := Filetail;
      Produce_Display_Val_Array;
     Dump_Array;
                                                        (continued)
```

```
For i := 0 to MaxarraySize Do
    If (Filepointer^.Next <> NIL) Then
        Filepointer := Filepointer^.Next
    Else
        Filepointer := Filetail;
    Write(LST,FF);
    End;
    Filepointer := CurrPTR;
End; {Printer_Dump}
```

Begin
 INIT;
 Load_File;
 Produce_Display_VAl_Array;
 Printer_Dump;
 Release(heaptop);
 Writeln('Thank you for using FilePrint(tm).');
End.